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THE

POCKET-DICTIONARY, AND CONCORDANCE

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HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

N.B.—The classification of the remedies recommended in this Work, is as follows:—The remedies under No. 1 are those that have acquired authority both from provings and from experience at the sick-bed; the remedies under No. 2 are likewise authoritative, but not in the same absolute sense as those under No. 1. The remedies under No. 3 have only been confirmed by single cases, or are simply indicated theoretically; and the remedies marked with an interrogation point (?) have never been used in practice, and are proposed upon a mere theoretical suggestion.

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JOSEPH LAURIE, M.D.

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JAHR'S

POCKET DICTIONARY AND CONCORDANCE

OF

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE;

A CLINICAL GUIDE AND REPERTORY

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

TRANSLATED BY

CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M.D.

AND EDITED WITH ENLARGEMENTS, AND THE ADDITION OF A

COMPLETE GLOSSARY AND INDEX.

By JOSEPH LAURIE, M.D.,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH, CONSULT-ING PHYSICIAN TO THE HABINEMANNIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTION AND DISPENSARY, &c., &c., &c.

LONDON: JAMES LEATH,
5 ST PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, AND 9 VERE STREET,
OXFORD STREET.

MDCCCL.

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JOSEPH LAURIE, M.D.

PREFACE TO THIS EDITION.

In many important respects the "POCKET REPERTORY" of JAHR possessed advantages which are not equally attributable to the "SYMPTOMEN CODEX." In the first place, the prolixity was avoided without prejudice to the explicitness or abundance of the matter in extreme compression; in fact, of the two, the POCKET REPERTORY was the more accurate, practical, and intelligible work. In the second place, the bulk, which is no small objection in a "MANUAL," had been dispensed with; and the same matter, with the addition of all that was important, collated from Notes of Practice, had been produced within a convenient and portable compass; such, indeed, that the homeopathic practitioner should be enabled to have this convenient Compendium of Clinical Observation constantly in his hands. The POCKET REPERTORY of JAHR had accordingly been well translated by Dr Charles Hempel, of the United States; but many important desiderata were yet wanting in Dr Hempel's Edition.

In the first place, although the matter is arranged in alphabetical succession, yet the names which head the different articles are sometimes in the vernacular, sometimes the received medical terms of the English schools, and, occasionally, also, compounds which are only current in the German schools, or which are the mere adoption of an individual practitioner; so that even the alphabetical classification is stripped of much of its usefulness. In the second place, there are a multiplicity of important features

of disease which may appear conditionally under different heads, and which would thus be variously dispersed, so that the absence of a concordant Index is still a very great drawback. In reproducing this Volume under another and more explicit title, the Editor has sought to obviate some of these objections, being fully conscious of the great merits which it possesses, and of the convenience of a small but comprehensive book of reference. A few additions have been made where the matter was scanty. But the translation of Dr Hempel has otherwise been adhered to.

To the original matter, and the occasional enlargements under particular heads, have also been added a copious Glossary and a complete and concordant Index, which it is believed will guide the reader to the trace, not only of disorders, but also of their symptoms and conditions.

The latter is the more important, because it is clear that a correct diagnosis must precede the recognition of the disease which has to be treated; and it is hoped that the various instances in which particular symptoms under important conditions occur in various parts of the work, have been so concentrated in the Index, that there will be no difficulty in tracing them.

With the Index and Glossary, moreover, the Book will be found equally useful in professional and in unprofessional hands.

12 Lower Berkeley Street, Portman Square, May 30, 1850.

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

THIS Work is not to be confounded with the original Manual of Jahr. The present Repertory is a record of the Observations which Jahr has been collecting for the last nine years, at the bed-side of patients. It is therefore an eminently practical work, and its utility is enhanced by the fact, that the various articles treated of in this Repertory are arranged in alphabetical order, and can, therefore, be consulted with the greatest ease. The reader will find, in reading Jahr's preface, that he gives the preference to particular attenuations in the treatment of disease.

CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M.D.

New-York, December 1849.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THE present Work is intended to offer the practitioner everything which it is necessary to know, in such a manner that, in whatever way the desired information may be sought to be obtained, the practitioner will be sure to find it. I have given both the symptoms and the names of the diseases, and have not only given the pathogenetic indications with great completeness, from my Pown and other physicians' experience, but have endeavoured to complete these indications by referring the reader to kindred articles, and in this way, giving him an opportunity of studying the internal connection of the remedies, and their relation to the case for which they are recommended. It is true that this method will frequently lead the reader from one article to another through a long series; but, since in nature all things are connected, I consider this circumstance an advantage rather than a disadvantage; so much more, as I know by experience, that the speediest, safest, and easiest way of obtaining a full and correct insight into the nature of a particular case of disease, is to study everything which has a bearing upon it.

As regards the names of diseases, I have adopted the nomenclature of Peter Frank, with which physicians are more familiarly acquainted. In treating of fevers, epilepsies, hysteric affections, &c., I have left Schenlein's Pathology out of consideration; for this reason, that his system is not much respected by the pathologists of the old school, and is combated with a good fleal of spirit by the professors of Berlin, Vienna, and Prague.

After all, pathological symptoms do not amount to much, provided we prescribe in accordance with the totality of the symptoms; for, by pursuing this course, we cannot fail to prescribe for the thing, even if the name be left out of consideration, and provided always that Schoenlein's classification of "uterine, testicular, thoracic, and other kinds of epilepsy" be correct. is one work, however, which I regret not having had an opportunity of consulting previous to the publication of this Repertory; it is Hebra's work on Cutaneous Diseases. Hebra's system combines practical advantages with great clearness and simplicity, whereas all other systems of cutaneous diseases are confused and without much practical value. Even as early as 1840, when I first published my "KLINISCHEN ANWEISUNGEN" in French, I applied myself to the study of the German, French, and English systems of cutaneous diseases; but the more I advanced in my study, the more I became convinced that it would be impossible. to offer an intelligible nomenclature of these diseases to German, French, and English practitioners. My "REPERTORY OF THE CUTANEOUS DISEASES" will supply this deficiency as nearly as possible. This Repertory will contain a table exhibiting the chief names of all cutaneous diseases which have been adopted by our most distinguished pathologists, referring, moreover, to the synonymes of these names in other systems, and the symptoms in our Materia Medica which characterise the different diseases. This table will be as complete as possible, though it may not prove satisfactory to all.

As regards the remedies which have been recommended for single symptoms as well as whole groups of symptoms, I have only named such as have proved themselves curative, either in the particular case before us, or by removing, incidentally, the symptoms before us when belonging to a more extensive group. Remedies which have been proposed more or less speculatively, are marked with an interrogation-point (?). A great many new remedies have been added to those that are mentioned in my ori-

ginal Manual. These remedies have all been successfully tried in practice, and may, therefore, either be marked with a cipher (0), or, in case they should already be mentioned in the Manual, with an asterisk (*). Those who consult Bœnninghausen's Repertory, will likewise find many useful hints and remarks in this Pocket-Repertory, and a number of remedies that were not yet much used heretofore. As regards the classification of remedies in Nos. 1, 2, 3, I ought to state that, though this classification is essentially based upon experience and the relative importance of the remedies in the particular diseases for which they are indicated, yet the practitioner should never dispense with the trouble of comparing the symptoms of all the remedies mentioned, since one of those arranged under Nos. 2 or 3, may be more specifically indicated than the remedies mentioned under No. 1. This classification is not absolutely true, and it would be wrong to infer that, because a remedy is found under No. 2 or 3, it cannot, therefore, be as useful as one of those mentioned under 1. This classification is merely intended to shew that the remedies which are indicated in No. 1, are, generally speaking, those which are more frequently used in this particular case of disease, and that the practitioner, in order to save time, had better examine the remedies under No. 1 first, before he compares those mentioned under Nos. 2 or 3.

It is needless to give any further rules relative to the use of this work. The diseases being alphabetically arranged, both in the index and the body of the work, all the practitioner has to do, is to look for the disease and then to study the paragraphs devoted to it. Beginners, however, will do well to first study the systematic index following immediately after this preface, and more particularly in the article, "General diseases," those subjects which are printed in italics. By this means they will become familiar with the plan of the work, and will know how to use it in particular cases. This is the plan which I have always pursued in teaching. For those who have never studied our Materia

Medica, I have added the characteristic symptoms of our principal medicines; I ought to say, however, that this work has especially been written for those who possess my Symptomen-Codex, or some other kind of Materia Medica, which they may consult in important cases. To those who study our Materia Medica with care and attention, the work will prove a valuable vade mecum, and an excellent introduction to the study of larger works. The characteristic symptoms of our principal medicines have been appended for the benefit of those who are not yet acquainted with our Materia Medica, and who are at a loss to know how to commence that study. These characteristic symptoms will serve as central points round which the other and less important symptoms of the medicines can easily be grouped.

For the benefit of beginners, I will subjoin the following remarks on the selection of remedies according to symptoms, and on the magnitude and repetition of doses.

I know, from experience, that Hahnemann's rule, to select q. remedy in accordance with the totality of the symptoms, is, in many cases, incorrectly apprehended by beginners, or by physicians who come over to our side from the alleopathic ranks. They do not always distinguish primary and secondary symptoms. This incorrectness is, in the first place, owing to the fact that the old school considerably restricts the meaning of the term "symptom;" and, in the second place, to this other fact, that what is technically termed "taking a record," consists simply in taking down the prominent symptoms without including other constitutional ailments, the treatment of which is postponed until the principal difficulty is removed. It is not supposed, for instance, by beginners, that piles and pneumonia, when occurring in the same patient, have any connection with each other. It is on this account that I have always taught not only to consider the symptoms of the case, but also the symptoms of the patient. And even then I have not always been properly understood. Many symptoms, which our school considers as manifestations of the general disease, were

considered as independent diseases by the beginner, simply because they had particular names in the old-school works on Pathology. I have, therefore, refrained from using the word symptom in my lectures to beginners, and have worded my fundamental rule of treatment as follows: The proper selection of a remedy, in chronic, and generally also in acute diseases, depends upon the following three points: "1, The remedy must correspond to the pathognomonic symptoms of the case: 2, to the accidental symptoms which do not seem to be a part of the essential features of the disease; and 3, to all other diseases and morbid phenomena which we might discover in the patient." If a patient is afflicted with pneumonia, for instance, we should not only record the essential symptoms of pneumonia, but also the symptoms of any other affection of the eyes that might happen to co-exist with the inflammation, such as: ectropion, pterygion, blepharoptosis, diplopia, amblyopia, &c.; and, moreover, the general morbid phenomena of the organism, no matter whether the books speak of them as mere symptoms or as independent diseases. all chronic diseases this mode of recording the symptoms should be strictly pursued; and even in acute diseases the proper remedy will always be found to correspond to these three series of phenomena, though it need not be selected with particular reference to the third series, provided the disease does not rest upon a chronic foundation, and was occasioned by some exceptional cause. The accidental symptoms, however, that is, those symptoms which are not essentially pathognomonic, should be carefully noted in acute diseases, and the remedy should be selected with especial reference to these accidental symptoms. Some time ago I treated a man of 40 years for acute bronchitis. The remedies which were indicated by the pathognomonic symptoms, such as, Acon. Bell. Bry. Dulc. Merc., had no effect. I then learned that the patient had a pain in the calf, as if bruised, with tension on setting the foot on the ground. The patient did not remember having ever hurt himself at that place. The spot

looked reddish, green-yellow on the sides, and was painful to the touch. This led me to *Conium* 30, three globules in water. After the second dose the spot was less painful, the fever diminished, the cough looser, and the appetite improved.*

As regards the magnitude of doses, my rule is to give as little medicine as possible. Nevertheless, in spite of the careful attention with which I have hitherto followed the discussions relative to that subject, I have not yet been able to decide whether the higher or the lower attenuations are the weaker or stronger I have known one drop of the pure tincture to act for weeks precisely in the same manner as the 30th attenuation has been supposed to do; I have seen violent effects from the 30th as well as from the 2d or 3d; and, on the other hand, I have effected speedy cures, without any previous aggravations, by means of the tincture, and the 1st, 2d or 3d attenuation, as well as with the 30th. I have observed similar effects from the 100th up to the 3 and 8,000th potency. In some cases, I have effected a cure by a mere change of potencies, and sometimes an attenuation which seemed to do no good whatever, would effect a speedy cure when the same remedy was given after two or three other medicines.

As regards the repetition of doses, it is my conviction, confirmed by abundant experience, that an unnecessary repetition of the same remedy is productive of mischief, especially if the remedy was not indicated by the symptoms, or was continued after it had produced an incipient improvement. I have seen bad effects from spoonful doses of a solution of a few pellets, just as much as if the original dose had been repeated. We know that from the fourth attenuation upwards, the medicines

* The apparently accidental symptoms are frequently the more essential symptoms of the patient. He who knows how to distinguish them from the pathognomonic symptoms, will frequently be able to cure noma, dropsy inguinal hernia, &c., with remedies which have never produced such disease; remedies which are individually essential to a cure, and such remedies do not always correspond to the pathognomonic symptoms.

act rather dynamically than chemically, but what the real difference is between the first and thousandth attenuation, is as yet impossible to say. It is my belief that the attenuations, if carried up to a certain degree, act more speedily and more positively than the lower preparations, and that a spoonful of a solution of a few pellets is a milder dose than a drop of an alcoholic attenuation; but I am unable to offer any proofs in favour of my belief; what I know positively is, that we do not yet know the limit how far the attenuating process can be carried without destroying the power of the medicine, and that, under proper circumstances, a pellet of the 8000th potency acts as well as a pellet of the 30th or 3d.

From this we may infer, that an unnecessary repetition of the dose might prove injurious to the patient; that a frequent repetition of the dose is necessary in very acute diseases, such as cholera, or even in recent chancre; that a single dose will frequently suffice in many slighter affections; and that, in chronic diseases, a dose should be allowed to act a long time. This is probably owing to the fact, that in such diseases as steatomata, polypi, chronic pulmonary and liver complaints, old wens, ulcers and herpes, the retro-formative process takes place very slowly, and that, therefore, a too frequent repetition of the dose produces an aggravation before the curative process has commenced. all chronic diseases I never give more than one dose, of three or four pellets, and allow it to act a long time; and even in acute diseases I never repeat the dose until the preceding one has exhausted its action. I, therefore, use a solution of from three to six pellets of the 30th potency, in a tumblerful of water, administering it in teaspoonful doses every two, three or six hours. Sometimes I use a higher potency as being a weaker one, especially if I want to ascertain whether I have hit the right remedy, for which purpose a small dose is just as effectual as a large one; for even the smallest dose of the proper remedy, if it do not effect an immediate cure, will at least make a favourable impres-

sion upon the disease. If no such impression be manifest, I would rather resort to another remedy than to prescribe a lower attenuation of the same remedy. The beginner in homeopathy should especially guard himself against prescribing for mere names of 'diseases, as is too much the case in the old school. reason why I have given as many symptoms as possible, and why I invite the beginning practitioner not to content himself with my own indications, but, moreover, to consult the Materia Medica Pura in every case. The study of the Materia Medica Pura is indispensable to learn to distinguish medicinal symptoms from the natural symptoms of the disease. This is especially important in chronic diseases where new symptoms frequently make their appearance, which may require a change of remedies, according as they are either a medicinal aggravation, or a new development of the disease. The present Work is, therefore, not tended to supply the place of the Materia Medica Pura; it is simply what the title indicates, a Pocket-Repertory to aid the memory of older practitioners, and to be a guide for beginners.

G. H. G. JAHR.

Panis, May 1849.

SYSTEMATIC TABLE

OF THE

VARIOUS ARTICLES CONTAINED IN THIS WORK,

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

N.B.—Those headings in the following paragraphs which are printed in italics, should be studied first; the general information which they furnish will be found more or less useful in all particular cases.

I. GENERAL REMARKS .- See the articles:

A. Constitution, age, sex, and temperament; causes of disease; conditions of aggravation; conditions of improvement; emotions; colds; suppression of secretions and eruptions; injuries; ill effects of heat; ill effects of various kinds of nourishment; weakness of stomach; diseases of drunkards; ill effects of growth; poisoning, especially by alum, arsenic, valerian, prussic acid, lead; abuse of cinchona; noxious vapours; iron; adipic poison; ichthyotoxicon; crab-apple vinegar; poisonous honey; abuse of iodine; abuse of coffee; abuse of camphor; abuse of chanomile; poisoning by copper; abuse of magnesia; abuse of mercury; opium; narcotism; phosphorus; noxious mushrooms; glanders; saffron; sal-ammoniacum; nitrate of silver; abuse of salt; sarsaparilla; hepar sulphuris; abuse of sulphur; mezereum; cantharides; stramonium; poisonous sumach; abuse of tobacco; abuse of tea; alcohol; tin.

B. Deadness of single parts; swelling of veins; aneurisms; sanguineous congestions; plethora; anæmia; hæmorrhage; rushes of blood; inflammations; arthrocace; hydrarthrus; arthritis; arthralgia; diseases of bones; spasms; paralysis; contraction of muscles; polypi; rhachitis; rheumatism; mucous derangement; paroxysms of pain; scurvy; scrophulosis; tuberculosis; typical affections; dropsy.

C. Emaciation; debility: atrophy of scrofulous children; deficient exhalation; dread of motion; cyanosis; chlorosis; eclampsia; epilepsy; adiposis; jaundice; catalepsy; diseases of children; dread of air; marasmus senilis; nervous debility; fainting; apparent death; apoplexy; asthenia; consumption; indolence; awkwardness; chorea; hydrophobia; worm-affections; tremour.

II. CUTANEOUS AND EXTERNAL DISEASES :- See :

- A. Formication; acne; lepra; eruptions; variola; blood-blisters; petechiæ; boils; eczema; exanthemata; herpetic cruptions; phagedenic blisters; rash; zona; itching of the skin; ichthyosis; itch; lichen; measles; nettle-rash; plague; pemphigus; purplerash; ecthyma; rubeolæ; scarlatina; varicellæ; rupia; impetigo; syphilis; varioloid. Tinea capitis; eruptions in the face; mentagra; herpes præputialis.
- B. Excrescences; steatoma; chilblains; fungus articularis; moles; polypi; tuberculosis; fungus, excrescences (fungus hæmartodes, &c.); sycoma; sycosis; warts.
- C. Abscesses, gangrene; glandular diseases; suppurations; tu-mours; ulcers; rhagades; indurations of the skin; anasarca; stings of insects; diseases of bones; diseases of nails and panaritia; ædema; erysipelas; scurvy; scrofulous affections; indurations; injuries; sore skin.
- D. Cyanosis; chlorosis; bloody sweat; jaundice; pitiriasis; erythrema; dropsy.
- III. MORBID SLEEP. See: Night-mare; yawning; morbid sleep; sleeplessness; sopor; dreams (see under morbid sleep.)
- IV. FEVER.—See: Inflammatory fevers; gastric (mucous and bilious fevers); yellow fever; catarrhal (and rheumatic fever); nervous fever (typhus); plague; morbid sweat; febris anglica; deficient warmth; fever and ague; dentition-fever (see under diseases of children); hectic fever.
 - V. MENTAL DISEASES.—See: Paroxysms of anguish; idiotcy;

delirium; weak memory and mind; mental derangement; emotions; morbid emotions; home-sickness; hypochondria; hysteria; unhappy love; anthropophobia; diseases of drunkards; melancholy; mania of suicide; awkwardness.

- VI.-VII. DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND BRAIN.—See: Deligum; meningitis; concussion of the brain; hydrocephalus; debility of the brain; congestions of the brain; apoplexy; vertigo.
- VIII. EXTERNAL HEAD.—See: Open fontanelle; large head; falling off of the hair; tinea capitis; bones of the skull; plica polonica.
- IX. DISEASES OF THE EYES.—See: Hamorrhage from the eyes; ophthalmia; running of the eyes; cancer of the eyes; blepharopthalmitis; blepharospasmus; blepharoplegia; pains in the eyes; weakness of the eyes (and alterations of vision); contraction of the lids; ulceration of the eyes; paleness of sight; stye; short-sightedness; photophobia; hemeralopia; strabismus; cataract; glaucoma; nyctalopia; fistula lachrymalis; bleareyedness; far-sightedness.
- X. DISEASES OF THE FARS.—See: Deficient hearing; excessive irritation of hearing; otorrhom; parotitis; otitis; herpes of the ear; otalgia; polypus of the ears.
- XI. DISEASES OF THE Nose.—See: Anosmia; excessive irritation of the sense of smell; bleeding of the nose; suppuration of the nose; swelling of the nose; cancer of the nose; polypus of the nose; coryza.
- XII. FACE.—See: Swelling of the cheeks; eruption in the face; complexion; erysipelas of the face; prosopalgia; trismus; mentagra; swelling of the lips.
- XIII. TLETH.—See: Diseases of the gums; toothache; dentition (see under: Diseases of children.)
 - XIV. BUCCAL CAVITY .- See: Ranula; hæmorrhage of the

- mouth; stomacace; fetor of the mouth; aphthæ; ptyalism; deficiency of speech; diseases of the tongue.
- XV. THROAT AND FAUCES.—See: Angina faucium; angina tonsillaris; dysphagia; pharyngitis; esophagitis.
- XVI. TASTE AND APPETITE.—See: Loss of appetite; malacia; alterations of taste; loss of taste; canine hunger; weakness of the stomach (and ill effects of certain kinds of nourishment.)
- XVII. GASTRIC DERANGEMENT.—See: Hæmatemesis; cholera and cholerine; gastric (and bilious) derangement; derangement of the stomach; hiccup; heartburn and eructations.
- XVIII. DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.—See: Gastroenteritis; gastritis; gastromalacia; cardialgia, and pains in the stomach.
- XIX. HYPOCHONDRIA. See: Hepatitis; induration of the liver; splenitis; diaphragmitis.
- XX. Abdomen and Groin.—See: Distention of the abdomen; abdominal congestions; enteritis; peritonitis; colic; abdominal tubercles; ascites; pot-bellied; ileus; tympanitis.—Hernia; bubo.
- XXI. STOOL AND ANUS.—See: Hæmorrhage of the anus; itching of the anus; diarrhæa; cholera and cholerine; hæmorrhoids; fistula recti; prolapsus of the rectum; dysentery; constipation; worm-affections.
- XXII. URINE AND URINARY DIFFICULTIES.—See: Catarrh of the bladder; cystitis; hæmorrhoids of the bladder; cystospasmus; cystoplegia; polypus of the bladder; thickening of the bladder; urinary secretion; urinary difficulties; urinary fistula; hæmorrhage of the urethra; urethritis; gonorrhæa; stricture; diabetes; retention of urine; nephritis; calculi renales; lithiasis.
- XXIII. MALE SEXUAL PARTS.—See: Balanorrhora; sexual instinct; sexual power; gonorrhora; hernia scrotalis; orchitis;

induration of the testes; phimosis; prostatitis; herpes præputialis; sycosis; syphilis.

XXIV. FEMALE SEXUAL PARTS, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.—See: Diseases of the ovaries; hæmorrhage of the uterus; metritis; cancer of the uterus; diseases of the uterus; prolapsus of the uterus; herpes præputialis; swelling of the pudendum.—Menstrual difficulties; amenia; chlorosis; leucorrhæa; sexual instinct; sexual power; pregnancy; confinement; labour; puerperal fever; nursing; breasts and nipples.

N.B.—Discases of children, infants at the breast and new-born infants (see under: Diseases of children.)

XXV. TRACHEA AND COUGH.—See: Croup; influenza; hoarseness (and aphonia); cough; catarrh; catarrhal fever; laryngitis; laryngeal phthisis; whooping-cough; tracheitis; tracheal phthisis; catarrh.

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XXVI. CHEST, RESPIRATION AND HEARY.—See: Asthma Wigandi et Millari; asthma spasmodicum; asthma thymicum; angina pectoris; congestions of the chest; inflammation of the chest; pleuritis; pains in the chest; hydrothorax; orthopnœa paralytica; diseases of the heart (and palpitation of the heart); hæmorrhage of the lungs; pneumonia; paralysis of the lungs; pulmonary phthisis.

XXVII. BACK, SMALL OF THE BACK AND NECK.—See: Lumbago; nephritis; atrophia spinalis; spinitis; arthralgia; diseases of the bones; spasms; paralysis; rhachitis; rheumatism; paroxysms of pain; scrophulosis.

XXVIII. UPPER EXTREMITIES.—See: Deadness of single parts; arthrocace; hydrarthrus; tumours; arthritis; chiragra; arthralyia; diseases of the bones; paralysis; contraction of muscles; rheumatism; paroxysms of pain; diseases of the nails (and panaritia.)

XXIX. LOWER EXTREMITIES. - See: Arthrocace; hydrar-

XX SYSTEMATIC TABLE OF ARTICLES.

thrus; arthralgia; tumours; ulcers; arthritis; coxagra; gonitis diseases of the bones; paralysis; diseases of the nails; ædema podagra; psoitis; contraction of muscles; erysipelas; rheumatism paroxysms of pain; diseases of the nails.

N.B.—The full names of the remedies recommended in this work, will be found at the end of the work, in the "Characteristic Symptoms;" in the body of the work the abbreviated names have been used.

CLINICAL GUIDE

FOR THE HOMOBOPATHIC TREATMENT OF

ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

ABSCESSES, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.—§ 1. Internal abscesses generally require the same remedies as external.

A preference should be given:

a) for acute abscesses, to: Ars. asa. bell. bryon. cham. hep. led. mezer. phosph, puls. sulph.

b) for chronic abscesses, whether cold or occasioned by congestions, to: Asa. aurum. calc. carb-veg. con. hep. iod. laur. lycop. hang. merc. merc-corr. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sil. sulph.

§ 2. Particular indications:

ARSEN.: for intolerable, burning pains, during the fever; or when the abscess threatens to become gangrenous, or is accompa-

nied with great debility.

Asa.: for abscesses discharging a colourless, serous pus; violent pains on contact, and great sensitiveness of the adjoining parts.

Bellad: Pressure, burning and stinging in the abscess; cheesy and floculent pus.—Is especially suitable for hepatic abscesses.

BRYON.: The tumor is either very red or very pale, with tensive pain.

MEZER.: for abscesses of fibrous parts and of tendons, or for

abscesses arising from abuse of Mercury.

PULSAT.: When the abscess bleeds readily, with stinging or cutting pains; or when an *itching*, burning and stinging is experienced in the surrounding parts; especially varices.

RHUS.: especially for abscesses of the axillary or parotid glands, when the swelling is painful to the touch, or discharges a bloody-serous pus.

ACNE. For acne in the face of young people: Bell. carb-veg. hep. or sulph.

For acne arising from sexual abuse, principally: Cale. phos-ac. and sulph.

For some of drunkards: N-vom. led. and sulph., or ars. lach. and puls.

For acne rosacea: 1) Carb-an. kreos. rhus. veratr. 2) Ars. calc. carb-veg. mezer. ruta. 3) Aur-m. cann. caust. canth. cicut. laches. ledum. sepia.

For acre punctata (comedones, black pores most frequently:)
1) Bell. hep. natr. nitr-ac. sulph. 2) Natr-m. sabin. selen.

ADIPOSIS: for adiposes of young men and girls, observation and symptoms point to the following remedies: 1) Ant. calc. caps. ferr. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. baryt. cupr. lyc. veratr.

AGUSTIA:

§ 1. The principal remedies are: 1) Bell. lyc. natr-m. phosph. puls. sil. 2) Alum. amm-m. anac. calc. hep. hyos. kal. kreos. magn-m. n-vom. rhod. sec. sep. veratr.

§ 2. For agustia from purely nervous causes, such as paralysis, the principal remedies are: Bell. hyos. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. sep. veratr.

For agustia attended with catarrh, &c., we use: 1) N-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Alum. calc. hep. natr-m. rhod. sep.

§ 3. Compare Hearind, Hardness of, Anosmia, Amblyo-Pia, &c.

ALCOHOL, POISONING BY.—According to Hering, the principal remedies are: 1) Milk. 2) Mucilaginous drinks. 3) Caustic spirits of Ammonium (one drop in a tumblerful of sugarwater, in teaspoonful doses). Black coffee is likewise useful, as well as Nux-vom. in homeopathic doses.

ALUM, POISONING BY, AND ILL EFFECTS OF, ABUSE OF, for poisoning by large doses of: 1) Soup-water, or, 2) sugar-water, until vomiting sets in; afterwards Puls. or veratr. for the remaining symptoms.

AMBLYOPIA, weakness or morbid alteration of sight; weakness of sight, from mere dim-sightedness to complete blindness may alse from so many causes, and may be attended with so many different morbid states of the organism, that there is scarcely a remedy which is not of advantage in the treatment of this affection. I have, therefore, noted only the most efficacious remedies for amblyopia, furnishing particular indications to serve as points of support, and to facilitate the selection of remedies for particular cases.

The principal remedies for amblyopia, are: 1) Aur. bell. calc. caust. chin. cic. cin. dros. hyos. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. rut. sep. sil. sulph. veratr. 2) Agar. cann. caps. con. croc. dig. dulc. euphr. guaj. kal. lach. lyc. magn. natr. nitr-ac. op. plumb. rhus. sec. spig. tart. zinc.

For amblyopia, simple weakness of sight: 1) Anac. bell. calc. caps. cin. croc. hyos. lyc. magn. puls. rut. sep. and sulph. 2) Cann. caust. natr. natr. m. phos. plumb. &c.

For amblyopia amaurotica (incipient amaurosis): 1) Aur. bell. calc. caps. caust. chin. cic. con. dros. dulc. hyos. merc. natr. natr.m. nitr-ac. op. phos. puls. rhus. sec. sep. sil. sulph. veratr. 2) Agar. caps. cin. dig. cuphr. guaj, kal. lach. lyc. n-mosc.? plumb. zinc. &c.

For complete amaurosis, provided it is not incurable, the same remedies should be used as for amblyopia amaurotica, the remedy depending not so much upon the degree of weakness, as upon the totality of the symptoms. Unless secondary symptoms should require other remedies, we may use: Bellad. calc. merc. phosph. sep. sulph. &c., though any other remedy may be used if indicated by the general symptoms.

For erethic amaurosis, principally: Bell. calc. cic. con. hyos. merc. nitr-ac. op. phos. sep. sulph. &c.

For torpid amaurosis: Aur. caps. caust. chin. dros. dulc. natr. natr-m. op. phos.-ac. plumb. sec. veratr. &c.

§ 2. As regards external causes, if the weakness should have been caused by fine work, give Bell. or Ruta, or perhaps, Carb-v. calc. and spig.

At by debilitating causes, loss of animal fluids, sexual abuse, &c., give Chin. or oin. or perhaps, 2) Anac. calc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. or sulph. or, 3) Phos-ac. sep.

If by DRINKING, Chin. calc. lach. n-vom. op. and sulph.

If by EXTERNAL INJURIES, BLOW ON THE HEAD, VIOLENT CONCUSSIONS, &c., 1) Arn. 2) Con. euphr. rhus, rut. or staph.

If by old age, principally: Aur. bar. con. op. phos. sec.

If by SCROPHULA: 1) Bell. calc. chin. cin. dulc. merc. sulph. 2) Aur. euphr. hep. n-vom. or puls. &c.

If by ARTHRITIC METASTASIS: Ant. bell. merc. puls. rhus. spig. sulph. &c.

If by RHEUMATIC CAUSES: 1) Cham. euphr. lyc. merc. nux. puls. rhus. spig. sulph. 2) Caust. hep. lach, &c.

If by SUPPRESSION OF SUPPURATION OF MUCOUS DISCHARGE: Chin. euphr. hep. lyc. puls. sil. sulph. &c.

If by SUPPRESSION OF HABITUAL DISCHARGES OF BLOOD, such as HEMORRHOIDS, MENSES, &c.: Bell. calc. lyc. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph. &c.

If by SUPPRESSION OF AN EXANTHEM: Bell. calc. caust. lack. lyc. merc. sil. stram, sulph. &c.

If by abuse of Mercury or some other metallic substance: 1) Sulph. 2) Hep. nutr-ac. sil. or, 3) Aur. bell. carb-v. chin. lach. op. puls. &c.

§ . As regards the affections which may attend amblyopia,

removed by wiping, particularly in the open air, or in the evening, or early on waking; diplopia, or paleness of sight; shining or flashing rings before the eyes; photophobia, with stitches in the eyes when the light impinges upon the retina; frequent and copious lachymation, particularly in the open air, when exposed to wind and light; contraction of the pupils.

RUTA: for mistiness of eight, with complete obscuration at a distance; musem volitantes; aching or burning pains in the eyes on using them, particularly when reading; lachrymation in the

open air.

SEPIA: for dimness of sight, particularly when reading or writing; contraction of pupils; gauze, black spots or stripes before the eyes; photophobia in the day-time; aching pain over the eyeball.

SILICEA: for dimness of sight, as if looking through a grey cover; paroxysms of sudden nyctalopia; the letters look pale and blurred when reading; sparks and black spots before the eyes; photophobia, the light of day dazzles the eyes; frequent lachrymation, especially in the open air; stitches in the forehead which

seem to strike through the eyes.

SULPHUR: for mistiness, or dimness of sight, as if looking through black gauze or feather-dust; frequent obscuration of sight, especially when reading; photophobia, especially from the light of the sun, and when the weather is warm and sultry; the eyes are dazzled by the light; sudden paroxysms of nyctolopia; scintillations and white spots, or motes and black points or stripes before the eyes; tearing burning pains in the head and eyes; profuse lachrymation, especially in the open air; or great dryness of the eyes, especially in the room; unequal or dilated and insensible pupils.

VERATRUM: for hemeralopia; sparks and black spots before the eyes, particularly on rising from the bed, or from a chair; profuse lachrymation, with burning, cutting, and feeling of dry-

ness; diplopia; photophobia, &c.

§ 5. The following remedies deserve particular consideration

for particular symptoms:

Palesightedness: Dros. petr. sil.—Things look blue: Bell. lyc. stram. stront. sulph. zinc.—The eyes are dazzled by bright light: Bar. calc. caust. cic. dros. euphr. graph. kal. merc. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. sep. sil.—Periodical paroxysms of blindness: Calc. chel. chin. dig. euphr. hyos. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph.—Nyctalopia: Phos. sil. sulph.; acon. merc.; eon. nitr. n-vom. phos. stram.—Hemeralopia: Bell. chinin:? hyos. merc. puls. stram. veratr.—Complete, constant blindness: Bell. calc. caust.? chel.? cic.? con.? dig.? euphr.? hyos.? natr-m.? op.? phos.? puls.? sec.?

sil. stram. sulph .- Blindness with frequent desire to wink : Croc. euphr. hep. petr. phos-ac. plat. staph .- Diplopia : Bell. cic. daph. dig, cuph, hyos, lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac, oleand, puls, sec, stram, sulph. veratr.-Obscuration (vanishing of sight): Agar. aur. bell. bry. calc. caust. cic. con. dig. dros. ferr. graph, hep. hyos. lyc. mang. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. oleand. phos. puls. sil. sulph .- Darkness (gray black cover) before the eyes: Agar. anac. aur. baryt. calc. caust. chin. chinin. con. euphr. magn-c. merc. natr. natr-m. Thos. sep. sil .- Things look as if at a distance : Anac. carb-a. cic. natr-m. n-mosch, phos. stann. stram. sulph.—Coloured appearances before the eyes: Aur. bell. bor. camph. hyos. kal. n-vom. puls. spig. veratr .- Featherdust before the eyes : Calc. lyc. natr. natr-m. sulph. - Luminous appearances (scintillations): Aur. bell. bry. caust. croc. hyos. kal. lyc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. puls. spig. zinc.-Black and dark spots before the eyes: Amm-m. anac. aur. bar. bell. calc. caust. chin. chinin, kal. merc. natr-m, nitr-ac. phos. sep. sil.-Flying spots and gauzes : Acon. agar. am-m. bell. calc. chin. con. merc. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sil. stram .- Luminous vibration : Amm. caust. cham. graph.—Gauze or mist before the eves: Bell. calc. caust. chinin. croc. dros. ign. kreos. lyc. merc. natr-m. petr. phos. phos-ac. rut. sec. sep. sulph .- Things look yellow: Bell. canth. chin. dig. merc. sep .- Things look gray : Nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. sil. stram .-Trings look larger than they are: Euph. hyos. natr-m. phos .-Halfsightedness: Aur. calc. caust. lyc. mur-ac. natr-m. sep .- Light colours and appearances before the eves: Amm. bell. bor. calc. camph. hyos. kal. natr-m. n-vom. puls. sil. spig. valer. - Shortsightedness: Amm. calc. chin. con. cycl. euphr. hyos. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. petr. phos. phos-ac. puls. rut. sulph. sulph-ac. tart. valer .-Longsightedness: Calc. coff. con. dros. hyos. lyc. meph. natr. natr-m. n-vom. petr. sep. sil. sulph .- Dilated pupils : Acon. bell. calc. caps. chin. cic. cin. cocc. con. croc. cycl. quaj. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. led. lyc. nitr-ac. n-vom. op. sec. spig. squil. staph. stram. veratr. zinc .- Contracted pupils; Anac. arn. bell, camph, cham, chel. chin. cic. cocc. dig. ign. led. mez. mur-ac. phos. puls. rut. sep. sil. squill. sulph. thuj. veratr. zinc .- Colours as of the rainbow : Bell. cic. kal. nitr. phos. phos-ac. stram. sulph .- Things look red: Bell. con. croc. dig. hep. huos, spig. stront, sulph, -Shadows before the eyes: Sen. -Disposition to squint: Alum. bell. hyos. puls.—Blackness of sight, black colours before the eyes: Bell. calc. chin. euphr. kal. magn-c. phos. sep. sil. stram .- Stripes before the eyes: Amm. bell. con. natr-m. puls. sep .- Dimness of sight : Ambr. amm. anac. bar. bell. calc. cann. caust. chin, con. croc. euphr. hep. ign. kreos. lyc. merc. phos. puls. rut. sep. sil, sulph .- Things look inverted : Bell .- Disposition to wipe the eyes all the times. Carb-a. croc. lyc. natr. phos. puls .-The letters look blurred when reading: Bell. bry. chin. daph. dros. graph, hyos, luc. natr-m. sen. sil. stram. viol-od.

AMENIA: AMENORRHOLA, MENOSCHESIS, SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSES, and the AILMENTS INCIDENTAL THERETO:

- § 1. The best remedies are: 1) Puls. sep. sulph. 2) Acon. bry. con. dulc. graph. kal. lyc. sil. 3) Amon. ars. bell. baryt. calc. caust. cham. coccul. cupr. ferr. natr-m. phosph. 4) Chin. jod. merc. n-mosch. op. plat. rhod. sabin. staph. stram. val. verat. zinc.
- § 2. Amenia of young girls, that is, too long delay of the first menses, requires principally: 1) Puls, sulph., or 2) Caust. cocc. graph. kal. natr-m. petr. sep. veratr.

Suppression of the menses in consequence of a cold, principally: 1) N-mosch. puls., or 2) Bell. dulc. sep. sulph., -or if occasioned by fright or sudden emotions: 1) Acon. lyc., or 2) Coff. op. veratr.

For feeble, though not entirely suppressed menses (menoschesis), give: Calc. caust. con. graph. kal. lyc, magn. natr-m. phosph. puls. sil, sulph, veratr. zinc,

§ 3. For amenia of plethoric individuals, use: Acon. bell. bry. n-vom. op. plat. sabin. or sulph.

For debilitated or cachectic individuals: Ars. chin. con. graph. jod. natr-m. puls. sep. sulph.

§ 4. Particular indications for the symptoms characterizing amenia:

ACONITUM: frequent congestion of blood to the head or chest, with palpitation of the heart; aching, pulsative or stitching pains in the head; redness of the face; full and hard pulse; frequent heat with thirst; disposition to be angry, &c.; is particularly suitable to young girls who lead a sedentary life.

ABSENICUM: great debility; pale, livid complexion with blue margins around the eyes; constant desire for sour things, coffee, or brandy; great craving for sexual intercourse; corrosive leu-

corrhea: frequent paroxysms of fainting.

BRYONIA: amenorrhæa is attended with violent erethism of the circulation; frequent congestion of blood to the head or chest, with bleeding of the nose or dry cough; coldness, frequent shudderings which sometimes alternate with a dry or burning

heat; constipation, belly-ache, and colic.

CALCAREA: frequent rush of blood to the head, vertigo, burning pains in the forehead, or throbbing and aching pain in the head: buzzing in the ears; belly-ache with a feeling of fulness in the hypochondria, and inability to wear tight clothes: colic, with pains down the thighs, especially at the time when the menses ought to appear; great languor, heaviness in the whole body, especially in the lower limbs.

CAUSTICUM: hysteric pains, colic, pains in the loins, abdominal spasms, vellowish complexion.

CHINA: pale face with blue margins around the eyes; headache, especially at night; belly-ache, particularly after dinner; bad digestion; emaciation; great debility with langour and heaviness of the lower limbs; sleeplessness or restless sleep, with anxious or fatiguing dreams; or: abdominal or pulmonary spasms; rush of blood to the head, with pulsations of the carotids; nymphomania; nervousness, great sensitiveness to the least noise, &c.

Cocculus: hysteric abdominal spasms at a time when the
menses ought to appear, with pressure towards the chest, oppression, restlessness, anguish, sadness, moaning; great debility,
which does not even allow the patient to talk; or: discharge of
black blood in drops, attended with great nervous distress.

CONIUM: hysteric and chlorotic symptoms, flaccid and dry, or hard and painful breasts; great nervousness, involuntary laughing and weeping; great weakness after the least walk; anguish and sadness; abdominal spasms, distention of the abdomen, stitching pains, leucorrhœa, &c.

CUPRUM: rush of blood to the head, with aching pain in the vertex; red face and eyes; or: pale face with blue margins around the eyes; frequent nausea with vomiting; abdominal snasms, or twitching of the limbs, with heaviness; palpitation of the heart, and snasms of the chest.

FERRUM: Great nervousness and debility, trembling of the limbs; emaciation, great disposition to lie and sit; rush of blood to the head, with throbbing pain, roaring, buzzing and prickling in the brain; pale, livid face, with blue margins around the eyes; or burning redness of the face, with red eyes; pressure in the stomach and head; great lassitude in the lower limbs and other chlorotic affections.

GRAPHITES: The menses appear occasionally, but are pale, and cease again shortly after; especially when herpetic or eryst-pelatous eruptions appear upon the skin; hysteric headache, nausea, pain in the chest, great debility; colic and hysteric spasms; leucorrhœa and sterility; hæmorrhoidal disposition.

IODIUM: Frequent palpitation of the heart; pale face, sometimes alternating with redness; loss of breath on ascending an eminence; great nervousness, debility, especially in the lower limbs, and other chlorotic symptoms.

KALI CARB.: very efficacious, particularly when attended with difficult breathing; palpitation of the heart; disposition to erysipelatous eruptions, and paleness of the face which sometimes alternates with great redness.

LYCOPODIUM: Chlorotic symptoms, disposition to sadness, melancholy, and weeping; hysteric headache; sour vomiting and mouth; swelling of the feet, pains in the back and loins, colic; fainting fits; leucorrhœa; swelling and pressure in the umbili-

cal region, and drawing or tensive pains through the whole body.

MERCURIUS: Rush of blood to the head; dry heat; orgasm of the circulation; leucorrhœa; ædematous swelling of the hands and feet, or of the face; pale face and sickly complexion; great languor and debility, with trembling and rushea of blood after the least exertion; irritable mood; sad, peevish, and whimsical.

NATRUM: Frequent headache, hysteric or chlorotic symptoms; disposition to melancholy, with listlessness; great debility of body and mind, with heaviness in the limbs and aversion to motion; disposition to be angry and vehement.

NUX MOSCH.: Suppression of the menses, with spasms and other hysteric affections; disposition to sleep and faint away, with great nervousness, debility; complete exhaustion after the least exertion; pains in the loins; frequent water brash; fitful mood.

OPIUM: Suppression, with congestion of blood to the head, which feels heavy; redness and heat of the face, sopor and convulsive motions.

PULSATILLA: Amenorrhæa, especially from a cold or getting wet; or when attended with: frequent paroxysms of hemicrania, with stitching pains extending to the face and teeth; or acting pains over the forehead, with pressure on the vertex; pair complexion; vertigo with buzzing in the ears; stitching toothache, the pains suddenly shifting from one side to the other; frequent catarrh; difficult breathing, loss of breath and asthma after the least exertion; palpitation of the heart; cold hands and feet, frequently alternating with sudden heat; disposition to mucous diarrhæa; leucorrhæa; pains in the loins; oppressive weight in the abdomen; colic with nausea and vomiting; constant chilliness with yawning, stretching and great languor, especially in the lower limbs; swelling of the feet; especially suitable to females with blond hair, blue eyes, freckles in the face, mild disposition and disposition to sadness and weeping.

SABINA: When the menses, after flowing profusely at other times, cease, and are replaced by a thick, fetid leucorrhoa.

SEPIA: Ranks with Puls. for amenorrhoa with leucorrhoa; it is further indicated by frequent paroxysms of hysteric or nervous headache; toothache, with excessive sensitiveness of the dental nerves; delicate constitution; delicate and sensitive skin; sallow complexion or dingy spots in the face; nervous debility and great disposition to sweat; frequent alternation of chilliness and heat; disposition to melancholy and weeping; frequent paroxysms of catarrh; exposure to wet; pains in the limbs as if bruised; frequent colic and pains in the small of the back.

SULPHUR: Aching and tensive pain in the head, especially from the occiput to the neck; or throbbing pains in the head, with

congestion of blood, heat, digging, shocks, and whizzing noise in the brain; pale and sickly complexion, blue margins around the eyes, and red spots on the cheeks; pimples on the forehead and around the mouth; immoderate hunger, voracity; general emaciation; sour and burning eructations; pressure, feeling of repletion and haviness in the stomach, hypochondria, and abdomen; hæmorrhoidal disposition; slimy diarrhæa; or constipation, with hard stools and frequent, ineffectual urging; abdominal spasms; leucorrhæa; itching of the sexual organs; hysteria, and chlorotic symptoms; the limbs are liable to go to sleep; asthma; pains in the loins; fainting fits; great disposition to take cold; nervous debility, great languor, especially in the lower limbs, and great exhaustion after talking; irritable mood, disposition to be angry; or sad and melancholy, frequent weeping.

VERATRUM: Amenorrhoea with nervous headache, hysteric symptoms; pale, livid face; frequent nausea and vomiting; cold hands, feet, and nose; great weakness, with fainting turns; sexual excitement, even nymphomania, and other forms of mania.

§ 5. See: MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES, CHLOROSIS, &c.

ANÆMIA.—The best remedies are: 1) Ars. chin. puls. squill. staph. sulph. 2) Arn. bell. bry. calc. carh-v. chin. cin. con. ferr. hep. ign. kal. lyc. lach. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. rhus. sep. sil. sulph veratr.

If it arise from loss of blood, or other fluids, give: 1) Chin. n-vom. sulph.; or 2) Calc. carb-v. cin. phos-ac. staph. sulph.

If caused by violent acute diseases, use: Calc. carb-v. chin. hep. kal. natr. natr-m. n-vom. veratr.

See CHLOROSIS, DEBILITY, SCURVY, &c.

ANASARCA.—Principal remedies: Ars. bry. chin. dig. dulc. hell. merc. and sulph., or perhaps Camph. convolv. lact. rhus. samb. and sol-nigr.

For anasarca after cutaneous diseases, such as: scarlatina, measles, &c., we give with great effect, hell. and ars.: in other cases the remedies have to be chosen in accordance with the symptoms. See Dropsy.

ANEURISM.—Best remedies, so far as known: Curb-veg. lach. and lyc.; also: Guaj. puls. and sulph.—In some cases may be required: 1) Calc. caust. graph. kali-carb. 2) Amb. arn. ars. ferr. natr-m. zinc.

ANEURISM BY ANASTOMOSIS.—Yields to: Carb-veg. caust. lycop. platin. thuj.

ANGINA PECTORIS, NEURALGIA CORDIS.—One of the principal remedies seems to be Hep., after which give: 2) Ars. lack. samb. veratr., and 3) Acon. aur. bell. caust. dig. phos. spong. and (according to Hartmann) Angust. ipec: and sep.

As regards the particular indications, we refer the reader to the remedies under Asthma, Congestions of the chest, Spasms of the chest, Suffocative Catarrh, and Diseases of the Heart, and the symptoms of those remedies in Hempel's "Jahr.".

ANGUISH, PAROXYSMS OF.—Generally a mere symptom, though sometimes so prominent and distressing that it deserves a special treatment. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. ars. aur. bell. cham. digit. merc. n-vom. puls. veratr. 2) Alum. anac. baryt. bryon. carb-an. carb-veg. coccul. cupr. graph. hyosc. ignat. lycop. nitr. nitr-ac. phosph. rhus. sepia. spigel. spong. sulph.

See Emotions, morbid, Hypochondria, Hysteria.

ANOSMIA: The best remedies are: Bell. calc. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. puls. sep. sil. sulph., or: Alum. aur. caps. caust. hep. hyos. ipec. kal. lyc. magn-m. mez. nitr-ac. oleand. op. rhus. veratr.

For loss of smell from paralysis of the olfactory nerves, we have principally: Bell. caust. hyos. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. op. plumb

For catarrhal anosmia: Alum. calc. hep. mez. natr-m. n-vom. puls. sep. sil. sulph.

Compare: NASITIS, CATARRH, &c., also: AMBLYOPIA; HEAR-ING, HARDNESS OF, and the CAUSES and VARIETIES of these affections.

ANOREXIA.—§ 1. Though generally a mere symptom, yet it is sometimes a mere dislike to certain kinds of nourishment which can be treated with:

- 1) Ant. arn. china. hepar. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph. tart
 2) Baryt. bryon, calc. cycl. natr-m. sepia. siuc. 3) Ars. bell.
 canth. cicut. coccul. coni. ignat. lycop. natr-m. opi. plat. thuj.
 veratr.
- § 2. For independent anorexia, or for anorexia remaining after gastric affections, we have: 1) Ant. cyclam. sulph. 2) China. n-vom. puls. rhus. sepia, silic.

For anorexia accompanied with hunger, use: 1) China. helleb. natr-m. rhus. 2) Bryon. calc. ignat. n-vom. opi. silic. 3) Ars. baryt. dulc. magnes-m. sulph-ac.

For anorexia accompanied with complete loathing of food, give: 1) Ipecac. puls. rhus. 2) Chin. ignat. n-vom. 3) Arn. bryon. coccul. natr-m. 4) Acon. bell. laches. mur-ac. sepia.

§ 3. For partial anorexia, or aversion to particular kinds of

nourishment, we have principally:

a) For aversion to beer: 1) Bell. chin. cocc. n-vom. 2) Cham. stann. sulph.—to brandy: Ignat.—to wine: Ignat. laches. magnaus. merc. sabad.—to milk: Bell. bryon. calc. carb-veg. cina. ignat. natr. puls. sepia, silic. to coffee: Bell. bryon. cham. merc. natr-m. n-vom. rhus.—to drinks generally: 1) Bell. canth. hyosc. n-vom. stram. 2) Laches. natr-m.

- b) For aversion to rye-bread: Lycop. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. sulph.—to bread generally: Coni. lycop. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. puls.—to butter: China. carb-veg. merc.—to fat and fat things Bryon. carb-an. carb-veg. helbeb. hepar. natr-m. puls.—to meat and broth: Ignat. merc. mur-ac. nitr-ac. puls. silic. sulph. 2) Bell. calc. carb-veg. lycop. rhus. sabad. sepia.—to fish: Graph.—to vegetables: Helleb. magnes-c.—to warm, boiled food: Calc. graph. ignat. lycop. magnes-c. silic.—to solid food: 1) Bryon. staph. sulph. 2) Ferr. merc.
- c) For aversion to sour things: Bell. cocc. fer. sabad. sulph.

 to sweets, sugar, &c.: Ars. caust. merc. nitr-ac. phosph. sulph.
 zinc.
- § 4. For further indications, see: Gastric Derangement, STOMACH, DERANGEMENT OF; VOMITING, NAUSEA, &c.

ANTHRAX.—When caused by infection, the best remedy is arsen. unless chin. silic. and rhus. or puls. should be indicated.

The MALIGNANT PUSTULE generally yields to: Ars. bell. rhus.

silic. or perhaps: Chin. hysoc. mur-ac. sec. sep.

The common anthrax or carbuncle, which is not caused by infection, generally requires Silic. or perhaps: Hyosc. lyc. or nitrac.—Sometimes Arnica is given with great effect at the commencement, after which Nux-v. completes the cure.

There is a kind of carbuncle which contains lice; this requires

ANTHROPHOBIA.—This kind of mania is best treated with:

1) Baryt. hyos. lyc. natr. puls. rhus.
2) Acon. anac. aur. bell. cic. con. cupr. led. selen. stann.
3) Am-m. calc. mang. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. sulph.

See: MENTAL DERANGEMENTS, and Emotions, MORBID.

APHTH.E.—The best remedies are: Borax. mcrc. n-vom. sulph. sulph-ac. &c.

See: STOMACACE.

APOPLEXIA.—The best remedies are: 1) Arn. baryt. bell-cocc. lach. n-vom. op. puls., and then 2) Acon. ant. coff. con. dig tart. hyos. ipec. merc. n-mosch. tart.

§ 2) For apoplexia sanguinea: 1) Arn. bell. lach. n-vom. op., or 2) Acon. anth. baryt. coff. ipec. hyos. merc. puls.

For apoplexia serosa: Arn. ipec. dig. merc., or: Baryt. cin. cocc. con.

For apoplexia nervosa: 1) Arn. bell. coff. hyos. stram. 2) Camph. laur.

§ 3. For the subsequent paralysis: 1) Arn. baryt. bell. cocc. lach. n-vom. rhus. stram. zinc.; or 2) Anac. calc. caust. con. dulo natr-m. laur. phosph. plumb. ruta. sep. sil.

For hemiplegia, particularly: Alum. anac. caust. cocc. graph.

kal. lach. phos-ac. sulph-ac.

§ 4. For apoplexia of drunkards, give: Lach. n.vom. op.; or: Baryt. coff. con. puls.

For apoplexia of old people: Baryt., or Op., or Con. dig.

For apoplexia from loss of blood, or other debilitating causes; Chin. ipec., or Carb-veg. cocc. n-vom. puls. sep.

For apoplexia from overloading the stomach: a few table-spoons of black coffee, or, if these should be insufficient: Ipec. nux-v. or puls.

§ 5. Particular indications:

ARNICA: full and strong pulse, with paralysis of the limbs (especially on the left side); loss of consciousness and stupefaction, with stertorous breathing; sighing, muttering, involuntary discharge of faces and urine, &c.

BARYTA: for paralysis of the tongue, or the upper limbs (especially on the right side); the mouth is drawn to one side; disturbed consciousness, with childish gesticulations and inability to keep the body erect; coma, restlessness, moaning and muttering; circumscribed redness of the cheeks.

Belladonna: Stupefaction, loss of consciousness and speech, or convulsive movements of the limbs and muscles of the face; paralysis of the extremities, especially on the right side; the mouth is drawn to one side; paralysis of the tongue; ptyalism; difficulty of swallowing, or entire inability to swallow; (loss of sight;) dilated pupils; red, protruded eyes; red and bloated face.

COCCULUS: The paroxysms are preceded and attended by vertigo, nausea; convulsive motions of the eyes; paralysis, especially of the lower limbs, with insensibility, &c.

LACHESIS: Stupefaction and loss of consciousness, with blue face and convulsive movements, or tremor of the extremities; or paralysis, especially of the left side; the paroxysms are preceded by: frequent absence of mind, or vertigo, with rush of blood to the head.

Nux-vom.: Stupefaction, stertorous breathing and ptyalism; bleareyedness, dim eyes; paralysis, especially of the lower limbs; hanging down of the lower jaw; the paroxysms are preceded by: vertigo with headache and buzzing in the ear, or nausea with

urging to vomit.

OPIUM: The paroxysms are preceded by: dulness of sense, vertigo and heaviness of the head, buzzing in the ears, hardness of hearing, staring look, sleeplessness, anxious dreams, or frequent desire to sleep; the paroxysm is attended by: tetanic rigidity of the whole body; redness, bloatedness and heat of the face; the head is hot and covered with sweat; red eyes, with dilated, insensible pupils; slow, stertorous breathing; convulsive motions and trembling of the extremities, foam at the mouth, &c.

PULSATILLA: For stupefaction and loss of consciousness, bloated and bluish-red face, loss of motion, violent palpitation of the heart, almost complete suppression of the pulse, and rattling

breathing.

§ 6. For further indications see: Congestions of the READ, SOPOR, SPASMS, &c.

APPARENT DEATH: Put a few pellets of the specific ramedy on the tongue of the patient, or administer the medicine by the rectum, not omitting the required mechanical means of cure; but never resort to bleeding.

If the asphyxia should have been occasioned by a blow, fall, &c., give Arnica. If the patient should have been bled before the exhibition of Arnica, give first China (according to Hering), and then Arnica.

If arising from suffocation, Hering recommends, for those who died by suspension: Opium; by carbonic acid gas: Opium, acon. or bell.; and by drowning: Lachesis.

For asphyxia from congelation, after the patient had been resuscitated by the usual means, give for the remaining symptoms: Ars., carb-veg.; or Acon. and Bryo.

For asphyxia by a stroke of lightning, give: Nux-vom. The patient should at the same time be placed in recently dug soil, half sitting, half lying, and should be covered with it all over, except his face, which is to be turned towards the sun, until the first signs of life become apparent.

For asphyxia of new-born infants, we use: Tart-emet. op. china, (and Acon. Hempel.)

Compare: CAUSES and CONDITIONS.

ARTHRALGIA: Having said everything we had to say on the pathological character of the diseases belonging under this head, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, &c., we here point out more particularly the parts to which the remedies have specific curative relations. This knowledge is not required in every case, but in many cases it is, since two or three remedies may correspond to the general state of the patient, and one of them only to the part affected.

- § 2. The remedies which are given for:—a) arthralgia generally, are: 1) Agn. calc. caust. ferr. kal. led. lyc. mang. merc. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. stront. sulph. 2) Amb. amm. ant. arn. aur. bry. caps. carb-veg. coloc. dros. hell. hep. pet. phosph. rhod. ruta. sassap. sil. spig. stann. staph. sulph-ac. thuj. zinc.
- b) For pains in the axillary joint: 1) Bry. calc. carb-veg. ferr. ign. kal. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. staph. sulph. zinc. 2) Amb. arn. caps. caust. led. lyc. merc. natr-m. petr. phosph. veratr.
- c) In the elbow-joint: 1) Arg. bell. calc. caust. kal. led. merc. rhus. sep. sulph. 2) Ant. bell. graph. lyc. mez. petr. phosph. puls. ruta. staph. veratr.
- d) In the wrist-joint: 1) Amm. calc. caust. graph. kal. nitr. rhus. ruta. sep. sulph. 2) Alum. amm. carb-veg. euphr. hell. lach. led. mang. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. puls. sabin. sil. stront.
- e) In the finger-joints: 1) Agn. calc. carb-veg. caust. graph. hep. lyc. sep. spig. sulph. 2) Agn. aur. carb-an. cham. chin. coch. clem. cycl. graph. hell. ign. kal. lach. led. natr-m. nitr. petr phosph. puls. rhus. sabin. sil. spong. staph. sulph.
- § 3. a) For pains in the hip and hip-joints: 1) Bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. caust. coloc. led. merc. rhus. sulph. 2) Ant. coccul. ferr. hell. ipec. kal. lyc. mez. natr-m. phosph. puls. rhod. sabad. sep. sil. stront. veratr.
- b) In the knee and knee-joints: 1) Bry. calc. caust. chin. lach. led. natr-m. n-vom. petr. phosph. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Alum. anac. ars. asa. carb-veg. coccul. con. ferr. graph. hell. hep. jod. kal. lyc. magn-c. merc. nitr-ac. rhod. ruta. spig. stann. staph. stront. veratr. zinc.
- c) In the tarsal-joints: 1) Bry. caust. lyc. merc. natr-m. phosph. puls. rhus. ruta. sep. sulph. 2) Amb. ars. carb-an. dros. hep. ign. kal. kreos. led. natr. n-vom. oleand. spig. staph. zinc.
- d) In the toe-joints: 1) Arn. caust. chin. kal. led. sabin. sep. sulph. zinc. 2) Aur. calc. cham. con. ferr. lyc. n-vom. rhus. sil.
- § 4. a) For pains in the upper arm: 1) Bry. coocul. ferr. sep. sulph. 2) Ars. asa. bell. chin. ign. magn-arct. mez. nitr. puls. stann. val.
- b) In the fore-arm: 1) Calc. carb-veg. caust. lyc. merc. n-vom. rhus. sassap. sep. staph. sulph. 2) Arg. carb-an. chin. ferr.

con. dulc. kal. mez. nitr. nitr-ac. phos-ac. rhod. spig. stront. thuja.

- c) In the hands: 1) Bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. lach. lyc. n-vom. rhod. sep. sulph. 2) Anac. amb. aur. caust. cham. chin. clem. cocc. ferr. graph. hep. hyos. kal. merc. mez. natr. natr-m. petr. phosph. rhus. sil. spig. spong. zinc.
- d) In the fingers: 1) Amm. carb-veg, graph. hep. lyc. n-vom. phosph. puls. rhus. sil. sulph. 2) Amb. amm-m. calc. caust. cycl. kal. lach. mang. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. phos-ac. rhod. sep. spig. staph. sulph-ac, thuja. veratr.
- § 5. a) For pains in the thighs: 1) Bry. calc. chin. hep. merc. petr. phos-ac. rhod. sep. sil. stann. sulph. 2) Arn. bell. caps. carbveg. caust. coccul. coloc. graph. guaj. led. mez. natr-m. n-vom. oleand. plat. rhus. sassap. spig. sponc. thuj.
- b) In the legs: 1) Bell. bry. calc. caust. ferr. kal. lyc. n-vom. puls. sep. sil. staph. 2) Anac. asa. borax. con. graph. ign. merc. mez. phos-ac. rhod. rhus. sulph.
- c) In the tibia: 1) Asa. calc. lach. merc. mez. phosph. puls. sabin.
 2) Agar, arn. bell. caust. con. dulc. ign. kal. lyc. mang. mur-ac. phos-ac. rhus. sep. sil.
- d) In the calves: 1) Alum. ars. calc. cham. con. graph. lyc. natr. nifr-ac. puls. rhus. sep. staph. sulph. val. 2) Ant. bry. chin. coloc. cuphr. ferr. ign. kal. magn-aust. natr-m. n-vom. sil. spig. stann. zinc.
- e) In the tendo-achilles: Anac. ant. caust. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. puls. rhus. staph. sulph. zinc.
- § 6. a) In the feet: 1) Arn. bell. bry. camph. caust. lyc. puls. sep. sulph. 2) Ars. aur. baryt. ferr. graph. hep. kal. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. rhod. rhus. ruta. sulph.
- b) In the heels: 1) Amm-m, ant. arn. caust. graph. ign. led. lyc. magn-arct. natr. nitr-ac. puls. sabin. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Calc. coloc. con. magn-arct. merc. petr. rhod. rhus. spong.
- c) In the dorsa of the feet. 1) Calc. camph. carb-an. caust. lyc. merc. puls. spig. thuj. 2) Anac. asa. bry. chin. colch. hep. ign. led. mur-ac. natr. n-vom. rhus. sassap. staph. sulph. zinc.
- d) In the soles: 1) Amb. caust. graph. mur-ac. phosph. phos-ac. puls. spig. sulph. 2) Bell. bry. calc. chin. cupr. ign. led. lyc. natr. rhus. sil. tarax. zinc.
- e) In the toes: Arn. asa. caust. graph. sabin. sulph. thuja. 2) Agar. aur. carb-an. carb-veg. chin. kal. led. lyc. magn-arct. merc. phosph. phos-ac. plat. sep. sil. staph.
- f) In the big toe: 1) Arn. ars. asa. bry. calc. caust. kal. plat. sabin. sil. sulph. zinc. 2) Amb. amm. amm-m, aur. coccul. cycl. led. magn-arct. natr. puls. rhus. sassap. sep. thuj.

§ 7. For further particulars see: Gout, Rheumatism, Neural-GIA, PAIN, PAROXYSM'S OF, GOXAGRA, CANITIS, &c.

ARTHRITIS.—The best remedies are: 1) Acon. ant. ars. bell. bry. calc. caust. chin. cocc. coloc. ferr. guaj. hep. jod. led. mang. n-vom. phosph. phos-ac. puls. rhod. sabin. sass. sulph. 2) Canth. chel. cic. colch. con. daph. dulc. men. merc. stann. tart. thuj. 3) Arn. cin. ran-bulb. ran-sc. staph. chinin.

§ 2. For acute arthritis: 1) Acon. ant. ars. bell. bry. chin. ferr. hep. n-vom. puls. 2) Berb. canth. colch.

For chronic arthritis: Calc. caust. coloc. guay. jod. mang. phos-

ac. rhod. sass. sulph.

For erratic arthritis: 1) Arn. mang. n-mosch. n-vom. puls.; or 2) Asa. daph. plumb. and rhod.

§ 3. Arthritic nodosities require: 1) Calc. rhod. 2) Agn. ant. bry. calc. carb-veg. graph. led. lyc. n-vom. staph.; or 3) Aur. carban. dig. lyc. phosph. sabin. sep. sil. zinc.

Arthritic contractions are frequently relieved by: 1) Bry. caust. guaj. sulph.; or 2) Calc. coloc. rhus. sil. thuj.

§ 4. For the precursory symptoms of gout, the same remedies are generally to be used that we use for the gout itself. The following remedies will generally answer: Ant. bell. bry. n-vom.

For recent arthritic metastases, the following are very useful: Acon. bell. n-vom. sassap. sulph.—In most cases the affected organs should be considered; we refer the reader to the paragraphs on: headache, ophthalmia, gastric derangement, where the symptoms arising from arthritic causes will be found mentioned.

§ 5. For the arthritic affections of drunkards, we use: 1) Acon. calc. n-vom. sulph.; or 2) Ars. chin. hep. jod. lach. led. puls. For arthritis of persons that indulge in rich living: Ant. calc. jod. puls. and sulph.

For that of persons working in the water: 1) Calc. puls. sass. sulph.; or 2) Ant. ars. dulc. n-mosch. and rhus.

§ 6. For particular indications see: Rheumatic pains; and compare: Causes, Pain, paroxysms of, Conditions, Periods of the day, Influence of the weather, Nourishment, &c.

ARTHROCACE.—This inflammation of the terminal extremities of bones has been most successfully treated with: 1) Coloc. phos-ac.; or perhaps with: 2) Calc. hep. sil. sulp.; or 3) Puls. rhus. zinc.

ARSENIC, POISONING BY.—The antidotes are: 1) Scapwater; 2) Albumen, dissolved in water and used as a drink; 3) Sugar-water; 4) Milk; 5) Sesquioxide of iron. Vinegar is useless: oil is hurtful.

After the first alarming symptoms have been removed, we give Ipec. After Ipec. we give China, especially when the patient is irritable, has a restless sleep and nightly febrile motions; or Nux-vom. when the patient is worse in the daytime, particularly after sleeping, with constipation, or else with diarrheic, slimy stools; or Veratrum, if after Ipec. frequent nausea remains, with vomiting and heat, or chilliness over the whole body, and great debility.

For the eruptions, opthalmia and headache caused by wearing hats that have been worked with Arsenic, the best remedies are:

1) Carb-veg. ferr. 2) China, hepar.

The best remedies for the ill effects of Arsenic as a medicine, are: Chin. ipec. n-vom. veratr.

ASCITES.—The best remedies are: 1) Ars. chin. hell. calc. merc. sulph. 2) Acon. bry. cin. colch. dulc. euph. prun. sep.; or 3) Asa. colch. dig. led. byc. puls. squill.

Ascites from loss of blood by venesection, &c., yields to China aby a miracle.

In all other cases the selection of the remedy depends upon the exciting cause, and the pathological character of the disease, and the general symptoms of the remedy have to be carefully compared with the symptoms of the disease.

ASTHMA MILLARI ET WIGANDI—The specific remedy for Asthma Millari, is, in most cases, Sambucus. In other cases, we give: Acon. ars. ipec. lach, mosch.

For the concealed Asthma Millari, the so-called Asthma Wigandi, we have principally: 1) Acon. bellad. ipec. samb. 2) Arg. baryt. cham. chin. coff. cupr. lach. n-vom. op.

For the particular symptoms, see: Asthma spasmodicum, and vol. i. of Hempel's Jahr.

ASTHMA SPASMODICUM, OR PERIODICUM, AND ASTHMA GENERALLY.—§ 1. The remedies are: 1) Acon. ars. bell. bry. cupr. ferr. ipec. n-vom. phos. puls. samb. sulph. 2) Ambr. amm. aur. calc. carb-veg. cham. chin. coccul. dulc. lach, mosch. op. tart. veratr. zinc. 3) Ant. caust. coff. hyos. ign. kal. lyc. merc. nitrac. n-mosch. sep. sil. stann. stram.

§ 2. The following remedies are the best to control an attack of asthma immediately: 1) Lach. 2) Acon. ars. cham. ipec. mosch. op. samb. tart.; or 3) Bell. bry. chin. n-mosch. n-vom. puls.

To remove the asthmatic disposition, we use: Ant. ars. calc. n-vom. sulph.; or Amm. carb-veg. caust. cupr. ferr. graph. kali. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sil. stann. zinc.

§ 3. For asthma from congestion of blood to the chest: 1) Acon. aur. bell. merc. n-vom. phos. spong. sulph. 2) Amm. calc. carb-veg. cupr. ferr. puls.

For asthma attended with menstrual irregularities: 1) Bell. coccul. cupr. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Acon. phos. sep.

For flatulent aethma (aethma from incarceration of flatulence in the abdomen): 1) Carb-veg. cham. chin. n-vom. op. phos. sulph. zinc. 2) Ars. caps. hep. natr. veratr.

For asthma humidum or pituitosum (asthma with accummulation of mucus in the bronchi or lungs): 1) Ars. bry. calc. chin. cupr. dulc. ferr. graph. lach. phos. puls. sen. sep. stann. sulph. 2) Bar. bell. camph. con. hep. ipec. merc. n-vom. sil. tart. sinc.

For the real asthma spasmodicum, the best remedies are: 1) Bell. cocc. cupr. hyosc. lach. mosch. n-vom. samb. stram. sulph. tart. zinc. 2) Ant. ars. bry. caust. ferr. kali, lyc. op. sep. stann.

§ 3. For asthma from inhaled dust, stone-dust, as takes place among sculptors, stone-cutters, &c., we employ: 1) Calc. hep. sil. sulph. 2) Ars. bell. chin. ipec. n-vom. phos.

For asthma caused by the vapour of sulphur, give Pulsat.;—by the vapours of copper or arsenic: 1) Merc. hep. ipec. 2) Ars. camph. or cupr.

For asthma from a cold: 1) Acon. bell. bry. dulc. ipec. 2) Ars. cham. chin.

For asthma caused by an emotion: Acon. cham. coff. ign. n-vom. puls. veratr.

If caused by a suppressed catarrh: 1) Ars. ipec. n-vom. 2) Camph. carb-veg. chin. lach. puls. samb. tart.

§ 4. For asthma of children, we generally find useful: 1) Aconars, bell. cham. coff. ipec. mosch. n-mosch. n-vom. op. samb. tart.
2) Camph. chin. cupr. hep. ign. lach. lye. phos. puls. stram. sulph.

For asthma of hysteric women: 1) Acon. bell. cham. coff. ign. mosch. n-mosch. n-vom. puls. stram. 2) Asa. aur. caust. con. cupr. ipec. lach. phos. stann. sulph. &c.

For asthma of old people: 1) Aur. bar. con. lach. op. 2) Ant. camph. oarb-veg. caust. chin. sulph.

§ 5. Particular indications by the symptoms.

ACONITUM: 1) for sensitive individuals, young, plethoric girls leading a sedentary life, or when the paroxysms set in after the least emotion; 2) dyspnœa with inability to take a deep breath,

accompanied with restlessness, heat and sweat; 3) suffocative cough at night, with barking and hoarse voice, spasmodic constriction of the throat and chest; anxious, short and difficult breathing, with open mouth; great anguish, with inability to utter a single word distinctly; or 4) for asthma of adults, caused by rush of blood to the head, with vertigo, full and frequent pulse, cough and bloody expectoration.

ARSENICUM: Acute or chronic asthma, with difficult breathing, cough and accumulation of thick mucus in the chest; shortness of breath, particularly after a meal; oppression of the chest, and want of breath on walking fast, on ascending an eminence, or after any kind of exercise, even after laughing; constriction of the chest and larynx, with painful pressure on the lungs and in the pit of the stomach; anguish and suffocative paroxysms increased by the warmth of the room: sufficative attacks, especially at night, or in the evening when in bed, with panting and wheezing breathing, with the mouth open, great anguish as if the patient would die, and cold sweat; the paroxysms abate as soon as the patient begins to cough and throws off mucus, or a tenacious, viscid saliva in the shape of vesicles; the paroxysms come on again in rough weather, in the cold open air, or when the temperature of the air changes, and they may be caused by warm and tight clothes; the paroxysms are accompanied by great debility; or by paroxysms of pain and burning in the chest. (In acute asthma, Arsen. is frequently suitable after Ipec., unless it had been given at the commencement of the attack.)

BELIADONNA: Suitable for children and women of an irritable constitution, and with disposition to spasms; oppression of the chest and loss of breath, tightness in the chest and stitches under the sternum; with paroxysms of dry cough at night, with catarrh, or moist cough and expectoration of mucus after a meal; anxious sighting; at times deep, at times short and rapid breathing, with open mouth, and great working of the chest; constriction of the larynx, with danger of suffocation on touching the larynx, and on turning the neck; uneasiness and beating in the chest, with palpitation of the heart; asthmatic paroxysms with loss of consciousness, relaxation of the muscles and involuntary discharge of urine and fæces.

BRYONIA: Difficult breathing and loss of breath, particularly at night, and towards morning, with stitching colicky pains, urging to stool, inability to lie on the right side, pressure and tension in the chest, and contractive sensation in cold air; frequent cough, with pains in the hypochondria, tickling in the larynx, vomiting and expectoration, at first frothy, then thick and viscid; increased difficulty of breathing, when talking and during any kind of exercise; the patient feels relieved after expectorating or on

rising from his recumbent posture; in the evening when in bed, the patient complains at times of palpitation of the heart, anguish and throbbing in the temples, with difficult, anxious and sighing breathing, with straining of the abdominal muscles and mingled with deep inspirations, or slow and deep breathing during exertions; frequent stitches in the chest, especially during an inspiration and when coughing, also during motion. (Bry. is frequently suitable after Ipec., in acute asthma.)

CUPRUM: Suitable to children or hysteric individuals, especially after fright, chagrin, a cold, and before the appearance of the menses; with spasmodic constriction of the chest, hicrop, difficulty of breathing and talking; hurried breathing, stertorous and moaning, with convulsive straining of the abdominal muscles; dyspnæa, especially when walking and ascending an eminence, with desire to take deep breath; short and spasmodic cough, with dyspnæa, sufocative fits, and stridulous inspirations when attempting to take deep breath; rattling in the chest as of mucus, expectoration of white and watery mucus; sensation of emptiness and faintness in the pit of the stomach, and painfulness of the pit on touching it; orgasm of the circulation with palpitation; red face covered with warm sweat; the symptoms are worse at the period of the menses.

FERRUM: Violent orgasm of the blood, oppression of the chest, with almost imperceptible movement of the thorax on taking breath, and greatly dilated nostrils during an expiration; dyspacea, particularly at night or in the evening, in bed, in a recumbent posture, with the head low, or during rest generally, or from the least covering on the chest; the patient feels relieved after being uncovered, or after raising the trunk, or from taking ever so little physical or mental exercise; suffocative fits, in the evening, in bed, with warmth of the neck and trunk, the limbs being cold at the same time; spasmodic constriction of the chest, aggravated by motion; paroxysms of spasmodic cough with expectoration of tenacious and transparent mucus; expectoration of blood.

IFECACUANHA: Suitable to children and adults, for: Dyspnœa, nightly suffocative fits; spasmodic constriction of the larynx, rattling of mucus in the chest; dry and short cough, great anguish and fear of death, cries and restless running to and fro; the face is alternately red and hot, or pale, cold and sunken; anxious features; nauses with cold sweat on the forehead; the breathing is anxious, hurried and sighing, or short and as if through dust; tetanic rigidity of the body, with bluish redness in the face. Ipec is generally first indicated in paroxysms of acute asthma; afterwards we give Ars-bry. or nus-wome.

Nux-vom.: Short or slow and stridulous breathing; anxious oppression of the chest, especially at night, early in the morning.

and after eating; spasmodic constriction, especially of the lower part of the chest, with loss of breath in walking or talking, or in cold air and after every exercise; orthopnœa and nightly suffocative paroxysms, especially after midnight, preceded by anxious dreams; short cough, with difficult expectoration; expectoration of blood; the clothes feel unpleasant on the chest and hypochondria; distention, aching pain and anguish in the region under the heart and in the region of the hypochondria; tension and pressure in the chest; rush of blood to the chest, with orgasm of the blood; warmth, heat and palpitation of the heart; great anguish and distress in the whole body; the asthma is diminished in a recumbent posture, or by turning to the other side, or by raising the trunk.

PHOSPHORUS: Noisy and panting breathing, dyspnœa, oppressed breathing and oppression of the chest, particularly in the evening and morning, or when sitting; great, oppressive anxiety in the chest; stridulous inspirations in the evening on falling asleep; nightly suffocative paraxysms as if the lungs were paralyzed; spasmodic constriction of the chest; short cough, with either salt, or sweetish, or blood-streaked expectoration; stitching or pressure, heaviness, fulness and tension in the chest; congestion of blood to the chest, with ascension of heat in the throat, and palpitation of the heart; phthisicky disposition.

Pulsatilla: Especially for children, after suppression of rash, also for hysteric persons, after suppression of the menses or in consequence of cold, with hurried, short and superficial or rattling breathing; arrest of breathing as if from the vapours of sulphur; oppression of the chest, loss of breath and suffocative fits, with anguish of death, palpitation of the heart, and spasmodic constriction of the larynx and chest, particularly at night and in the evening, in a horizontal posture; the asthmatic distress increases by motion, also by ascension of eminences, and by walking in the open air; short, barking cough with asthma, or copious expectoration of mucus, or blood-streaked expectoration; spasmodic tension, sensation of fullness and pressure in the chest, with internal heat and orgasm of the blood; stitches in the chest and sides.

SAMBUCUS: Especially for children, when the following symptoms occur: stridulous and hurried breathing; oppression of the chest, with pressure in the stomach and nausea; pressure on the chest as from a load, with anguish and danger of suffocation; dyspnœa when lying; nightly suffocative paronysms, with spasmodic constriction of the chest, sudden starting from sleep and cry; great anguish, trembling of the whole body, swollen, bluish hands and feet, heat of the whole body, mucous rattling in the chest, and inability to utter a single loud word; morbid sleep with the eyes and mouth half open; paroxysms of suffocative cough and cries.

SULPHUE: for chronic asthma, with difficulty of breathing, and painless oppression of the chest; frequent attacks of asthma inthe day-time, even when talking; shortness of breath when walking in the open air; wheezing, mucous rattling, rhonchus in the chest; oppressed breathing and suffocative fits, especially at night; fulness and sensation of weariness in the chest; pressure in the chest as from a load, after eating ever so little; burning in the chest, with rush of blood and palpitation of the heart; suffocative cough, with spasmodic constriction of the chest and urging to vomit; difficult expectoration of whitish mucus, or copious, yellowish expectoration; blood-coloured saliva; spasms in the chest, with compressive sensation and pain in the sternum, bluish-red face, short breath and inability to speak.

§ 6. The following remedies may likewise be employed:

AMBRA: suitable to children and scrofulous individuals with short, oppressed breathing, paroxysms of spasmodic cough with expectoration of mucus, wheezing in the air-passages, pressure in the chest, &c.

AMMONIUM: for chronic asthma, especially when attended with disposition to hydrothorax, with shortness of breath, especially on ascending an eminence; oppressed breathing and palpitation of the heart after the least exercise; congestion of blood to the chest and feeling of heaviness in the thorax.

AURUM: congestion of blood to the chest, with great oppression, and desire to take deep breath, especially at night and when walking in the open air; suffocative fits with spasmodic constriction of the chest, violent palpitation of the heart, bluish red face, and falling down without consciousness.

CALCAREA: for chronic asthma, with tight breathing and tension in the chest as if from rush of blood, relieved by raising the shoulders; desire to take deep breath and sensation as if the breath remained stopped between the scapulæ; the patient loses his breath by merely stooping; he is suffering with dry cough, especially frequent at night.

CARBO. VEG.: for spasmodic flatulent asthma, also for chronic asthma with disposition to hydrothorax, oppression and tight breathing; fulness, accumulation of mucus and anxious compression of the chest, heavy and short breathing, especially when walking; pressure and sensation of weariness in the chest, frequent attacks of spasmodic cough, &c.

CHAMOMILLA: especially suitable to children, or for suffocative fits, with short, anxious breathing, swelling of the pit of the stomach and hypochondria, with uneasiness, screams and draw-

ing-up of the legs; paroxysm of asthma after a fit of anger, or after taking cold.

CHINA: for difficult breathing and oppression, with inability to breathe with the head low; wheezing during an inspiration; spasmodic cough and nightly suffocative fits, as if from too much mucus in the throat, with difficult expectoration of a clear and thick mucus; pressure in the chest as if from rush of blood, with violent palpitation of the heart; sudden prostration; bloody expectoration.

Cocculus: Suitable to hysteric females, or for rush of blood to the chest, with difficulty of breathing as if the throat were constricted; racking cough with oppression of the chest, especially at night; spasmodic constriction of the chest, especially on one side only; pressure in the chest and orgasm of the blood with anguish and palpitation of the heart; sensation of languor and emptiness in the chest.

DULCAMARA: For humid asthma, or for acute asthma from a cold.

LACHESIS: Suitable to persons suffering with hydrothorax, or of a large bloated, lymphatic appearance, shortness of breath after a meal, during a walk and after exercising with the arms; tight breathing, dyspnæa and oppression of breathing, with aggravation after eating; suffocative fits in a recumbent posture, or when touching the neck; spasmodic constriction of the chest, obliging one to rise from bed and to sit with the trunk bent forwards; slow and wheezing breathing; desire to take deep breath, especially when sitting.

Moschus: Suitable to hysteric individuals and to children, or for oppression of the chest and suffocative fits as if from the vapours of sulphur, commencing with a desire to cough and getting worse until the patient despairs of getting over the paroxism; spasmodic constriction of the larynx and chest especially when feeling cold.

OPIUM: Congestion of bloed to the chest, or pulmonary spasms, with deep, stertorous, rattling breathing; tightness of breath and oppression, with great anguish, tightness, and spasmodic construction of the chest; suffocative fits during sleep, like nightmare; suffocative cough with bluish redness of the face.

SPONGIA: For pressure in the larynx as from a plug; wheezing breathing, or slow and deep breathing, as if from debility; mucous rattling; want of breath and suffocative fits after every exercise, with weariness, rush of blood to the chest and head, anguish and heat in the face; also for asthmatic symptoms in consequence of goitre.

STANNUM: For asthma and oppression, especially in the evening or at night when lying down, also in the day-time during every exercise, and frequently attended with anguish and desire to detach the clothes; oppression and mucous rattling in the chest; cough with copious expectoration of viscid or lumpy, clear or watery, yellowish, salt or sweetish mucus.

TARTARUS: Especially suitable to old people, also to children, or for anxious oppression, difficulty of breathing and shortness of breath, with desire to sit erect; oppression and suffocative fits, especially in the evening or in the morning, in bed; mucus and rattling in the chest; suffocative cough or congestion of blood to the chest, and palpitation of the heart.

VERATRUM: Suitable after Chin. ars. ipec., especially for suffocative fits even when sitting erect and during exercise; pains in the side; hollow eough; cold sweat, or cold face and cold limbs.

ZINCUM: for tight breathing and oppression, especially in the evening; shortness of breath after eating, from accumulation of flatulence; increase of asthma when the expectoration stops, decrease when it recommences.

See the Symptoms of these remedies in Vol. II. of Hempel's Jahr, and compare: Congeston of Blood to the Chest, Catarrh, Pulmonary Phthisis, &c.

ASTHMA THYMICUM (ASTHMA OF KOPP),—Remedies:

1) Acon. bell. con. hep. ipec. merc. sen. spong. tart. veratr.

2) Amm, lach. phos. zinc. 3) Ambr. asa. aur. berb. cupr. ignal. ferr.

For the precursory symptoms: Acon. hep. ipec. sen. spong. tart. For the cough: Bell. conc. hep. merc. veratr.

For the symptoms, we refer the reader to ASTHMA SPASMODI-CUM.

ATROPHY OF CHILDREN.—The best remedies for atrophy of scrofulous children are: Sulph., followed by Calcar.; also: 1) Ars. baryt. bell. chin. cin. n-vom. phos. and rhus., or also: 2) Arn. cham. hep. jod. lach. magn. petr. phos. and puls.

Particular indications:

ARSENICUM: Dry, parchment-like skin; hollow eyes with blue margins; the food is passed or vomited up undigested; desire to drink frequently, but little at a time; great restlessness and tossing to and fro, especially at night; short sleep, interrupted by starting and convulsions; edematous swelling of the face; greenish or brownish diarrhecic stools with discharge of undigested food; weariness with constant desire to lie down; cold hands and feet; palpitation of the heart; nightsweats.

BARYTA: For swelling of the cervical glands; great physical debility; constant desire to sleep; bloated abdomen and face, potbelliedness; great laziness, indisposition to work either with the mind or body; aversion to play; absence of mind; want of attention and weak memory.

BELLADONA: Frequent colic, with involuntary stool; whimsical and obstinate; cough at night, with mucus rattling; swelling of the cervical glands; restless sleep or sleeplessness; aversion to exercise and open air; nervousness; especially suitable to children with premature intellect, blue margins and blond hair.

CALCAREA: Great emaciation with a good appetite, hollow, wrinkled face, faint eyes, swelling and induration of the mesenthric glands; great debility with general weariness after the least exercise, and frequently with profuse sweat; frequent diarrhoa or clayey stools; dry, withered skin; dry hair; frequent palpitation of the heart; chills; pains in the small of the back; extreme nervous sensitiveness; aversion to exercise.

CHINA: Emaciation, especially of the hands and feet; œdematous swelling of the abdomen; voraciousness; diarrhœa, especially at night, with discharge of undigested food, or copious whitish and papescent stools; copious sweats, especially at night; idleness and listlessness; hollow, pale or livid face; stupefying, unrefreshing sleep; great debility and prostration.

CINA: Worm-affection, pale face, wetting the bed, and great voracity.

Nux-Vom.: Yellowish, sallow complexion, bloated face, obstinate constipation, or alternate constipation and diarrhœa; large abdomen with flatulence; great hunger, desire to eat, with frequent vomiting of the ingesta; constant desire to lie down; aversion to open air; ill-humour, disposed to anger; nervousness.

PHOSPHORUS: Suitable to young girls with blond hair, blue eyes, delicate skin, slender stature, with cachetic cough, diarrhœa and frequent exhausting sweats, great debility with orgasm of the blood, palpitation of the heart, or oppression of the chest after the least exercise.

RHUS TOX.: Great debility with constant disposition to lie down, pale face, hard and distended abdomen; great thirst; slimy or bloody diarrhwa; great appetite.

STAPHYSAGRIA: Large abdomen, voraciousness, and canine hunger; slow stool; swelling of the submaxillary and cervical glands; frequent or constant attacks of catarrh, with scurf in the nostrils; unhealthy, readily-ulcerated skin; fetid nightsweats; frequent boils.

SULPHUR: In almost every case the treatment may commence with sulphur; it should be given for the following symptoms: hunger, the patient sweats easily, swelling of the inquinal glands; or of the axillary and cervical glands; hard and distended abdomen; mucous rattling in the trachea; fluent coryza, frequent, slimy diarrhæa, or obstinate constipation; pressure on the chest; palpitation of the heart; pale colour of the skin, with

modic closing of the eyelids. (This remedy is frequently suitable after Acon. or merc.; after Hep., Bell. is frequently suitable.)

HYOSCYAMUS: Spasmodic closing of the lids.

MERCURIUS: Hard lids as if contracted, with swelling, difficulty of opening the lids, cutting pains, ulcers on the margins, pustules on the conjunctiva, crusts around the eyes, eversion of the lids; stitching and burning pains, itching, or when there is no pain at all. (After Merc., if insufficient, Hep. is frequently suitable.)

Nux-vom: Burning itching of the lids, especially the margins, or sore pain made worse by contact, agglutination of the lids, especially early in the morning; eye-gum in the canthi; catarrh, headache, or heat in the head. (Nux-vom. is frequently suitable after Euphrasia, if this should not suffice to remove the inflammation.)

PULSATILLA: Inflammatory redness of the conjunctiva or the margins, copious secretion of mucus; trichiasis; styes; nightly agglutination; tensive or drawing pains. (Puls. frequently effects a cure, if Euph. or Nux-vom. should not suffice.)

RHUS TOX.: Stiffness of the eyelids, as if paralyzed, with burn-

ing itching.

SULPHUR: Inflammatory redness of the lids, with burning pains, secretion of mucus and eye gum; ulceration of the margins, pustules and ulcers around the eyes, &c. (Acon. is frequently suitable before Sulphur, and after Sulph., Calc. is frequently suitable.)

VERATRUM: Excessive dryness of the lids, lachrymation, difficulty of moving the lids, and great heat in the interior of the eyes.

§ 5. For further particulars, see: OPHTHALMIA, § 1-8, and the articles at the conclusion of that article.

BLEPHAROPLEGIA, PARALYSIS OF THE EYELIDS.—The best remedies are: 1) Bell. nitr-ac. sep. spig. stram. veratr. zinc. 2) Calc. cham. cocc. hyos. n-vom. op. phos. plumb. rhus.

BLEPHAROSPASMUS.—Principal remedies: 1) Bell. cham. croc. hep. hyos. merc. natr-m. staph. stram. sulph. 2) Ars. cocc, con. rhus. rut. sep. sil. viol-od.

BLISTERS, BLOODY.—Best remedies: 1) Ars. natr-m. sec. 2) Aur. bry. canth. sulph.

BOILS.—Remedies: 1) Arn. bell. hep. lyc. phos. sulph. 2) Alum. ant. calc. lach. led. merc. mur-ac. nitr-ac. n-mosch. n-vom. phos-ac. sec. sep. sil. staph. tart. thuj.

Large boils require: 1) Hep. lyc. nitr-ac. sil. 2) Hyos. natr.

phos. tart.

Small boils: 1) Arn. bell. sulph. 2) Grat. magn-c. natr-m. zinc.

If they mature slowly, give Hepar; if very much inflamed and painful, give Bell. or merc.

If large boils can be treated at the very commencement, Calc. sometimes eradicates the disposition.

If large boils threaten to become carbunculous, the best remedies are: 1) Ars. bell. sil. 2) Caps. hyos. lach. rhus sec. sil.

• For the disposition to boils, give: Lyc. nux-v. phosph. and sulph.

BONES, DISEASES OF: OSTITIS, EXOSTOSIS, CARIES, NECROSIS, and other diseases.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1) Ang. asa. aur. bell. calc. dulc. lyc. mcrc. mez. phosph. ruta. sep. sil. sulph., and likewise: 2) Chin. hep. nitr-ac. phos-ac. rhus. staph.

§ 2. Particular indications:

ANGUSTURA: For caries, particularly suitable to persons who have drank too much coffee, or have a morbid desire for coffee.

Asa: For exostosis, caries, and necrosis, especially of the extremities, also for softening of the bones.

AURUM: For exostosis, and other diseases of bones in consequence of abuse of mercury, especially for caries of the nasal bones.

BELLADONNA: For exostosis on the forehead, with caries of the palate, also for curvature of the back.

CALCAREA: For curvature of the spine and long bones; swelling of the joints; softening of bones; when the fontanelles remain open too long, and the skull is very large; for exostosis of the extremities; necrosis.

DULCAMARA: For exostosis, ulcers on the arm, in consequence of suppressed itch.

LYCOPODIUM: For exostosis, ostitis and caries, in scrofulous persons.

MERCURIUS: For exostosis, caries, pains in the bones as if broken, &c.

MEZEREUM: For exostosis on the arms and legs of scrofulous ersons.

PHOSPHORUS: For exostosis of the skull, with tearing and boring pains, and swelling of the clavicle.

PULSATILLA: For curvature of the spine, with open fontanelles, in children.

RUTA: For pains in the bones as if broken, and disease of the periosteum, or even caries, in consequence of external injuries.

SEPIA: For exostosis and caries of the extremities.

SILICEA: For exostosis, caries, necrosis, delayed closing of the

funtapelies, and for almost all diseases of bones. Sit. and calc. are the best remedies for diseases of bones.

SULPHUE: For curvature, softening, swelling, caries, and other diseases. Sulphur is suitable before Calc.

- § 3. a) For interstitial distention of the bones, give: 1) Asa. lyc. merc. sil. 2) Calc. mez. phosph. phos-ac. sulph.
- b) For necrosis: 1) Asa. calc. sil. sulph. 2) Ars. phosph. sabin.
- c) For ostitis: 1) Merc. sil. staph. sulph. 2) Asa. aur. calc chin. lyc. nitr-ac. phosph. phos-ac. puls.
- d) For softening: 1) Asa. calc. merc. sil. sulph. 2) Hep. lyc. mez. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. ruta. sep. staph.
- e) For caries: 1) Asa. calc. lyc. merc. phos-ac. sil. sulph. 2) Ang. ars. aur. hep. mcz. nitr-ac. rhus. ruta. sabın. spong. staph.
- f) For swelling: 1) Asa. calc. lyc. merc. phos-ac. puls. sıl. staph. sulph. 2) Aur. clem. daph. guaj. nıtr-ac. phos. rhus. ruta.
- g) For fractures, to promote the reunion of bones: Asa. calc. lyc. nitr-ac. ruta. sil. sulph. symphitum officinale.
- h) For curvatures: 1) Asa, calc. lyc. merc. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.
 2) Bell. hep. nitr-ac. phosph. sep. staph.
- § 4. a) For diseases of the skull: 1) Aur. calc. daphn. merc. phosph. phos-ac. puls.
- b) When the fontanelles remain open, and the infants have large heads: Calc. puls. sil.
 - c) For diseases of the palatine bones: Aur. merc. mez. sil.
 - d) For diseases of the submaxillary bones : Cist. merc. sil.
 - e) For diseases of the nasal bones: Aur. calc. merc.
- f) For diseases of the long bones: 1) Asa. calc. lyc. merc. phosac. sil. sulph. 2) Clem. daph. guaj. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. rhus ruta.
 - § 5. Remedies for particular pains:
- a) For pains generally: 1) Asa. chin. lach. merc. phosph. phosac. puls. ruta. sabin. sil. staph. 2) Ars. aur. calc. cocoul. cupr cycl. ferr. kreos. lyc. mang. merc. mez. mur-ac. nitr-ac. sep. sulph.
 - b) Boring pains: Bell. calc. merc. puls. sep. sil. spig.
 - c) Burning: Asa. carb-veg. phosph. phos-ac. rhus. ruta. sulph.
- d) Aching pains: 1) Arg. bell. cupr. sabın. staph. 2) Aur. bell cycl. daph. guaj. hep. ign. kal. merc. mez. oleand. puls. rhus.
- e) Sensation as if the flesh were beaten loose: Bry. dros. ign. kreos. nitr-ac. n-vom. rhus. sulph. thuj.
- f) Beating and pulsations: Asa. calc. lyc. merc. mez. nitr. sabad. sil. sulph.
 - g) Creeping pains: Cham. plumb. sec. rhus.

h) Gnawing or corrosive pains: Amm-m. canth. con. dros. lyc.

mang. phosph. phos-ac. ruta. staph.

i) Tearing pains: 1) Arg. baryt. carb-veg. chin. kal. merc. sabin. spig. staph. 2) Agar. aur. bell. bry. caust. coccul. cupr. kal. lyc. merc. natr-m. nitr. phosph. phos-ac. ruta, zinc.

k) Scraping and rasping pains: Asa. chin. puls. rhus. sabad.

spig.

1) Cutting pains : Anac. dig. sabad.

• m) Stitching pains: 1) Bell. calc. caust dros. con. hell. merc. puls. sassap. sep. 2) Ars. asa. aur. chin. lach. mez. phosph. ruta.

n) Sore pains: Con. graph. hep. ign. merc. phos-ac.

- o) Pain as if broken: Coccul. cupr. hep. magn-m. natr-m. puls. ruta. samb. sep. veratr.
 - p) Jerking pains: 1) Asa. calc. chin. colch. lyc. natr-m. puls.
- § 6. See: MERCURIAL DISEASE, RACHITIS, SCROPHULA, SYPHILIS, &c.

BRONCHITIS, CATARRHUS BRONCHIALIS.

- § 1. The best remedies are: Acon. bell. bry. cham. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Arn. ars. calc. caps. carb-veg. caust. chin. cin. dros. dulc. euphr. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. phosph. phos-ac seneg. sep. sil. spng. squill. stann. staph. vratr. verb. 3) Bar-c. cann. con. ferr. hep. lyc. magn. mang. natr. natr-m. petr. sabad. sep. spong. squill. stram. tart.
- § 2. For ordinary catarrh, with light cough and fever, we give with success: Cham. mcrc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph.

For violent and dry cough, give: 1) Bell. bry. cham. ign. n-vom. sulph., or 2) Acon. caps. cin. dros. hep. hyos. lach. lyc. merc. natr-m. phosph. rhus. spong.

For spasmodic cough: Bell. bry. carb-veg. cin. dros. hep. hyos.

mer. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. &c.

For moist cough, with copious expectoration: 1) Bry. carb-veg. dulc. cuphr. merc. puls. sulph. tart., or, 2) Calc. caust. lyc. seneg. sep. sil. stann.

For catarrh with hoarseness. 1) Cham. dulc. merc. n-vom. puls rhus. samb. sulph., or 2) Ars. calc. carb-veg. dros. mang. natr. phosph. tart.

For fluent coryza: Ars. dulc. euphr. ign. lach. merc. puls. sulph,

§ 3. For acute bronchitis, give: 1) Acon., bell. bry. cham. dros. phosph. spong., or 2) Ars. lyc. merc. n-vom. puls. squill, sulph.

For epidemic catarrh or grippe (influenza): 1) Acon. ars. bell. caust. merc. n-vom., or 2) Arn. bry. camph. chin. ipec. phosph. puls, sabad. seneg. sil. spig. quill. veratr.

For sufficative catarrh: 1) Ars. carb-veg. chin. ipec. lach. op., or

2) Bar-c. camph. graph. puls. samb. tart.
For chronic catarrh: Ars. bry. calc. carb-veg. caust. dul

For chronic catarrh: Ars, bry. calc. carb-veg. caust. dulc. jod. lach. lyc. mang. natr. natr-m. petr. phosph. phos-ac. sil. stann. staph. sulph.

Catarrhal affections consequent on measles, require: 1) Bry. Carb-veg. cham. dros. hyos. ign. n-vom., or 2) Acon. bell. cin. coff. dulc. sep.

Catarrhal affections of old people: Baryt. carb-veg. con. hyov.

kreos, phosph, stann. sulph,

Catarrhal affections of children: 1) Acon. bell. cham. cin. coff. dros. ign. ipec. sulph.—Catarrhal affections of scrofulous children, require: Bell. calc.;—of very fat children: Ipec. or Calc.

§ 4. Particular indications:

ACONITE: Burning fever, with full, bounding pulse; rough, hoarse voice; painful sensitiveness of the affected part, with aggravation of the pain in breathing, coughing, or talking; short, dry cough, with constant irritation and painful titillation in the larynx and bronchi; oppressed breathing, with tension, soreness or stitches in the chest when coughing or breathing; violent, rough, hollow cough at night, short and panting cough in the day-time; thirst, sleeplessness or restless sleep, with tossing about; burning headache, red face and eyes; or also, when the cough is convulsive or hacking, with scanty expectoration of whitish and scanty mucus.

Belladonna: Dry cough with sore throat, coryza, fever in the afternoon and evening, dry and burning skin, frequent desire for cold drinks, without, however, drinking much; obstinacy and malice in children, with hurried respiration during sleep; or when the following symptoms occur: spasmodic cough which does not allow one time to breathe; racking cough, from intolerable titillation in the larynx, as if from dust or from some other foreign body; or dry, short, hollow, barking cough; the cough occurs at night, or in the afternoon, or in the evening when in bed, and even during sleep, coming on again after the least motion; bruised pain in the nape of the neck when coughing, or headache as if the forehead would split; rheumatic pains in the chest; stitches in the sternum or hypochondria; mucous rattling in the chest; red face and headache; hoarseness and mucus in the chest; frequent sneezing, especially at the termination of a paroxysm.

BRYONIA: Dry or moist cough, from titillation in the throat, or when the following symptoms occur: Spasmodic cough, suffocative cough, especially after midnight, or after eating and drinking, with vomiting of the ingesta; cough with yellowish expectoration, or expectoration of a dirty, reddish, or bloody mucus; stitches in the side when coughing, or pains in the chest and head as if

these parts would split; great inclination to sweat; hoarseness, mucous rattling in, and painfulness of, the larynx, increased by smoking.

CHAMOMILLA: Accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat, with dry cough, occasioned by constant titillation in the larynx and chett, worse when talking; or cough evening and morning, or at night when in bed, and even during sleep, sometimes accompanied by suffocative fits; scanty expectoration of bitter mucus in the morning; or when the cough was caused by chagrin, or when children are attacked with it in consequence of their cries; or for hoarseness with coryza, dryness and burning in the throat, thirst; fever towards evening; ill humour, taciturnity, disposition to be angry and peevish.

MERCURIUS: Roughness and hoorseness, with burning and titilation in the larynx; disposition to sweat, but the sweat affording no relief; aggravation by the least draught of air; or when the following symptoms occur: dry, racking cough, especially in the evening, or at night, even during sleep, and occasioned by titilation and a feeling of dryness in the bronchi; cough with sting-

ing pains in the chest; or with nausea, bleeding of the nose (in the case of children), pains in the head or chest, as if these parts would split, expectoration of blood, fluent coryza, hoarseness and nucous diarrhea.

NUX-VOMICA: Rough, dry and deep cough, occasioned by dryness of the larynx, with tension and pain in the larynx and bronch; hoarseness and painful feeling of rawness in the throat; especially in the morning, or in the evening when in bed; accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat, which the patient is not able to detach; dry coryza with dry mouth, hot and red cheeks, shivering or alternate chills and heat; constipation, painful heaviness in the forehead, ill humour, irritated spirits, obstinacy, &c.; or when the following symptoms are present: Convulsive, racking cough, occasioned by titillation in the throat, especially in the morning, or at night when in bed, or after a meal, or when occasioned by exercise, thinking, or reading; oppression at night, or headache as if the skull would split; contusive pain in the epigastrium and pain in the hypochondria when coughing; or, for: cough with vomiting or with bleeding from the nose or mouth.

Pulsatilla: Hoarseness, aphonia; stitches and soreness of the throat and palate; coryza, with yellowish, greenish and fetid discharge; moist cough, with pain in the chest; chilliness and absence of thirst; or cough which is at first dry, then moist, with profuse expectoration of a salt, bitter, yellowish or whitish, or even bloody mucus; or racking cough, especially in the evening or at night in bed, worse when lying; with nausea, vomiting, suffocative sensation as if from the vapours of sulphur, and mucous rattle; painfulness of the abdomen, when coughing, as if bruised,

or painful shocks in the arm, shoulder or back, or involuntary emission of urine.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON: Hoarseness and roughness, soreness of the throat, frequent sneezing, considerable mucus in the nose without coryza, but with difficulty of breathing; or for: short and dry cough at night, occasioned by a titillation in the bronch; with restlessness and shortness of breath, especially in the evening and before midnight; painful shocks in the head and chest, or tension or stitches in the chest; pain in the stomach or stitches in the loins; or when the cough gets worse in the cold air, and is less in warmth or during motion; or when the cough comes on in the morning on waking, or in the evening, with bitter taste in the mouth, or vomiting of the ingesta.

SULPHUR: Hoarseness, aphonia, roughness and scraping in the throat, accumulation of mucus in the bronchi, fluent coryza, cough, soreness in the chest, chills, aggravation of the symptoms in cold and damp weather; or for: dry, racking cough, with nausea. vomiting and spasmodic constriction of the chest, especially in the evening, or at night when lying, or in the morning, or after a meal; or for: Cough with copious expectoration of thick, whitish or yellowish mucus, sometimes only in the day-time, with dry cough at night; or obstinate, dry cough from titillation in the throat, stitches in the chest or head when coughing, stupe-faction, obscuration of sight; feeling of fulness in the chest, oppression, mucous rattling, palpitation of the heart, and suffocative fits.

§ 5. The following remedies may likewise be used:

ARNICA: Dry or moist cough, if excited by titillation in the lurynx, especially in the morning, during sleep, with weeping and cries, or when it attacks children after crying much; or for moist cough, the patient being unable to throw off the loose mucus; and when the following symptoms are present: Aching and crampy pain in the head, as if the brain were strung together; stitches in the chest; pain in the loins and rheumatic pains in the limbs; frequent bleeding of the nose and mouth, or even bloody expectoration.

ARSENICUM: Moist cough—with difficult expectoration and tenacious mucus in the larynx and bronchi;—or for: dry, racking cough, especially in the evening after lying down, or at night, excited by drink or cold air; attended with dyspnæa, or even suffocative, fits, especially in the evening in bed; great languou, debility; hoarseness and coryza, with discharge of an acrid, corrosive mucus; rheumatic headache, with violent pains; the symptoms are worse at night and after a meal.

CALCAREA: Frequent attacks of obstinate hoarseness; accumulation of tenacious mucus in the bronchi and larynx; dry, v.o. lent cough, with titillation as if from feather-dust in the throat, especially in the evening, in bed, or at night, during sleep; or moist cough, with mucous rattling, or with a thick, yellowish, fetid expectoration; pains and stitches in the side and chest; great languor, and sadness on account of one's ill health.

CAPSIOUM: Hoarseness and dry cough, which is worse in the evening and at night, sometimes attended with nausea, wandering rheumatic pains, and headache as if the skull would split; pressure in the throat and ear; stitches in the chest or back, or pressure on the bladder, with stitches in that region; coryza, with

stoppage of the nose and titillation in the nostrils.

CARBO-VEG: Obstinate hoarseness and roughness of voice, especially in the morning or evening, made worse by constant talking, or cold and damp weather; or spaemodic cough, either several paroxysms in the day-time, or only in the evening; or cough with profuse expectoration of greenish mucus; rheumatic pains in the chest or limbs; ulcerative pain, or scraping and titillation in the larynx.

CAUSTICUM: Violent, racking cough, especially at night, with pain in the throat and head; hoarseness, roughness and feebleness of the voice; mucous rattling; pain in the larynx and chest, as if raw; fluent coryza with headache; feeble appetite, nausea and vomiting of the ingesta; rheumatic pains in the limbs and facial bones; chill during every motion; heat at night, with palpitation of the heart; great debility of the lower limbs; aggravation of the symptoms in the open air; involuntary emission of urine during cough.

CHINA: Hoarseness, rough and deep sound of the voice, owing to mucus adhering in the larynx; dry cough, as if from the vapours of sulphur; or spasmodic suffocative cough at night, with bilious vomiting and difficult expectoration of viscid or whitish, and sometimes bloody mucus; the cough is excited by laughing, talk-

ing, breathing, and even by eating and drinking.

CINA: Suitable to children, when the cough is dry, or with scanty expectoration, with sudden starting during sleep as if in affright, want of breath, moaning, pale face or rough cough every evening, especially when the children are affected with worms; or when fluent coryza is present, with burning heat in the nostrils, and violent, and painful sneezing.

DROSERA: Hoarseness with deep sound of the voice; dryness, roughness and scraping in the larynx, with accumulation of yellowish, gray or greenish mucus; dry, spasmodic, racking cough, especially at night or in the evening when in bed, frequently attended with nausea or vomiting of the ingesta, bleeding of the nose or mouth; paroxysms of suffocation or cough, excited by laughing or weeping, emotions, singing, tobacco-smoke, or drinking.

DULCAMARA: Moist cough, especially after a cold, with hoarseness or bloody expectoration; or for panting, barking cough like

boopingcough, excited by a deep inspiration.

EUPHRASIA: Cough with violent catarrh attacking the eyes; cough which only exists in the day-time, with difficult expectoration, or only in the morning, with copious expectoration and tight breathing.

HYOSCYAMUS: Dry cough, worse at night and in a recumbent posture, less when sitting up; cough with titillation in the laryex or bronchi; or spasmodic cough, with red face and mucous rattling.

IGNATIA: Dry and rough cough, with fluent coryza, headache, feeble voice; or short cough, as if from feather-dust or the vapours of sulphur; the cough finally becomes spasmodic, especially suitable to patients who had suffered much grief; or when the catarrhal symptoms get worse after a meal, after going to bed, and in the morning, after rising.

IPECACUANHA: Especially suitable to children when they almost suffocate in consequence of the mucus, with rattling of mucus; or for spasmodic, suffocative cough, with bluish face and spasmodic rigidity of the body; contractive sensation and titillation in the larynx; or for dry cough, or cough with scanty expectoration of flat and unpleasant mucus, with nausea and vomiting of albuminous mucus, or with bleeding of the nose and mouth.

LACHESIS: Catarrhal cough and coryza, stinging pains in the head, stiff neck and distress in the chest; constant hoarseness, with sensation as if mucus adhered to the throat; the cough comes on at night during sleep, or in the evening when in bed, or after sleep, and is excited by a titillation in the larynx, or by the least pressure on the larynx; it is worse after eating, or when rising from a recumbent posture; the cough is attended with pains in the throat, eyes, ears, and head.

PHOSPHORUS: Hoarseness with cough, fever, and apprehension of death; roughness or complete extinction of voice; painful sensitiveness of the larynx; dry cough from tickling in the throat, with stitches in the larynx and soreness in the chest; the cough is excited by laughing, drinking, loud reading, or walking in the open air; or dry cough with expectoration of viscid or bloody mucus.

PHOSPHORI ACIDUM: Hoarseness, moist cough, from titillation in the pit of the stomach or throat-pit; the cough is dry in the evening, and in the morning it is attended with a whitish, or yellowish, or even purulent expectoration; with aching pains in the chest.

SEPIA: Cough with copious expectoration of putrid, or salt mucus, of a yellow, greenish colour, or purulent, or even bloody, frequently only in the morning, or evening, with mucous rattling, weakness and soreness in the chest; or for dry, spasmodic cough,

like hoopingcough, especially at night or in the evening in bed, with dyspnæa, nausea and vomiting of bile; especially suitable to scrofulous persons, or persons affected with herpes, or herpes in the joints.

SILICEA: Obstinate cough, with copious, transparent or purulent expectoration; or racking cough, with sore throat and colic, or sufficient expectative cough at night.

SQUILLA: Chronic catarrh, with profuse expectoration of a whitish and viscid mucus; the expectoration is at times easy, at others very hard.

STANNUM: Copious expectoration of a yellowish or greenish mucus of a sweetish or salt taste; or dry, racking cough, especially in bed from evening till midnight, worse in the morning, and sometimes attended with nausea and vomiting of the ingesta.

STAPHYSAGRIA: Cough with expectoration of a yellowish, viscid, purulent mucus, especially at night, ulcerative pain in the chest, or even bloody expectoration.

VERATEUM: Hollow and deep cough, as if proceeding deep from the chest or abdomen; with colic, ptyalism, bluish face, involuntary emission of urine, violent pain in the side, difficult breathing and great debility; or stitches towards the abdominal ring, as if hernia would protrude.

VERBASCUM: Especially suitable to children, for dry and rough cough, especially in the evening and at night, during sleep, without waking the child.

Compare: Catarrh, laryngitis, angina pectoris, pleuritis, pulmonary phthisis, asthma, croup, hoopingcough, influenza, cough, hourseness, &c.

BREASTS AND NIPPLES OF WOMEN.—The best remedies for sore nipples are: Arn. sulph.; or, Calc. cham. ign. puls.

CHAMOMILLA: Inflamed or even ulcerated nipples; if the patient should have drunk much chamomile-tea, give Ign. or Puls., or perhaps, Merc. or Sil.

For simple soreness, use: Arnica, and if Arn. should not be sufficient, give Sulph. and Calc.

Besides these remedies, the following may be used: Caust. graph. lyc. merc. n-vom. sep. sil.

§ 2. For inflammation of the breasts, the best remedies are: Bell. bry. carb-a. hep. merc. phos. sil. sulph.

BELLADONNA: The breasts are swollen and hard, with stitching or tearing pains and erysipelatous redness, radiating from a central point. (Is frequently suitable in alternation with Bryon.)

BRYONIA: The breasts are hard, rigid and turgid with milk,

with tensive or stitching pair in the swelling and burning heat on the outside; especially when febrile motions supervene, with heat, vascular orgasm, &c. (If Bryon. be insufficient, use Bellad.)

HEPAR: If suppuration should set in in spite of Bell. bry. and

Merc.

MERCURIUS: If the inflammation yield neither to Bell. nor Bruon.. and the breasts remain hard and painful.

PHOSPHORUS: When Hepar does not stop the suppurative process. The breasts are ulcerated, fistulous, the ulcers having hard and callous edges; or colliquative sweats and disrrhœa set in, with cough, feverish heat in the evening, circumscribed redness of the cheeks, and other symptoms of hectic fever.

SILICEA: Phosphorus being insufficient for suppuration of the nipples, fistulous ulcers, and symptoms of hectic fever.

§ 3. For induration of the mamma, and nodosities in the breasts, give: 1) Carb-a. con. s.l.; or, 2) Clem. coloc. graph. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. ol-jec phosph. puls. sep. sulph—If the disease should have been caused by a blow, Arn. carbo-a. and con. deserve a preference.

For cancer of the mammæ, the principal remedies are: 1) Ars. clem. sil.; and also, 2) Bell. con. hep.? kreos.?

CALCULI RENALES.—Principal remedies: 1) Lyc. sassap.
2) Ant. calc. natr-m. phosph. puls. ruta. sep. sil. 3) Alum. amm. amb. canth. chim. petr. thuya.

CAMPHOR, ILL EFFECTS OF.—For poisoning with large doses: black coffee until vomiting sets in; afterwards Opium 30 in water, one in a teaspoonful every hour.

CANCER AND SCIRRHUS.—Best remedies: 1) Ars. (ell. con. n-vom. sep. sil. sulph.; and perhaps, 2) Aur. calc. carb-an. chin. clem. coloc. graph. lyc. merc. nutr-ac. phosph. puls, staph. thuz.

For open cancer: 1) Ars. con. sil. and sulph. 2) Aur. bell calc. hop. lach. merc. mitr-ac. sep. staph. and thuj.

For Scirrhous indurations: 1) Bell. con. sep. and sil.; and perhaps, 2) Carb-an. carb-veg. cham. n-vom. phosph. staph. and sulph.

Scirrhous or cancerous affections in consequence of contusion or shock, require Con. or Staphys., or perhaps, Arnica.

See: Cancer of the womb, face, and cancer of the other organs.

CANCER OF THE EYES.—Laurocer. is the only remedy known for this affection. It is probable, however, that—1) Bell. calc. con. sil. 2) Ars. hep. lyc. sep. &c., are more specific.

CANCER OF THE NOSE .- Principal remedies: 1) Ars. sil. sulph. 2) Aur. calc. carb-an. sep.

See: CANCER AND ERUPTIONS IN THE FACE.

CANCER AND SCIRRHUS OF THE STOMACH .- The best remedies are: 1) Ars. barut, luc. n-vom. phos. veratr.; or, 2) Con.? sil. ? staph, ? sulph.

See: CANCER.

CANCER AND INDURATIONS OF THE UTERUS: Carcinoma et Scirrhus uteri.

- § 1. The best remedies are: 1) Carb-an, graph, kreos. 2) Ars. aur. bell. chin. cic. clem. coccul. con. dulc. jod. magn-m. merc. nitr-ac. scp. sil. staph. thuj.
- § 2. For induration (scirrhus) of the uterus, give: 1) ('arb-an. 2) Aur. bell. chin. magn-m. sep. staph. 3) Clem. coccul. con.; also, Rhus. phos.

For real cancer, Graph, and Kreasot, have been used. The following remedies deserve consideration: 2) Carb-an. 3) Ars. bell. chin. clem. merc. sep. sil.; also, 4) Lach. staph. sabin. phos. calc. and thui.

For the phagedenic (not cancerous) ulcers of the uterus and neck of the uterus, I have seen good effects from: 1) Nitr-ac, thui, 2) Ars. bell. chin. coccul. merc. sep.

§ 3. Particular indications:

Belladonna: Frequent hæmorrhages of the uterus, with pressing towards the genital organs, violent pains in the small of the back, and excessive nervousness.

CONIUM: Stitching pains, especially when attended with nausea, vomiting, desire for various kinds of food, &c.

GRAPHITES: Hot and painful vagina: swelling of the lymphatic vessels and mucous follicles; the neck of the uterus is hard and swollen, with tuberculous nodes and cauliflower-excrescences; great weight in the abdomen on rising, with fainting sort of weakness and aggravation of the pains; delaying menses, with aggravation of the pains shortly before and at the appearance of the menses; discharge of black, lumpy, fetid blood; stitches shooting through the abdomen as far as the thighs; burning and stitching pains; constipation; livid complexion; sad and anxious mood.

KREASOTUM: Stitches from the abdomen to the vagina; swelling of the labia and itching in the vagina; discharge of dark, lumpy menstrual blood, succeeded by discharge of an acrid, bloody ichor; pressing from above downwards, during and between the menses, &c.

§ 4. Compare: MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES, CANCEROUS ULCEBS, and INDURATIONS.

CANTHARIDES, POISONING BY.—The best remedy for large doses is spirits of camphor in drop-doses, on sugar, one drop every ten or fifteen minutes. Use mucilaginous drinks and frictions with camphor.

For the ailments which frequently arise from abuse of Cantha-

rides, Acon. and Puls. are frequently suitable.

CARDIALGIA, GASTRALGIA.

- § 1. The best remedies are: 1) Bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. cham. chin. cocc. ign. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Bism. carb-an. caust. graph. grat. lach. lyc. magn-c. nitr-sp. sil. stann. staph. stront. 3) Amm. ant. coff. coloc. cupr. daph. cuphorb. gran.? kal. kteos. natr. natr-m. n-mosch. sep.
- § 2. For Cardialagia from abuse of coffee: Cham. cocc. ign. n-vom.

From abuse of chamomile: 1) N-vom. puls.; or, 2) Bell. ign.

From emotions, such as: anger, chagrin, &c.: Cham. coloc.;

or, n-vom. staph.

From debility, loss of animal fluids, from nursing, sweating, abuse of cathartics, from the effects of a confinement, &c.: Carb-veg. chin. cocc., or nux-v.

For Cardialgia of drunkards or debauchees: Carbo-veg. nux-v.,

or calc. lach. sulph.

§ 3. Cardialgia with sanguineous obstructions in the portal system: Carb-veg. or nux-v.

In the case of hysteric or hypochondriac individuals: Calc. cocc. grat. ign. n-vom. magn-c. stann. &c.

During the menses: Cham. cocc. n-vom. puls.—When the menses are too feeble: Cocc. puls.—When too profuse: Calc. or lyc.

For Cardialgia from abuse of kitchen-salt: Nitr-sp. or carbveg.

§ 4. Particular indications:

Belladonna: When Chamomilla seems to be indicated, but is ineffectual; most generally suitable to females or delicate individuals, especially when the following symptoms are present: gnawing pressure, or spasmodic tension, obliging the patient to bend backwards, or to stop the breath, which alleviates the pain; the pains are brought on by eating; the pain is so violent, that the patient loses his consciousness and faints away; great thirst, with aggravation of the pains by drinking; slow and scanty stool; sleepless nights, sometimes a little sleep in the daytime.

BRYONIA: Pressure in the pit of the stomach as from a stone, especially during or immediately after a meal, with sensation of swelling in the region of the stomach; or contractive, pinching and cutting pains, abating by pressing upon the region of the stomach, or after several eructations; aggravation of the pains by motion, or when walking, with stitches in the region of the stomach on making a false step; constipation, pressure and compressive sensation in the temples, forehead and occiput, as if the skull would burst; relief is obtained by making pressure on the head or temples.

CALCAREA: Suitable to plethoric persons that are apt to bleed from the nose, or to females who menstruste profusely, or after Belladonna had been given with but partial effect; it is indicated by: Pressure in the stomach, compressive, crampy pains, or clutching sensation in the region of the stomach, with anxiety; aggravation of the pains at night, or after a meal, frequently with vomiting of the ingesta, acidity and nausea; painful sensitiveness of the region of the stomach when pressing upon it; constipation and hamorrhoidal distress, or chronic looseness of the bowels; palpitation of the heart, &c.

Carbo-veg.: After Nux-v. had been given with partial effect, or when the following symptoms occur: Painful, burning pressure, with anguish, trembling and aggravation by contact, also at night and after a meal, especially after taking flatulent food; or spasmodic contractive pain, compelling the patient to bend double, with asthma and aggravation in a recumbent posture; heartburn; nausea; loathing of food, even when merely thinking of it; frequent flatulence, with oppression of the chest and constipation.

CHAMOMILLA: Distention of the epigastrium and hypochondria, with pressure as from a stone; oppression, short and difficult breathing; aggravation of the pains after a meal, or at night, with great anguish and restlessness; decrease of the pains by bending double, instantaneous relief by coffee; and when the following symptoms are present: Beating pain in the vertex, at night, obliging one to get out of bed; irritable, peevish mood. Cham. is frequently most suitable in alternation with Coff.; (if it should be ineffectual, give Bell. instead.)

CHINA: Dyspeptic weakness, with distention of and painful pressure in the region of the stomach, after eating or drinking rver so little; acidity, heartburn, slimy or bilious passages; the pains get worse during rest, abate during motion; loss of appetite, aversion to food and drink; idleness; sleepiness; hypochondriac mood and inability to work, especially after a meal; slow stool; yellow, livid complexion; yellow appearance of the whites.

Cocculus: After partial relief by Nux-v. or Chamom. Symp-

toms: Aching, contractive pains in the abdomen, passing off after discharge of flatulence; the colic returns after eating, with nausea, water in the mouth and oppression of the chest; hard, delaying stool; ill. intractable mood, taciturn.

IGNATIA: After partial relief by Pulsatilla. Symptoms: Painful pressure as from a stone, especially after eating or at night, in the region of the pylorus; or sensation of weakness or emptiness in the pit of the stomach, with sensitiveness to contact, and burning in the stomach; hiccup; regurgitation of the ingesta; aversion to food and drink, or to tobacco; accumulation of mucus in the mouth, &c.; suitable to persons who had been starving either from want or other causes.

NUX-VOM.: Contractive, aching or crampy pains, with clutching or clawing sensation in the stomach; the pressure of the clothes on the epigastrium feels unpleasant: the vains are worse after a meal, after taking coffee, at night, or towards morning, or after rising; sensation as if a band were tied round the chest, with pains extending to the back and kidneys; the attack is attended with nausea, water in the mouth, heartburn, or even vomiting of the ingesta: sour or foul taste in the mouth: flatulent distention of the abdomen; constipation, hamorrhoidal ailments, hypochondriac, peevish, quarrelsome mood, with vehsment disposition; hemicrania, or aching pains in the forehead, with inability to work; palpitation of the heart, with anguish. Nux-v. is generally suitable at the commencement of every case of cardialgia; sometimes, however, an exacerbation of the symptoms takes place after every dose of Nux; in such cases Puls. ign., or Cham. deserve a preference. If Nux-v. should be without effect, though apparently indicated, Cham. or Cocc. should be tried.

PULSATILLA: Stitching pains, worse when walking or when making a wrong step; or crampy pains, either before breakfast or after a meal, generally attended with nausea, or vomiting of the ingesta; absence of thirst, except at the acme of the pains; beating in the epigastrium, with anguish, or tension and compression in the region of the stomach; soft, or liquid stools; aggravation of the pains in the evening, with chills which increase correspondingly with the pains; sour or bitter taste of the mouth or food; sad and whining mood; bland temper.

SULPHUR: Pressure as from a stone, particularly after eating, with nausea, water in the mouth, or vomiting; also when the following symptoms are present: acidity, hearthurn, frequent regurgitation of the ingesta; aversion to fat food, rye-bread, sour things or sugar; dulness of the head, with inability to think; the pressure of the clothes on the hypochondria is unpleasant, with distention of these parts; disposition to piles or accumula-

tion of mucus in the intestines; hypochondriac, whining mood, disposition to be vehement.

§ 5. The following remedies are sometimes useful:

BISMUTHUM: Aching pain, with feeling of heaviness and indescribable malaise in the stomach

CARBO-ANIMALIS: After partial relief by Carbo-veg., burning aching pain, acidity, heartburn, mucus in the stomach, and consequence.

CAUSTICUM: Pressure, spasmodic contraction, and griping in the stomach, as if clawed; the hair stands on end as the pains increase, acidity and mucus in the stomach.

GRAPHITES: Crampy, spasmodic or clawing pains, or pressure with vomiting of the ingesta.

GRATIOLA: Pressure in the stomach, especially after a meal, with nausea, ineffectual attempts at eructations, constipation and hypochondriac mood.

LACHISIS: Aching pains which diminish immediately after a meal, but recommence again in a few hours, and are particularly violent after the siesta; dyspeptic weakness, flatulence and construction.

TYCOPODIUM: Compressive pains as if the stomach were pressed together from both sides, less in the evening, but coming on again in the morning, especially in the opin air, or after a meal.

MAGNESIA: Aching and contractive pains, with sour cructa-

NITRI SPIRITUS: Aching, contractive pains from eating too much salt, fulness in the stomach, after a meal, with sour or slimy vomiting: loss of appetite, heartburn and acidity.

SILIOUA: Aching pain in the stomach, especially after eating or drinking rapidly, with mucus in the stomach and vomit-

STANNUM: Obstinate cardialgia, with bitter eructations, canine hunger, diarrhora, nausea, pale and sickly complexion.

STAPHYSAGRIA: Aching and tensive pain in the stomach, at times worse, at others better after eating, especially bread, with frequent nausea and constipation.

STRONTIANA: Aching in the stomach, especially after a meal, with fulness in the abdomen

§ 6. For pains in the stomach with great angush and oppression in the pit and region of the stomach: Anac, ars. cale. carbueg. cham. chm. graph. guaj. laur lyc. natr-m. n-vom op. puls yig. stann. stram. sulph. thu, veratr.—Painfulness to contact in the pit of the stomach: 1) Ars. baryt. lry. cale. coloc. lyc. merc. natr. matr-m. n-vom. phosph. sil. sing sulph. veratr. 2) Camph.

lachrymation; bleeding at the nose; dry mouth, especially at night, &c.

ARSENICUM: Stoppage of the nose, with copious discharge of a watery mucus, and burning in the nose, with soreness of the adjacent parts; sleepless nights; bleeding at the nose; hourseness; buzzing in the ears; headache with beating in the forehead, and nausea; relief by warmth, absence of thirst, or desire to drink all the time, but little at a time.

DULCAMARA: Stoppage of the nose, with discharge which is suppressed by the least contact with cold air; the symptoms are worse during rest, and abate during motion; bleeding at the nose; dryness of the mouth without thirst; rough and hoarse voice.

CHAMOMILLA: Principally suitable to children, or after suppression of sweat, especially when the following symptoms occur: Ulcerated nostrils; chapped lips; great drowsiness, heaviness of the head with dulness; chills with thirst, one cheek is red and the other pale; acrid mucus from the nostrils (frequently suitable before or after Puls.)

HEPAR: After partial relief by Merc., in all cases of ordinary catarrh, or when the patient had been drugged with Mercury; generally, when every breath of cold air causes a new attack of catarrh or headache; or when the catarrh is confined to one nostril, and the headache gets worse by motion.

Lachesis: After partial effect of Merc. and Hep. Symptoms: Copious discharge of watery mucus; swelling and soreness of the nostrils and lips; scurf in the nostrils, lachrymation, frequent sneezing; or when the catarrh remains undeveloped, with stoppage of the nose, buzzing in the ears, lachrymation, headache, ill-humour, inability to think; especially after Nux-v., if given without effect.

MERCURIUS: Ordinary catarrh, whether epidemic or not. Symptoms: Frequent sneezing, copious discharge of watery saliva, swelling, redness and soreness of the nose, with itching and pain in the nasal bones on pressing upon them; fetid smell of the nosal mucus; painful heaviness in the forehead; night-sweats; chills or feverish heat; great thirst; pains in the limbs; desire to be alone; the symptoms are aggravated by warmth or cold. (Compare: Bell. hep. and lach.)

Nux-vom: Suppression of the catarrhal discharge, with stoppage of the nose; headache with heaviness in the forehead, or with stitching or tearing pains; hot face, especially in the evening, with burning redness of the cheeks; rigidity of the whole body; vexed mood, vehemment; the catarrh is fluent in the morning, dry in the evening or at night, with dry mouth, without much thirst; feeling of dryness in the chest; constipation or hard stools; or simultaneous stoppage of the nose, and discharge

of a burning and corresive mucus, for which Are did no good.

(Compare: Ars. ipec. and lach.)

PULSATILLA: Loss of appetite; loss of taste and smell; discharge of a yellowsh, green, thick and fend mucus; swelling of the nose; discharge of bloed from the nose on blowing it; ulceration of the nostrils; frequent sneezing; photophobia; rough voice; dulness and heaveness of the head, especially in the evening and in a warm room, with obstruction of the nose; the symptoms are less in the open sir; chills, especially in the evening, absence of thirst, whining mood. (Frequently suitable after or before Cham.)

SULPHUR: Stoppage and great dryness of the nose, or copious secretion of a thick, yellowish and purulent mucus; frequent sneezing; discharge of blood from the nose on blowing it, loss of smell; soreness and ulceration of the nostrils, &c. (Frequently suitable after Puls.)

§ 6. Of the other remedies, the following deserve consideration Belladonna: After partial effect of Merc. or Hepar., the sense of smell is at times more, at others less keen than usual.

EUPHRASIA: Copious discharge of whitish mucus, with red

eyes and lacrymation.

1GNATIA: Catarrh of nervous persons, with frontal headache

and hysteric nervousness.

1PECACUANHA: After partial effect of Ars. and Nux-vom. for

great debility, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting.

LYCOPODIUM: Stoppage of the nose, at night, dull head, burn-

ing pain in the forehead.

NATRUM: The catarrh returns every other day; it is excited by the least draught of air, and does not yield to sweating.

SAMBUCUS: Suitable to new-born infants; the nose is obstructed by a tenacious, thick mucus, with sudden starting from sleep, as if suffocating.

§ 7 Compare Cough, Suppuration of the Nose, &c., and especially: Mucous membranes, diseases of the.

CATARRH, SUFFOCATIVE, ORTHOPNEA PARALYTICA.—
The best remedies are: \$) Arson. carb-veg. chin ipec. lach. op.;
or, 2) Baryt-c. camph. graph. puls. samb. tart.

For suffocative catarrh with accumulation of mucus in the bronchi, give: 1) Ars. camph. chin. ipec. tart.; or, 2) Carb-veg.

graph. puls samb.

For paralytic orthopnaa (catarrh with paralytic state of the pulmonary nerves), give: 1) Baryt-c. graph. lach. op.; or, 2) Ars. aur. carb-veg. chin.

The best remedies for children are: Acon. ipec. samb. tart.

The best remedies for old people: 1) Baryt. lach. op.; or, 2)
Ars. aur. baryt-c. carb-veg. chin. con.

For the more particular symptoms, see ASTHMA.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.—The best remedies are:

1) Dule. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Ant. calc. con. kal. n-vom. phos.

See CYSTITIS and ISCHUBIA.

CATALEPSY, NYCTOBASIS, SOMNAMBULISM.

- § 1. These diseases are essentially related to each other. We include them in the same paragraph, in order to give the reader a chance, in case he should not discover suitable remedies for one form, to study the remedies of the other.
- § 2. For catalepsy we use principally: 1) Cham. ipec. plat. stram. 2) Acon. agar. bell. cic. hyos. mosch. veratr. 3) Asa. camph. coloc. dros. ign, merc. op. petr.

For somnambulism: 1) Bry. natr-m. sil. sulph. 2) Petr. phos.

rhab.

For natural clairvoyance: Phos.; also: 1) Acon. bry. cic. hyos. magn-arct.; or, 2) Agar. mosch. natr-m. sil. sulph. veratr.

Compare: SPASMS, EMOTIONS, MORBID, and DREAMS.

CAUSES OF DISEASE.—A great many particular causes have been mentioned in special paragraphs. It may, however, be interesting to the reader to review the principal causes of disease under one head, as follows:

a) From abuse of medicines: (See the different drugs.)

- b) From sexual abuse: 1) Calc. chin. n-vom. phos-ac. sil. staph. sulph. 2) Arn. anac. carb-veg. con. merc. natr-m. phos. sep. 3) Agar. ars. cin. con. kal. natr. petr. phos. puls. sil. spig. thuj.—(Compare: Debility.)
- c) From bathing: Ant. are, bell. calc. carb-veg. caust. nitr-ac. rhus. sassap. sep. sulph.—(Compare: COLD.)

d) Inhalation of noxious vapours: (See VAPOURS.)

- e) If from congelation: 1) Acon. ars. bry. carb-veg. lach. nitr-ac. puls. sulph-ac. 2) Agar. camph. colch. petr. phos. sulph.—(Compare: Apparent Death.)
- f) If from being heated: 1) Acon. ant. bell. bry. camph. carb-veg. sil. 2) Caps. kal. natr-m. n-vom. op. thuj. zinc.—(Compare: Heat, ILL EFFECTS OF.)
- g) From weariness by walking: Arn. bry. cann. chin. coff. ferr. rhus. thuj. veratr.—(Compare: Worn out.)
- h) From violent concussion of the body: 1) Arn. bry. cic. con. spig. 2) Acon. bell. calc. cin. hep. ign. n-vom. phos-ac. rhus. ruta. sulph.
- i) From riding in a carriage, swinging, or some other passive motion: 1) Ars. cocc. petr. sulph. 2) Colch. ferr. n-mosch. sep. sil. 3) Borax. carb-veg. colch. croc. graph. hep. ign. kal. natr. natr-m. phos. plat. selen. staph.

- k) From mental exertion: 1) Bell, calc. lach. n-vom. puls. sulph.
 2) Anac. arn. aur. cocc. colch. ign. lyc. natr-m. oleand. plat. sabad. sep, sil.—(Compare: WORN OUT.)
- 1) From emotions: 1) Acon. bell. bry. cham. coff. coloc. hyos. ign. lach. merc. n-vom. op. phos. phos-ac. plat. puls. staph. stram. veratr. 2) Ars. aur. calc. caust. cocc. coff. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. rhus. sep. sulph.—(See: EMOTIONS.)
- m) From hurtful food or drink.—(See STOMACH, WEARNESS OF.)
 - n) From poisonous things or animals.—(See: Poisoning.)
 - o) From stings of insects.—(See: STINGS OF INSECTS.)
- p) From physical exertions: 1) Acon. arn. bry. calc. chin. cocc. coff. merc. rhus. sil. veratr. 2) Alum. cann. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. ruta. sabin. sulph.—(Compare: Wobn out.)
- q) From derangement of the stomach: 1) Ant. arn. ipec. n-vom. puls. 2) Acon. ars. bry. carb-veg. chin. coff. hep. ign. natr. staph. 3) Calc. carb-veg. cham. hep. natr. natr-m. phos. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.
- r) From watching: 1) Carb-veg. cocc. n-vom. puls. 2) Amb. bry. chin. ipec. natr. natr-m. phos-ac. ruta. sabin. selen. sep.—(Compare: Worn out.)
- s) From getting wet by rain, &c.: 1) Calc. dulc. puls. sulph.
 2) Ars. carb-vey. n-mosch. rhus. sassap. 3) Ars. bell. borax, bry. caust. colch. hep. lyc. phos. sep.—(See: Cold.)
- t) From intoxication: 1) Ant. carb-veg. coff. n-vom. sulph. 2) Bell. bry. calc. chin. dulc. natr. nitr-ac. phos. phos-ac. rhus.—(Compare: Drunkards, diseases of, and Worn out.)
- u) From loss of animal fluids, bloodletting, &c.: 1) Calc. carbeeg. chin. cin. lach. n-vom. phos-ac. sulph. veratr. 2) Ars. con. ferr. ign. kal. merc. natr. natr-m. phos. puls. sep. sil. spig. squill. staph.—(Compare: Debility.)
- v) For ailments of habitual drunkards: 1) Ars. bell. calc. chin. coff. hell. hyos. lach. merc. natr. n-vom. op. puls. sulph. 2) Agar. ant. carb-veg. cocc. ign. led. lyc. natr-m. n-mosch. ran. rhod. rhus. ruta. selen. sil. spig. stram. veratr. —(See: DRUNKARDS, DISEASES OF.)
- w) From onanism: 1) N-vom. sulvh. 2) Calc. carb-veg. chin. cocc. con. natr-m. n-mosch. phos. phos-ac. staph. 2) Anac. ant. cin. dulc. kal. lyc. merc. petr. phos. puls. sep. sil. spig. staph.—(See: DE-BILITY, ATROPY OF THE SPINAL MARROW, SEXUAL INSTINCT, &c.)
- x) From heat of the sun: 1) Ant. bell. camph. hyos. natr. puls.
 2) Acon. agar. bry. euphr. lach. selen. sulph. val.—(See: HEAT.)
 - y) From stone-dust: 1) Calc. sil. 2) Lyc. natr. puls. sulph.
- 2) From suppression of habitual secretions or eruptions: 1) Acon. bell. bry. calc. chin. lyc. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. carbveg. caust. cham. dulc. graph. kal. lyc. phos. phos-ac. rhus. sep.

sil. stram. 3) Amb. amm. ant. arn. aur. baryt. cin. cocc. cupr. ferr. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. merc. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. ran. seneg. spong.—(See: SECRETIONS, SUPPRESSED.)

z a) From a cold: 1) Acon cham coff. dulc. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. bell. bry. carb-veg. hyos. ipec. phos. rhus. sil. spig. 3) Calc. chin. coloc. con. graph. hep. lyc. mang. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. samb. sep. veratr.—(See: COLD.)

z b) From injuries: 1) Årn.cic. con. hep. lach. puls. rhus. sulphac. 2) Acon. amm. bry. calc. caust. cham. euphr. mitr-ac. n-voq. phos. ruta. sil. staph. sulph. xinc. 3) Ahm. bell. borax. carb-veg. dulc. jod. petr. sil.—(See: INJURIES.)

z c) From washing and working in water: 1) Calc. n-mosch. puls. sassap. sulph. 2) Amm. ant. bell. carb-veg. dulc. merc. nitr-ac. rhus. sep. spig.—(See: COLD.)

z d) From suppression of fever and ague.—(See: FEVERS, INTERMITTENT.)

CHAMOMILE, ILL EFFECTS OF.—The best remedies are: 1) Acon. cocc. coff. ign. n-vom. puls. 2) Alum. borax. camph. coloc.

ACONITUM: Fever with heat, and tearing or drawing pains, less during motion.

COCCULUS: Hysteric abdominal spasms, either recent or old ones aggravated.

COFFEA: Violent pains or feverish heat with great nervousness and excessive sensitiveness.

IGNATA: Violent cramps and convulsions, or soreness in the folds. Puls. having proved ineffectual for the latter symptom.

Nux vom: Old ailments are made worse, or cardialgia set in; Coffea being ineffectual.

PULSATILLA: Nausea with vomiting or diarrhœa, or soreness in the folds of infants.

CHEST, PAINS IN, DISTRESS IN THE.

This refers merely to the rheumatic pains in the chest, as the other pains are specially treated of under Asthma, Angina Pectoris, Congestions of the chest, Pleubitis, Pneumonia, &c.

Principal remedies: 1) Acon. arn. bry. chin. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Ars. bell. caust. carb-v. cham. colch. lach. merc. phos. sulph. verat.

FALSE PLEURISY (Pneumonia notha) requires Arn. or sometimes Bry., or even Acon., if the patient should be very restless and feverish.

If a metastasis of the rheumatism to the heart threaten to take place, *Hering* advises to give *Lach.*, after which *Caust.* and *Carb-v.* may be exhibited.

See: RHEUMATISM and PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF; also: CAUSES, PERIODS OF THE DAY, CONDITIONS.

CHILBLAINS.—The best remedies are: 1) Agar. bell. nitr-ac. petr. phos. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Arn. carb-an. carb-veg. cham. chin. hyos. lyc. magn-aust. phos-ac. rhus. sulph-ac.

For inflamed chilblains, give: Ars. cham. lyc. nitr-ac. puls.

sulph.

. For blue-red and swollen chilblains: Arn. bell. kal. puls.

For very painful ones: 1) Hep. 2) Arn. nitr-ac. petr. phos-ac. puls. sep.

CHILDREN, DISEASES OF, MORBI NEONATORUM.

- § 1. Many diseases of children having been mentioned in other articles, we here content ourselves with mentioning the acute or otherwise most important diseases under one head.
- § 2. Asthmatic attacks of infants, with spasms, danger of suffication and bluish face, yield to Ipec., and, if occurring during sleep, with screams, dry and husky cough, and anxiety, to: Sambueus.—(See: ASTHMA THYMICUM, and ASTHMA MILLARI.)

Hardness and distension of the hypochondria and pit of the stomach, with shortness of breath, loss of breath, anguish and restlessness, tossing about, screams, drawing-up of the legs (livergrown), yields to Chamom.

§ 3. For ophthalmia neonatorum, the best remedies are: (1 Acon. cham. dulc. merc.; or, 2) Bell. bry. calc. n-vom. puls. sulph., &c.

(See: OPHTHALMIA.)

- § 4. For hernia of infants: Aur. cham. n-vom. sulph. veratr.
 —for umbilical hernia: Nux-v. or sulph.—for inguinal hernia: Aur. cham. n-vom. sulph. veratr.—These remedies should be given one at a time, and at long intervals.
- § 5. Diarrhaa of infants, from acidity in the prime viæ, with colic and screams, tenesmus, and sour smell of the whole body, in spite of the greatest cleanliness, yields to Rhubarb.

If insufficient, if the colic be very violent, Cham. deserves a preference if the face should be very red, and Bell. if the face be pale.

If the pains be slight, with great debility and distention of the abdomen, and *Bell. cham. rhub.* have proved inefficient, give *Sulphur*.

Diarrhea from heat, yields to a few doses of Ipec. or Nux-vom. If the diarrhea should set in whenever the weather grows hot, give Bryon., to be followed, if insufficient, by Carbo-veg.

If the diarrhose should set in every time the weather cools off, give: Dulcam, or Antim., if the tongue should be coated white.

(If the remedies which are here mentioned for diarrhea, should prove insufficient, give Aconisc.)

Arsen. is frequently useful, especially when the child becomes thin, feeble and pale.

Besides the above-mentioned remedies, the following have been mentioned: Ferr. hep. jalap. magn. merc. n-vom. sulph-ac.

§ 6. Fevers generally require: Acon. cham. coff., or: Bell. borax.

ACONITUM: Great heat with thirst, especially when sleeplessness is present, or the sleep is restless, and the patients frequently start up from sleep, with anguish, cries, despondency; they cannot be quieted.

CHAMOMILLA: Burning heat and redness of the skin, with frequent desire to drink; great restlessness, especially at night, with tossing about, anxiety, moaning; red face and cheeks, especially only one cheek; hot sweat about the head, even in the hairs; short, anxious breathing, mucous rattling; short, dry and panting cough, or convulsive twitching of the limbs.

COFFEA: The fever is not very violent, but the nerves are irritated, with sleeplessness, restless sleep, and frequent, sudden starting and waking from sleep; fitful mood, alternately merry and whining.

§ 7. For the spontaneous limping of children, give first Merc., then Bell., or alternately.

If these remedies should be insufficient, give Rhus-tox., and then, according to the symptoms, Calc. or Colocynth, or one of the remedies mentioned under COXAGEA and COXAGEHROCACE.

- § 8. For the rash of infants, a few doses of Acon. are generally sufficient; if Acon. should not suffice, give Cham., and then Sulphur, if necessary.
- § 9. For the gastric difficulties of infants give: 1) Bell. cham. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Bar-e. calc. hyos. lyc. magn. rhab. sulph.

For acidity of the stomach, with sour vomiting or sour diarrhea, the best remedies are: 1) Bell. cham. rhab.; or, 2) Calc. magn. n-vom. puls.

If the gastric symptoms denote a derangement of the stomach, Ipto. is the best remedy for the vomiting, especially when attended with diarrhea; or Puls., if Ipto. should be insufficient. For diarrhea without vomiting, or mixed with undigested food, or if the child should have been weakened by cathartics, Ohina is the best remedy. For vomiting with constipation, give Nux-v.

For chronic dyspepsia of children, or for weakness of the stomach with great tendency to be disturbed by the least indiscretion, we use: Bar-c. calc. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph.

- § 10. Jaundice of new-born infants generally yields to Merc., or, if this be insufficient, to China.
- § 11. Retention of urine yields to Camph., or to a few doses of Acon. or Puls.
- § 12. For colic the best remedies are: 1) Borax. cham. cin. ipec. jalap. n-mosch. rhab. senn.; or, 2) Acon. bell. calc. caust. cic. coff. sil. staph. &c.—(See Colic.)
- § 13. Convulsions of children and infants require: 1) Bell. cham. cin. coff. ign. ipec. merc. op.; or, 2) Acon. caust. cupr. lach. n-vom. stann. sulph.

Particular indications:

BELLADONNA: The paroxysms terminate in or alternate with coma; or the children suddenly awake as if in affright, with wild anxious and staring looks, as if they were afraid; dilated pupils; tetanic rigidity and icy coldness of the whole body, with burning heat of the hands and forehead; or, the children wet their beds frequently.

CHAMOMILLA: For convulsions of the extremities, with involuntary motions of the head, afterwards coma, with half-opened eyes and loss of consciousness; redness of one cheek and paleness of the other; sighing and frequent desire to drink. (If Cham.

should prove insufficient, give Belladonna.)

CINA: The children are affected with worms, or wet their beds frequently, with spasms in the chest, convulsions of the extremities, hard and distended abdomen, frequent itching of the nose, dry cough resembling hoppingcough, &c.

COFFEA: Suitable to feeble children, if they are frequently at-

tacked with convulsions without any secondary symptoms.

IGNATIA: For convulsions from teething, or worms, or when the paroxysms recur every day at the same hour, with twitching of single muscles or extremities; the spasms are frequently succeeded or accompanied by heat or sweat; light sleep, with sudden starting; piercing cries and trembling of the whole body. (After Ignat., chamom. is frequently suitable.)

IPECACUANHA: Between the paroxysms the children suffer with shortness of breath, nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa, with frequent

spasmodic stretching of the limbs.

MERCURIUS: Hardness and distention of the abdomen, frequent eructations and ptyalism, or heat, sweat, and great debility after the spasms.

OFIUM: The paroxysms are caused by fright, or are attended with trembling of the whole body, stretching of the extremities, piercing cries, coma and loss of consciousness, distention of the abdomen, constipation and retention of urine.

- § 14. Muscular debility of infants, in consequence of which they have great difficulty in learning to walk, yields to: 1) Bell. calc. caust. sil. sulph.; or, 2) Pinussilvestris.
- § 15. The best remedies for acidity or diarrhœa are: 1) Cham. rhab.; or, 2) Bell. calc. sulph.
- § 16. For asphyxia or apparent death of new-born infants, the best remedy, together with the necessary external manipulations, is one grain of *Tartar-emetic* in 8 ounces of water, either as an injection, or in drop-doses, a few drops every 15 minutes.

If no change should take place in half-an-hour, give Opium, if

the face of the infant should be blue, or China if pale.

If the infant should shew signs of life, give Aconite in case the face was blue or red, and China if pale.

§ 17. Sleeplessness of infants yields to Coffea, provided the nurse does not drink coffee; in this case give Opium, also when Coffea proves ineffectual, or the infant's face is red.

Sleeplessness with colic or screams yields to Cham., or Jalap.,

or Rhub.

For sleeplessness, with restlessness and feverish heat, give Aconite.

For sleeplessness after weaning, with constant cries for hours and even days, the best remedy is Belladonna.

- § 18. For dry coryza or stoppage of the nose, which prevents infants from breathing while nursing, the best remedy is Nux-v., or Sambucus; or Chamom., if the stoppage be attended with discharge of water from the nose; or Carb-veg., if the distress be worse in the evening; or Dulc., if worse in the open air.
- § 19. For the cries of new-born infants, when without any perceptible cause, give Bell. or Cham.—If the child cries on account of headache or earache, give first Cham., and then Bell., provided Cham. is insufficient.

For colic, with the legs drawn up, and red face, Cham. is the best remedy; Bell. if the face be pale. If attended with sour diarrhœic stools and tenesmus, give Rhubarb. If these remedies should be without effect, try Borax, Jalap, Ipec. or Senna.

If Chamomile should have been abused by the nurse or infant, give Borax, Ignat. or Puls.

- § 20. For aphthæ or thrush, give Mercury and Sulphur in alternation. Borax and Sulphuric acid are likewise useful, the former particularly, if the urine smells like cat's urine, and is very acrid.
 - § 21. For stuttering, the best remedies are: Bell. euphras.

merc. and sulph., suitable mechanical exercises being instituted at the same time.

- § 22. For constipation of new-born infants, the remedies are: Bry. nux-vom. opium. If these remedies should be insufficient, give: Alum. lyc. sulph. veratr.
- § 23. For soreness, the best remedy is Chamom., provided the nurse does not use chamomile-tea. In this case give Borax. ign. of puls.

If Cham. should prove insufficient, give Borax. or Carb. veg., or Mercury if the skin of the infant be yellowish, and the parts be raw, or if the soreness extend behind the ears.

If all these remedies should prove ineffectual, Sulph. will be found useful, or Silic., if Sulph; be not sufficient.

Caust. graph, lyc. sep, have likewise been recommended.

§ 24. The best remedies for the ailments incidental to dentition, are: 1) Acon. bell. borax. calc. cham. coff. ign. merc. sulph. or 2) Ars. cin. ferr. magn. magn-m. n-vom. stann.

For sleeplessness, give: Coff., or Acon, borax, cham.

For fever: 1) Acon. cham. coff. n-vom.; or, 2) Bell. borax. sil.

For restlessness and nervousness: Coff.; or, Acon. bell borax.
cham.

For constipation : Bry. magn-m. n-vom.

For diarrhea: 1) Merc. sulph.; or, 2) Ars. calc. cham. coff. ferr. spec. magn.

For dry and spasmodic cough: Cham. cin. n-vom.

For spasms and convulsions: 1) Bell. cham. cin. ign.; or, 2) Calc. stann. sulph.

For slow dentition, give: Sulph. and Calc., to aid the work of nature.

§ 25. For further particulars, we refer the reader to the special articles treating of these various diseases, and to Atrophy, Angina, Eclampsia, Rhachitis, Crusta Lactea, Scrofula, Worm-Affections, &c.

CHIRAGRA.—The best remedies are: 1) Agn. ant. bry. caust. cocc. graph. led. lyc. n-vom. rhod. sulph.; or, 2) Aur. calc. carbueg. dig. lach. phosph. ruta. sabin. sep. sil. zinc.

For further particulars, see: ARTHRITIS.

CHLOROSIS.—The best remedies are: 1) Bell. calc. coccul. ferr. lyc. nitr-ac. plat. puls. sulph. 2) Chin. con. dig. graph. hell. ign. kal. natr-m. n-vom. phos. plumb. sep. spig. staph. val.; or, 3) Ars. carb-v. caust. graph. phos-ac. sabin. sulph-ac. zinc.

For further particlars, see: MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES and AMENIA.

CHOLERA and CHOLERINE.—The best remedies are: 1) Ars. camph. cupr. ipec. sec. veratr. 2) Bell. canth. carb-v. cham. chim. cic. coloc. dulc. hyos. lach. laur. n-vom. op. phos-ac. sulph.

§ 2. For sporadic cholers, during the summer heat, give: Ars. cham. chin. coloc. dulc. ipec. merc. veratr.

For Asiatic or epidemic cholers: 1) Ars. camph. carb-v. cupr. ipec. sec. veratr.; also, 2) Bell. canth. cham. cic. laur. merc. n-vom. phos. phos-ac.

For cholerine, or for diarrhea during the cholera: Phos. phosac. and sec.

A species of cholera arising from chagrin or anger, requires: 1) Cham.; or, 2) Colocyn., if anger and chagrin were combined.

§ 3. For the consequences of cholera, the following remedies have been recommended: Acon. bell. bry. canth. carb-v. chin. hyos. op. phos-ac. rhus. stram. sulph.

If the cerebral system be involved: Bell. lach. op.; or, Acon. hyos. stram.

For inflammatory affections: Acon.

For gastric and abdominal affections: Bell. bry. carb-v. merc. rhus, sulph.

For pulmonary affections: Acon. bell. bry. carb-v. rhus. sulph.

For general debility: China.

For debility of the intestinal canal: Phosph. and Sulph.

For typhoid affections: Bell. bry. carb-v. cocc. hyos. op. phos-ac. rhus. stram.

§ 4. Particular indications:

ARSENICUM: Violent pains in the stomach, with great anguish and burning in the epigastrium as if from hot coal; burning, unquenchable thirst, obliging one to drink frequently, but little at a time; constant nausea, diarrhea and violent vomiting of watery, bilious or slimy, greenish, brownish or blackish substances; vomiting and diarrhea come on again after drinking ever so little; lips and tongue are dry, blackish and cracked; the patient is unable to sleep, tosses about, moans, is apprehensive of approaching death; sudden prostration; hippocratic countenance, hollow cheeks, pointed nose, hollow and dim eyes; small, feeble, intermittent or tremulous pulse; tonic spasms in the fingers and toes; toy coldness of the skin, and clammy sweat.

CAMPHOR: At the commencement of the disease, when there is neither thirst, nor vomiting or diarrhea; sudden prostration, with wandering looks and hollow eyes; bluish appearance and icy coldness of the face and hands, also coldness of the body; disconsolate anguish, with fear of suffocation; the half stupified and insensible patient utters hoarse cries and means, without complaining of

any thing in particular; but, if asked, he complains of burning pains in the stomach and throat, with cramps in the calves and other muscles, and utters loud cries when one touches the pit of the stomach.—Camphor is seldom suitable when vomiting, diarrhea and thirst have already set in, but it should never be given, except when the following symptoms are present: Icy coldness and blueness of the limbs, face and even tongue, with tonic and painful cramps in the extremities and calves, dulness of sense, moaning, tetanus, and trismus.

CUPRUM: Vomiting and diarrhea, convulsions of the extremities, especially of the fingers and toes, sometimes with rolling of the eyeballs, great restlessness and coldness of the prominent parts of the face; aching pains in the pit of the stomach, getting worse by contact; spasmodic colicky pains without vomiting, or vomiting preceded by spasmodic constriction of the chest, arresting the breathing, or vomiting attended with violent pressure in the epigastrium; audible rolling, along the esophagus, of the liquid which one swallows.

IPECACUANHA: Qualmishness in the stomach, chills proceeding from the stomach or bowels, or cold face and extremities; when the vomiting is a prominent symptom, or alternates with watery diarrhea accompanied by colic; or yellowish diarrhea without vomiting, but with cramps in the calves, fingers, and toes; Ipec. is generally indicated by vomiting or diarrhea at the commencement of the disease, or when the patient is otherwise improving.

For a violent attack, *Ipec*. is of no use. (Nor for a moderate attack: *Aconite* is the sole and real specific for every variety or form of cholera. HEMPEL.)

SECALE CORNUTUM: The vomiting is over, but the stools are not yet bilious, or there are still pains in the extremities; or for diarrhæic, brownish or flocculent and colourless stools, with sudden prostration, icy coldness of the extremities, clean tongue or thinly coated with white mucus; the evacuations are preceded by vertigo, anguish, cramps in the calves, rumbling in the abdomen, and nausea.

VERATRUM: Principal remedy, when there are violent evacuations upwards and downwards; icy coldness of the body, great debility and cramps in the calves, vomiting, copious, watery, inodorous stools mixed with white flocks, pale face without any colour, blue margins around the eyes, deathly anguish in the features, cold tongue and breath; great oppressive anguish in the chest, giving the patient a desire to escape from his bed; violent colic, especially around the umbilicus, as if the abdomen would be torn open, the abdomen is sensitive to contact, with drawing and cramps in the fingers, wrinkled skin in the palms of the hands, retention of urine.

§ 5. Belladonna: For typhoid symptoms, coma, with halfopened or distorted eyes, grating of the teeth and distortion of the mouth, or great restlessness, desire to escape, stitches in the side or burning pains in the abdomen; burning heat and redness of the face, and desire for cold drinks; accelerated pulse which is more or less full, but not hard.

CANTHABIS: The urinary passages are principally involved, with violent burning in the hypogastrium, rumbling in the abdomen, bloody stools with tenesmus, heat in the abdomen, great restlessness, cerebral symptoms.

CARBO-VEG.: Incipient paralysis, with complete collapse of pulse, or with congestion of blood to the chest and head after cessation of the spasms, diarrhea and vomiting, with oppression of the chest and coma; the cheeks are red and covered with clammy sweat.

CHAMOMILLA: At the commencement of the disease, or in the precursory stage, especially when the following symptoms occur: The tongue is coated with yellow mucus, colic in the umbilical region, pressure from the region of the stomach to the heart, great anguish, cramp in the calves, watery diarrhea and sour vomiting.

CHINA: Lienteria, vomiting of the ingesta, painful oppression in the abdomen, after eating ever so little, with oppression of the chest and eructations affording relief; loss of appetite with sensation of repletion; hippocratic countenance; prostration unto fainting.

CICUTA: Little diarrhea, but the vomiting alternates with violent tonic spasms of the muscles of the chest and distortion of the eyes; or coma, with the eyes half open; heavy breathing, congestion of blood to the head and chest, vomiting or diarrhea.

COLOGYNTHIS: Vomiting, first of the ingesta, afterwards of green substances, with violent colic, retention of urine, cramps in the calves, frequent, diarrheic stools, which, with every new evacuation, become more colourless and watery.

DULCAMARA: A species of cholera from taking cold drinks, with vomiting of the liquid, and of bilious, green or slimy and yellowish substances, frequent greenish stools, painful abdomen, with burning and retraction of the region of the stomach, great debility, collapsed pulse, cold extremities, burning thirst, great dulness of sense.

HYOSCYAMUS: Typhoid symptoms, after the vomiting, diarrhea and coldness had ceased, with dulness of sense, wandering looks, red and hot face; Bell. having proved useless.

LACHESIS: For typhoid symptoms, if Bell. hyoscyam. or opium, prove inefficient.

LAUROCERASUS: Rheumatic pains in the extremities, hardness

of hearing, cloudiness of the brain, distortion of features, and sensation of constriction in the throat when swallowing.

NUX-VOMICA: Scanty diarrhetic stools, but frequent urging and little or no discharge; cardialgia, great debility, anguish in the pit of the stomach, aching pain in the occiput, and internal rather than external chilliness.

OPIUM: For stupor and coma which yield neither to Hyoscyam. nor Bellad.; these symptoms sometimes occur when the real cholera-symptoms have already ceased.

PHOSPHORUS: Diarrhoea attended by violent thirst, rumbling in the abdomen and debility; the diarrhoea occurs during or after the cholera.

PHOSPHORIC ACID: Diarrhose with pale face, dulness of the head, viscid tongue, so that the finger adheres to it, rumbling in the abdomen, and green-whitish, watery and slimy stools, with diminished secretion of urine.

CINCHONA, ILL EFFECTS OF.

§ 1. The best remedies for these ailments are: 1) Arn. ars. bell. calc. ferr. ipec. lach. merc. puls. veratr.; or, 2) Caps. carb-v. cin. natr. natr-m. sep. sulph.

ABNICA: For rheumatic pains, heaviness, languor and bruised pain in all the extremities, drawing in the bones, sensitiveness of all the organs of sense, aggravation of the pains by motion, talking and noise.

ARSENICUM: Ulcers on the extremities, dropsy or ædema of the feet, short cough and dyspnæa.

BELLADONNA: Congestion of blood to the head, with heat in the face, pains in the head, face and teeth; or for jaundice, when Merc. is insufficient,

CALCAREA: Headache, otalgia, toothache, pain in the limbs, especially when these symptoms were occasioned in consequence of the suppression of fever and ague by large doses of Quinine, and *Puls*. proved insufficient.

FERRUM: For ædema of the feet.

IPECACUANHA: 6 globules in one ounce of water, a tablespoonful 3 times a-day, generally removes most of the symptoms.

LACHESIS: For fever and ague which had been suppressed by large doses of Quinine; Puls. is inefficient.

MERCURIUS: For jaundice or other affections of the liver.

PULSATILLA: Otalgia, toothache, headache, pain in the limbs, after suppression of fever and ague.

VERATRUM: Coldness of the body or limbs, with cold sweat, constipation or diarrhoea.

§ 2. For the consequences of suppressed fever and ague, give :

1) When the fever is actually suppressed: Arn. ars. bell. calc.

carb-v. cin. ferr. ipec. lach. merc. puls. sulph.

2) When the fever still continues: 1) Ipec.; and then, 2) Ars. carb-v. lach. puls.; or, but less frequently, 3) Arn. cin. veratr.; or, finally: 4) Calc. bell. merc. sulph.

For further details, see: INTERMITTENT FEVER, HEPATITIS, LIENITIS, and the other diseases arising from abuse of China.

COFFEE, ILL EFFECTS OF.—The best remedies are: 1) Cham, cooc. ign. and n-vom. 2) Bell. canth. carb-veg. caust. hep. ipec. lyc. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.

Particular indications:

CHAMOMILLA: Headache and toothache; extreme sensitiveness to pain, with crying; pains in the stomach, abating a little after taking coffee; violent colic, great oppression in the pit of the

stomach, with hard pain.

COCCULUS: Debility and sweat after every exercise, trembling of the limbs, sudden starting up during sleep as if in affright; flushes of heat; toothache when eating; sensation of emptiness in the head; colic; great sadness and anguish; aggravation of the symptoms in the open air, during motion, when eating or drinking, during sleep, or by tobacco-smoke.

IGNATIA: Headache, as if from a nail in the brain, or as if the forehead were pressed asunder, or for beating in the head which is relieved by stooping; debility; sensation of emptiness in the pit of the stomach; spasmodic colic; painfulness or going to sleep of the limber of the stomach as the story of the story of

the limbs; fitful mood; at times gay, at others sad.

NUX-VOMICA: Sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, extreme nervousness, hemicrania, or sensation as if a nail were driven into the brain, with aggravation of the pains on stooping or when walking, also in the open air; toothache, colic aggravated by coffee; extreme sensitiveness to the open air; lively and choleric temper.

For other affections, we refer the reader to the diseases of the

special organs.

The chronic ailments arising from the abuse of coffee, are frequently relieved by Merc. or Sulph., provided Cham., Nux-vom. or Ign. are not sufficient.

COLCHICUM, ILL EFFECTS OF. Give: Cocc. nun-v. puls.

COLD, ILL EFFECTS OF A:

- § 1. Principal remedies:—1) Acon. cham. coff. dulc. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. bell. bry. carb-veg. hyos. ipec. phos. rhus. sil. spig. 3) Calc. chin. coloc. con. graph. hep. lyc. mang. natr-m. nitrac. n-mosch. samb. sep. veratr.
 - § 2. For acute pains occasioned by a cold, give: Acon. ars.

bell. cham. coff. merc. n-vom. puls. samb. spig.—If less aoute: Dulc. chin. ivec. n-mosch.

Obstinate, chronic ailments require, besides the above remedies: Calc. carb-veg. graph. hep. lyc. mang. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sil. rulph.

§ 3. For colds from exposure to wet, or getting wet to the skin, give: 1) Calc. dulc. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. carb-veg. n-mosch. rhus. sassap. 3) Ars. bell. bry. caust. colch. hep. lyc. phosph. sep.

For a cold occasioned by bathing: 1) Ant. calc. carb-veg. sulph.

2) Ars. bell. caust. nitr-ac. rhus. sassap. sep. sulph.

By washing and working in cold water: 1) Calc. n-mosch. puls. sassap. sulph. 2) Amm. ant. bell. carb-veg. dulc. merc. nitr-ac. rhus. sep. spiq.

By profuse sweats: Acon. calc. carb-veg. chin. dulc. merc. phos-ac.

rhus. sep.

By the head getting wet: Acon. baryt. bell. led. puls. sep.

By the feet getting wet: 1) Cupr. nitr-ac. puls. sep. sil. 2) Cham. merc. natr. rhus.

By taking cold on the stomach in consequence of eating ice, fruit, acids, &c.: Ars. carb-veg. puls.

§ 4. For suppression of sweat or some other secretion by a cold, give: 1) Bry. ipec. 2) Acon. ars. carb-veg. cham. dulc. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.

For suppression of coryza by a cold: Acon ars. calc. chin. lach. n-vom. puls. sulph.

For derangement of the menses by a cold: Acon. bell. dulc. calc. chin. puls. sep. sil. sulph.

See: "Suppression of secretions."

 \S 5. FOR THE DISPOSITION TO TAKE COLD, I recommend: 1) Bill. calc. carb-veg. coff. dulc. nitr-ac. n-vom. puls. rhus. sil. 2) Acon.baryt. borax. graph. hyos. ign. lyc. magn-m. merc. natr. natr-m. petr. phos. sep. spig. sulph., giving the specific remedy at long intervals.

This remark applies to sensitiveness to wind, weather, draught of arr, warmth and cold. If one is affected by every little cold air, take: Bry. calc. carb-veg. cham. merc. rhus. verair.

If cold weather is generally hurtful, take: Ars. baryt bell. calc. camph. caps. caust. cocc. dule. hell. n-mosch. n-vom. rhod. rhus. sabad.

For great sensitiveness to wind: Carb-veg. cham. lack. lyc. sul_{ph} .

To draughts of air: Acon. anac. bell. calc. cham. chin. sil. sulph. To cool evening-air: Amm. carb-veg. merc. nitr-ac. sulph.

To rough weather: Bry. rhod. sil.

To damp and cold weather: Amm. borax. calc. carb-veg. dulc. lach. rhod. rhus. verair.

To changes of weather: Calc. carb-veg. dulc. lach. merc. rhus. sil. sulph. veratr.

If the weather change from cold to warm: Carb-veg. lach. sulph. are preferable; if from warm to cold: Dulc. merc. rhus. or veratr.

Comp. §§ 5 and 6 of the article "Conditions."

§ 6. Colds in spring, generally require: Carb-veg. lach. rhus. veratr.

In summer: Bell. bry. carb-veg. dulc., and if there should be thunder and lightning: Bry. rhod. sep. sil.

Cold in autumn: 1) Dulc. merc. rhus, veratr. 2) Calc. bry.

In winter: 1) Acon. bell. bry. dulc. rhod. rhus. 2) Cham. ipec. n-vom. sulph. veratr., in dry and cold weather: Acon. bell. bry. cham. ipec. n-vom. sulph., in wet and cold weather: Dulc. rhod. rhus. veratr.

Compare: §§ 4 and 7 in the article "CONDITIONS."

§ 7. Particular indications:

ACONITUM: Toothache, prosopalgia or other kinds of neuralgia with headache, congestion of blood to the head, buzzing in the ears, stiffness of the extremities, fever-heat, tossing about, anxiety, &c.

ANTHONIUM: Headache, or gastric symptoms, loss of appetite, nausea, &c.

ARNIOA: Pains in the limbs, rheumatic or gastric symptoms.

ARSENICUM: Asthmatic or gastric affections, with cardialgia.

BELLADONNA: Headache, dimness of sight, sore throat, gastric symptoms, corvza, feverish heat, &c.

BRYONIA: Spasmodic cough with nausea; pains in the limbs, diarrhea. &c.

CALCAREA: Obstinate pains in the limbs, aggravated by every change in the weather, or working in the water.

CARB-VEG.: Hollow, obstinate cough, with vomiting; asthmatic affections; pains in the chest, &c.

CHAMOMILLA: Headache, toothache, otalgia or other kinds of painful neuralgia, restlessness, disposition to get angry, feverish heat, moist cough, painful colic and diarrhea, &c. (especially suitable to children.)

Cocculus: Gastric symptoms.

COFFEA: Headache or other nervous pains, with whining mood, toothache, sore throat, gastric symptoms, moist cough, painless diarrhoa, pains in the limbs, or fever.

HEPAR: Ophthalmia or toothache, or obstinate pains in the limbs.

IPECACUANHA: Gastric symptoms, nausea, spasmodic cough with vomiting, asthmatic affections, &c.

MERCURIUS: Pains in the limbs, sore throat, sore eyes, toothache, otalgia, painful diarrhœa, or even dysenteric stools.

NUX-VOMICA: Fever, dry coryza, stoppage of the nose, dry cough, constipation, or dysenteric stools, or slimy, painful diarrhoea with tenesmus and scanty evacuations.

PHOSPHORI ACIDUM: Rheumatic pains, or cough, excited by the least cold weather.

PULSATILLA: Fluent coryza, moist cough, otalgia, fever, diarrhea, &c., especially suitable to pregnant females.

RHUS-TOX.: Toothache or pains in the limbs.

SILICEA: Obstinate pains in the limbs, worse when the weather changes.

SULPHUR: Obstinate pains in the limbs; colic; slimy diarrhœa; profuse coryza; sore eyes; dimness of sight, otalgia, toothache, &c.

§ 8. Comp.: Headache, otalgia, toothache, rheumatism, conditions, &c.

COLIC, ENTERALGIA, ABDOMINAL SPASMS.—Principal remedies: 1) Bell. coloc. n-vom. puls. 2) Acon. ars. carb-v. cham. chin. cocc. coff. hyos. ign. lyc. merc. phos. sec. sulph. 3) Agn. alum. ant. arn. calc. caust. colch. cupr. ferr. ipec. kal. lach. magn-m. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. op. plat. rhab. rut. sen. stann ver r. zinc.

§ 2. For spasmodic intussusception of the intestines (miserere, iliac passion): Bry. n-vom. op. plumb. thuj.

For flatulent colic: 1) Bell. carb-v. cham. chin. cocc. n-vom. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Agn. colch. coloc. ferr. graph. lyc. magn-arot. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. phos. veratr. zinc.

For hæmorrhoidal colic: Carb-v. coloc. lach. n-vom. puls. sulph. For inflammatory colic: 1) Acon. bell. hyos. merc.; or, 2) Ars. bry. cham. lach. n-vom. puls. sulph.—Compare: "Enteritis."

For spasmodic colic: 1) Bell. cham. cocc. coloc. hyos. ipec. magn. magn-m. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Ars. coloc. cupr. ferr. kal. lach. phos. stann. sulph., &c.

For worm colic: 1) Mere.; or, 2) Cin. sulph.; or, 3) Cic. ferr. (fil?) n-mosch. rut. sabad. Compare: "Worms."

For colic gastrica, hepatica, renalis, uterina, &c., see: CARDI-ALGIA, HEPATITIS, NEPHBALGIA, DISEASES OF THE UTERUS, &c.

§ 3. For colic from derangement of the stomach (gustric colic), give: 1) Bell. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Ars. acon. bry. carb-v. chin. coff. hep. sulph. tart. Compare: "GASTRIC DERANGUMENT.'

For colic from chagrin or anger: Cham. coloc. or sulph.

From some kind of injury, blow, strain, &c.: 1) Arn. bry. rhus.; or, 2) Carb-v. lach.

From poisoning by lead: Opium, or bell., or alum, or plat.

From a cold: Cham. chin. coloc. merc. n-vom.;—from bathing: Nux-vom.;—from exposure to cold and wet: Puls.

See: Dyspepsia, Cardialgia, Gastrosis, Diarrhea, &c.

§ 4. For the colic of infants: 1) Cham. n-mosch. rhab.; or, 2) Acon. bell. calc. caust. cic. coff. sil. staph.; or, 3) Bor. cin. ipec. jul. senn.

Of pregnant or lying-in females: Arn. bell. bry. cham. hyos. lach. n-vom. puls. sep. veratr.

Of hysteric females: 1) Cocc. ign. ipec. magn-m. mosch. n-vom. stann. val.; or, 2) Ars. bell. bry. stram.

Menstrual colic: Bell. cham. carb-v. cocc. coff. n-vom. puls. sec. sulph. zinc.

Colic of hypochondriacs: Calc. chin. grat. natr. natr-m. stann., &c.

§ 5 Particular indications:

BELLADONNA: Pinching and drawing as if everything would fall out below, with aggravation during motion; pod-shaped protrusion of the colon, with abatement of the pains on bending double or making pressure; or clutching pains in the abdomen, or spasmodic constriction in the abdomen, with burning and pressure in the shall of the back, and over the pubis; especially when the following symptoms are present: Thin, purulent stools, or congestion of blood to the head, with redness of the face, swelling of the voins of the head, and such violent pains that the patient becomes delirious. (After Bell., Merc. is sometimes suitable.)

COLOCYNTHIS: In most cases, especially for: Violent, cutting constrictive or spasmodic pains, with pinching, and griping; or cutting as if with knives; great sensitiveness and bruised feeling of the abdomen; distention of, or sensation of emptiness in the abdomen; the pains are attended with cramps in the calves, or chills and tearing in the lower limbs; also for great anguish, tossing about on account of the pain; no stool, or else diarrhea and vomiting of bile, which recommences after the patient takes ever so little food; the pains are relieved by coffee. (It is supposed by some, but doubted by many and by myself, Hempel, that coffee should be given alternately with colocynth, to control the aggravation produced by the colocynth; this aggravation is a natural development of the disease, not an aggravation; after Colocynth, give Causticum for the remaining symptoms.)

NUX-VOMICA: Obstinate constitution, or hard stool; pressure in the abdomen as from a stone, with rumbling and sensation

of internal heat; pinching, drawing, contractive or compressive pains; pressure in the pit of the stomach, with distention of the abdomen and sensitiveness to contact; distention and fulness, especially in the hypochondria, with unpleasant sensation produced by the pressure of the clothes; cold hands and feet during the paroxysms, or even stupefaction unto loss of consciousness; cutting and flatulence deep in the abdomen; sharp and hard pressure over the bladder and rectum, as if the flatulence would press out by ferce, obliging the patient to bend double; aggravation by walking; relief by rest, sitting or lying; violent pains in the small of the back and loins, and violent headache.

PULSATILIA: Stinging pains; beating in the pit of the stomach, restlessness, heaviness and fulness in the abdomen, with unplicatent distention; contusive pain when touching it; rumbling, heat in the abdomen, causing anxiety; pinching, cutting, and tearing, especially in the epigastrium, with aggravation by contact; general heat with swelling of the veins of the hands and forehead; the clothes press upon the hypochondria; the pains are worse by sating or lying, or in the evening, with chills, increasing with the pains; relief by walking; bruised pain in the loins when rising; nausea; diarrhea; pale face with blue margins around the eyes; aching and tensive pain in the head.

§ 6. Aconitum: Colic, involving the bladder, with violent eramp-pains, contraction of the hypogastrium in the region of the bladder; constant but ineffectual urging to urinate; great sinst-tweness of the abdomen; pains in the loins as if bruised; great anguish, restlessness, tossing about.

ARSENICUM: Great pain with anxiety in the abdomen; violent cutting, or spasmodic, drawing, tearing or gnawing pains, frequently attended with intolerable burning, or with feeling of coldness in the abdomen; the pains set in especially at night, or after cating and drinking; nausea, or watery and bilious vomiting; constipation or diarrhea; thirst, chill and great debility.

Carbo-veg.: Fulness and distension of the abdomen as if it would split, with rumbling, incarcerated flatulence, pinching, difficult breathing, rising of air; congestion of blood to the head, with aching pain; slow action of the bowels; heat in the abdomen, especially about the head; the pains set in even after the slightest meal.

CHAMOMILLA: Tearing, drawing pains, with great uneasiness, obliging one to run to and fro; sensation as if the bowels were drawn up in a ball, or as if the whole abdomen were empty; loathing, bitter vomiting or bilious diarrhæa; pain in the loins as if bruised; incarcerated flatulence, with anguish, tension, pressure and fulness in the pit of the stomach and hypochondria, or with pressure towards the abdominal ring; blue margins around the

eyes; alternate redness and paleness of the face; the pains appear at night, or in the morning at sunrise, or after α meal. (Puls. is frequently suitable after Cham.)

CHINA: Tympanitic distension of the abdomen, with fulness, pressure as from a hard body, or spasmodic, constrictive pains, with incarceration of flatulence and pressure towards the hypochondria; the pains appear at night, or affect persons debilitated by sweating, depletions or other causes.

COCCULUS: Spasmodic constriction of the hypogastrium, with nausea, difficult breathing, copious flatulence, fulness and distention of the stomach and epigastrium, feeling of emptiness in the abdomen; tearing and burning in the bowels, with compressive sensation in the stomach; nausea, constipation; great anguish, nervousness, tendency to start.

COFFEA: Excessive pains, anguish and pressure in the epigastrium, great nervousness, restlessness, cries, grating of the teeth, convulsions, coldness of the limbs, moaning, suffocative fits.

HYOSCYAMUS: Spasmodic and cutting pains, vomiting, cries, headache, hard and sensitive abdomen.

IGNATIA: Nightly colic; splenetic stitches; incarcerated flatulence, with difficulty of passing them; relief by passing the flatulence; fulness and distention of the hypochondria; especially suitable to delicate females.

LYCOPODIUM: Excessive accumulation of flatulence, especially after a meal, with pressure in the stomach and epigastrium; fulness and distention of the abdomen and pit of the stomach; constipation, or scanty, hard stools.

MERCURIUS: Violent contractive pains, with hardness and distention of the abdomen, especially around the umbilicus; or tensive, burning or stinging pains; hiccup, canine hunger, aversion to sweet things; nausea and rtyalism; frequent urging to stool; or slimy diarrhora; aggravation of the pains at night, especially after midnight; chill, with warm and red cheeks; great sensitiveness of the abdomen to contact; great prostration.

PHOSPHORUS: Flatulent colic, deep in the abdomen, worse when lying.

Scale: In men: Colic with pain in the small of the back; tearing in the thighs; eructations and vomiting; or, in women, at the time of the menses: burning pain in the right side of the abdomen; constipation and cholers-pains in the abdomen; or: tearing colic, pale face, cold extremities, small and feeble pulse, cold sweat.

SULPHUR: Hæmorrhoidal colic, after ineffectual use of Carboveg. and N-vom.; also for bilious colic, if Cham. or Coloc. should prove ineffectual; or for flatulent colic, if not relieved by Cham., Cocc., Nux-v., or Carb-veg.; or for worm-colic, if not entirely removed by Merc. or Cina.

§ 7. Give more especially:

- a) For great distention: Acon. arn. ars. bell. bry. carb-v. cham. chin. coccul. dig. graph. hyos. jod. kal. lach. magn-m. merc. mur-ac. natr. natr.m. n-mosch. n-vom. phos. rhus. sep. sil.—For pains from flatulence: Bell. calc. carb-v. caust. chin. chinin. con. graph. hep. ign. ipec. jod. kal. lyc. natr-m. nitr nitr-ac. n-mosch. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. puls. sil. sulph. veratr.—For hardness of the abdomen: Anac. calc. caps. carb-v. graph. magn-m. n-mosch. petr. phos. plumb. sil.—For excessive flatulence: Agar. canth. carb-a. carb-v. caust. chin. graph. hell. kal. lyc. mang. merc. nitr-ac. oleand. phos. plumb. veratr.
- b) For boring pains: Cin. coloc. sen. sep. tar.—For burning in the abdomen: Acon. ars. bell. canth. carb-v. cham. caust. lach. nvom. phos. phos-ac. sec. sep. sil. veratr.—For aching pains: Bell. carb-v. caust. calc. lach. natr-m. n-vom. phos. sep. sulph .- For sensitiveness of the abdomen: Acon. amb. canth. carb-v. cham. coloc. graph, hep, hyos, lach, lyc, n-v, puls, sulph, ther, thuj, veratr.-For bearing-down pains: Bell. dulc. lach. plat .- For pains with pressure from within outwards: Asa, bell. berb. con. lyc. prun. sulph, sulph-ac, zinc .- For feeling of heat in the abdomen: Bell. canth, carb-v, mez. phos. sil, - For feeling of hollowness or emptiness: Arn. coccul. coloc. hep. lach. mur-ac. phos. puls. sep. stann. -For feeling of coldness in the abdomen: Ath. ars. calc. chin. hell, kal, kreos, magn-arct, men, oleand, petr. phos. plumb, rut. sec. sep .- For beating, pulsative pains: Cann. caps. cin. kal. lach. lyc. sep, sulph-ac, tart. - For pinching pains: Bell. calc. carb-v. chin. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. sil. sulph. - For spasmodic, crampy, griping, constrictive pains: Anac. asa. bell. calc. carb-v. cham. chin. chinin, coccul. coloc. hep. ipec. jod. lyc. magn-m. natr-m. n-vom. plat. puls. thuj.—For pains which oblige one to bend double: Bov. calc. carb-v. coloc. lyc. sulph .- For gnawing pains: Canth. oleand. rut. sen .- For tearing pains: Ars. bry. cham. ign. kal. lach. lyc. magn-m. sec. sulph .- For cutting pains: Ars. calc. coloc. con. lyc. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. phos. sec. sep. sil. spong. sulph. veratr.—For stitching pains: Bell. calc. caust. cham. chin. con. lach. merc. natr. nitr-ac. n-vom. sep. sulph .- For shocks in the abdomen : Anac, arn. cann. con. croc. nitr. oleand. plat .- For pains as if sore and raw: Arn. ars. asar. bell. calc. canth. carb-v. colch. con. hep. hyos, ipec, kal. n-vom. phos. stann.
- c) For evening-exacerbations: Amb. amm. ant. arn. bell. bov. bry. calc. caust. chin. con. dulc. hep. ign. kal. lach. laur. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. mang. merc. mez. nitr-ac. phos. plat. puls. ran. rhus. sen. sep. stront. sulph. sulph-ac. val. zinc.—For pains which

are excited by the cool evening air: Carb-veg. merc.—For pains which are aggravated or excited by contact: Acon. arn. ars. bell. carb-v. cupr. hyos. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. plumb. puls. sulph. meratr.—By motion: Asar. bell. bry. cann. dig. graph. kreos. ipec. magn-aust. merc. natr-m. n-vom. ther.—Aggravation after a meal: Ars. carb-v. cham. chin. coloc. graph. jod. kal. lyc. magn-c. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. zinc.—For nightly pains: Acon. arn. ars. bar. bry. cale. cham. chin. graph. hep. magn-m. merc. petr. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.—Aggravation by drinking: Ars. n-vom. sulph.—Amelioration by external warmth: Alum. amm. ars. canth. natr. sil.

- d) For pains with great anguish and restlessness: Ars. carb-v. cham. lyc. merc. mosch. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sec. sulph. sulph-ac. verat.—With chilliness: Ars. colch. ferr. kal. magn-c. merc. puls.—With pains in the chest: Bell. caps. carb-v. lach. lyc. n-vom. phos. plumb. sulph.—With pains in the small of the back: Alum. amm. bar. calc. ccust. cham. kal. kreos. magn-m. natr-m. n-vom. phos. sulph.—With diarrhaa: Ars. cham. coloc. merc. phos. puls. rhab. sulph. tart.—With constipation: Alum. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. op. plum. sep. sulph.—With nausea or vomiting: Ant. ars. con. spec. natr-m. n-vom. tart. veratr.—With eructations: Bell. bry. hep. lach.
- § 8. For pains affecting principally the epigastrium: 1) Arn. caust. cham. chin. coccul. ign. lyc. n-vom. puls. 2) Acon. amm. ant. bell. calad. calc. canth. chel. cin. coloc. kal. magn-arct. merc. phosplumb. rhus. staph. sulph.

The umbilical region: 1) Bell bry. coloc. chin. ipec. kreos. phosa. plumb. rhus. sulph. veratr. 2) Acon. amm-m. anac. cin. con. ign. n-mosch. n-vom. plat. rhab. sep. sulph-ac. verb.

The abdomen: 1) Amb. bell. bry. carb-v. caust, chin. lyc. sep. 2) Arn. calc. caps. coccul. coloc. ign. kal. merc. n-vom. phos. sil. spig. thvi.

The sides: 1) Asa, asar, bry, carb-v. chin. ign. sulph. zinc. 2) Bell. calc. caust. cocc. led. lyc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. rhus. staph. tar. thuj.

The abdominal ring and inquinal region: 1) Aur. coccul. ign. lyc. magn-arct. n-vom. sulph. sulph-ac. 2) Alum. amm-m. calc. cham. clem. coloc. magn-aust. rhus. sil. spig. thuj. veratr.

The abdomen generally: 1) Acon. ars. bell. carb-n. cham. chin. coccul, coloc. coff. hyos. ign. lyc. merc. n-vom. phos. puls. sec. sulph. 2) Agn. alum. ant. arn. calc. caust. colch. oupr. ferr. ipec. kal. lach. magn-m. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. op. plat. rhab, rut. sen. stann. veratr. zinc.

COMPLEXION, MORBID ALTERATION OF THE COLOUR AND APPEABANCE OF THE FACE.—Though generally a mere symptom, yet the changes in the complexion frequently point to the proper remedy.

- § 1. a) For pale face, give: 1) Ars. bry. calc. carb-veg. chin. ferr. ipec. lach. phosph. puls. sep. spig. stann. tart. veratr. 2) Alum. arn. camph. cin. hell. nitr-ac. n-mosch. phos-ac. rhus. samb. sec.
- b) Red face: 1) Acon. ars. bell. cham. chin. coccul. hep. hyos. ign. jod. merc. n-mosch. op. rhus. stram. sulph. 2) Chin. dulc, hyos. lach. puls. squill. tart. veratr.
- c) Paleness of one, and redness of the other cheek: Acon. coloc. ign. n-vom. veratr.
- d) Red checks: 1) Acon. caps. cham. chin. ferr. lyc. merc. n-vom. phosph. puls. stann. sulph. 2) Bry. cann. dros. dulc. jod. kal. stram.
- e) Circumscribed redness of the cheeks: 1) Acon. chin. lyc. phosph. 2) Bry. calc. dros. dulc. jod. kal. krevs. lach. led. puls. samb. sep. stann. stram. sulph.
- f) Frequent alteration of colour, at times red, at others pale:
- Acon, bell, cham, cin. croc. ign. n-vom. phosph. plat. puls. veratr.
 Alum, aur. caps. carb-an, chin. ferr. graph. hyos. magn-c. spig. squill. sulph-ac.
- g) Blue-red face: 1) Acon. ang. cham. cupr. lach. puls. 2) Ars. aur. bell. bry. camph. con. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. merc. sam's. spong. veratr.
- h) Bluish colour: 1) Ars. hell. hyos. op. veratr. 2) Acon. ang. aur. bry. camph. cin. con. cupr. hep. lach. lyc. samb. spong. staph. tart.
- i) Brown-red colour: 1) Bry. hyos. jod. nitr-ac. op. sep. staph. stram. sulph. 2) Carb-veg. kreos. puls. sec.
- k) Sallow, livid colour: 1) Ars. chin. ferr. ipec. lach. lyc. merc. n-vom. 2) Bry. carb-veg. croc. kreos. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. samb. scp. sil.
 - 1) Gray colour: Carb-veg. kreos. lach, laur.
 - m) Greenish colour: Ars. carb-veg. veratr.
 - § 2) As respects partial colours, give:
- a) For blue margins round the eyes: 1) Ars. chin. ipec. lyc. n-vom. phos-ac. rhus. sec. stoph. veratr. 2) Anac. coccul. cupr. ferr. hep. ign. phosph. sep. sulph.—yellow margins: Nitr-ac. n-vom. spiy.—greenish: Ars. veratr.
- b) For borders around the nose, yellowish-looking: Nux-v. sepia.—for yellow saddle across the cheeks and nose: Sep.—for yellow nose and mouth: Nux-v. sep.—for yellow temples: Caust.

- c) For bluish mouth: Cin. cupr. ferr. stann.
- d) For spots in the face: 1) Are. ferr. rhus. sabad. sil. 2) Calc. carb-an. colch. lyc. natr. samb. sulph. veratr.
 - e) Blue spots: 1) Ferr. 2) Cin. cupr. stann.
- f) Yellow spots: 1) Colch. ferr. natr. sep. 2) Caust. nitr-ac.
 - g) Red spots: Calc. lyc. rhus. sabad. samb. sil. sulph.
- h) Black points: 1) Dros. graph. natr. nitr-ac. selen. sulph. 2) Bell. bry. calc. dig. hep. natr-m. sabad. sabin.
- i) Shining face, as from fat: 1) Magn-c. natr-m. plumb. selen.
 2) Bry. chin, merc, rhus, stram.
 - § 3. As respects other symptoms of the face, give:
- a) For sunken face: 1) Ars. chin. lach. n-vom. sec. sep. stann. vcratr. 2) Anac. camph. cic. coloc. cupr. dros. ferr. lyc. phosph. vhos-ac. staph. sulph.
- b) For sunken eyes, hollow looks: 1) Ars. camph. chin. ferr. lach. phosph. phos-ac. sec. staph. sulph. veratr. 2) Anac. cic. coloc. cupr. cycl. dros. iod. kal. nitr-ac. oleand. puls. spong. stann.
- c) For pointed nose, collapse of features: Ars. chin. n-vom. phosac. rhus. staph. veratr.
- d) For hippocratic face: 1) Ars. chin. phosph. phos-ac. sec. veratr. 2) Canth. carb-veg. cupr. n-vom.
- e) For altered features: 1) Ars. camph. chin. op. phos-ac. rhus. spig. stram. veratr. 2) Bell. canth. caust. cham. colch. graph. hell. lyc. oleand. sec.
- f) For bloated face: 1) Acon. ars. bry. cham. chin. hyos. n-vom. op. phosph. puls. samb. spong. stram. sulph. 2) Arn. ars. bell. ferr. hell. ipec, kal. lach. rhus. sep. sil. spig. stann. veratr.
- g) For bloatedness around the eyes: Ars. ferr. phosph. puls. rhab.—under the eyes: 1) Ars. chin. n-vom. phosph. veratr. 2) Bry. calc. sep.—in the region of the glabella: Kal.—around the nose: Calc.
- h) For sickly looks: 1) Chin. n-vom. phosph. sulph. 2) Cin. clem. lach. puls.
- i) For wrinkles: Calc. lyc. sep. stram.—for wrinkles of the forehead: 1) Cham. hell. lyc. sep. stram. sulph. 2) Amm. bry. graph. n-vom. rhab. rhus.
- k) For distorted features: 1) Ars. bell. caust. cham. graph. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. n-vom. op. sec. stram. veratr. 2) Ang. camph. cic. coccul. cupr. hyos. lyc. merc. plat. puls. rhus. sil. spig. spong. squill.
- § 4. For further details, see: ERUPTIONS IN THE FACE, SWELLING OF THE FACE, DISEASES OF THE NOSE, &c.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.—The best remedies for certifical affections produced by concussion, fall, blow on the head, fat., are: 1) Arn. and cic.; or, 2) Dig. ign. laur. petr. merc. See INJURIES.)

CONDITIONS OF AGGRAVATION, or AMELIORATION OF THE SYMPTOMS.

§ 1. There are practitioners who select a remedy principally with reference to the external conditions of the symptoms, such as: the time of day when they appear, the side of the body, head, chest, &c., where they appear, &c. This is evidently going too far, though it cannot be denied, that these external conditions have a general value in many cases, and facilitate the selection of a remedy, provided the practitioner is otherwise thoroughly acquainted with the essential points of our Materia Medica. To select a remedy with reference to these external conditions exclusively, might prove of great detriment to the patient.

§ 2. As regards the time of day, give:

a) When the pains occur or exacerbate principally in the evening: 1) Amb. amm. amm.m. arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. caps. caust. colch. dulc. euphr. hell. hyos. lach. laur. mang. merc. nitr. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. ran-sc. sep. sulph-ac. thuj. zinc. 2) Ant. asa. borax. carb-an. carb-veg. cham. chin. cocc. con. croc. graph. guaj. hep. ign. kal. laur. led. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. mez. natr. natr-m. n-vom. petr. phos-ac. plat. rhod. rhus. seneg. sil. stann. staph. stront. sulph. tart.

b) When in the evening, in bed, after lying down, or generally before midnight: 1) Ars. bry. calc. carb-veg. graph. hep. lyc. merc. phosph. puls. rhus. selen. sep. 2) Ahum. amm-m. arn. aur. calad. carb-an. caust. chin. cocc. dulc. ign. ipec. kal. lach. led. magn-c. magn-m. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. ran. sassap. sil. stront. sulph. sulph-ac. tart. thui, veratr.

c) When at night: 1) Acon. arn. ars. bell. calc. caps. cham chin. cin. colch. con. dros. dulc. ferr. graph. hep. hyos. ign. magn-c. magn-m. mang. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. rhus. sep. sil. staph. stront. sulph. thuj. 2) Ant. aur. baryt. bry. camph. cann. canth. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. coff. croc. cupr. hell. jod. kal. kreos. lach. led. lyc. magn-arct. mez. natr. n-vom. plumb. ran. rhab. sabad. samb. sec. selen. spig. sulph-ac. tart. thuy.

d) When during sleep: 1) Alum. ars. aur. bell. bry. cham. hep. lach. merc. mosch. nitr. nitr-ac. puls. samb. sep. sil. stram. sulph. 2) Acon. anac. arn. baryt. borax. calc. coust. chin. cin. con. dulc. graph. hyos. ign. kal. led. lyc. magn-arct. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. n-vom. op. phosph. phos-ac. rhab. rhus. ruta. stann. thuj.

- e) When after midnight, or early on waking: 1) Alum. amb. ammm. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. caust. con. graph. hep. kal. lach. lyc. nitrac. n-vom. op. petr. phosph. sep. sulph. 2) Amm. ant. arn. aur. calc. cann. canth. caps. carb-an. chin. croc. dros. ferr. ign. mang. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr. phos-ac. plat. ran. rhod. rhus. sabad. samb. sil. squill. staph. sulph-ac. thuj. veratr.
- f) When early in the morning: 1) Amb. amm. amm-m. ant. ars. bry. calc. carb-veg. cin. croc. dros. guaj. ign. natr. natr-m. nitr. nitr-ac n-vom. phosph. rhus. squill. sulph. veratr. 2) Acou. alum. anac. ant. aur. carb-an. coff. con. hep. kal. lach. lyc. magnarct. magn-aust. petr. phos-ac. plat. puls. sabin. sep. sil. staph. sulph. tart. thuj.
- g) When in the forenoon, or after breakfast: 1) Carb-veg. natr. natr-m. n-mosch. sep. 2) Amm. anac. ars. bry. calc. caust. cham. con. dig. graph. guaj. hep. kal. magn. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. phos-ac. rhus. sabad. sassap. sil. staph. sulph-ac. val. veratr.
- h) When in the afternoon, after dinner: 1) Alum. asa. bell. lyc. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. puls. sil. thuj. zinc. 2) Amm. amm-m. ant. borax. calc. canth. cic. coloc. con. graph. ign. mosch. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. ran. sassap. selen. val.
- i) When the symptoms are worse after sleep: Anac. calc. carb-veg. cocc. con. graph. lach. stann. staph. sulph. thuj.
- § 3. As regards the period of digestion, give: a) When the symptoms which exist before breakfast are mitigated by the breakfast: Baryt. calc. graph. hep. ign. jod. n-vom. petr. plat. rhus. sep. staph. sulph.
- b) When setting in or increasing after breakfast: Amm-m. borax. bry. calc. carb-veq. caust. cham. con. graph. kal. lach. natr. natr.-m. nitr. nutr-ac. n-vom. phosph. rhus. sep. sulph. thuj. zinc.
- c) When the symptoms which exist before a meal, are less during or after a meal: 1) Amb. calc. cann. ferr. ign. jod. luch. natr. phosph. sabad. stront. zinc. 2) Alum. amb. anac. baryt. caps. chin. graph. laur. puls. rhus. sep. spig. sulph.
- d) When the pains come on while eating: 1) Amm. baryt. carban. carb-veg. cocc. graph. hep. kal. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. sep. 2) Amb. arn. borax. calc. caust. cham. cic. con. mayn-m. n-vom. phos-ac. sil. sulph. veratr.
- e) When the pains come on or get worse after eating: 1) Amm. anac. ars. bry. calc. carb-veg. caust. chin. con. kal. lach. lyc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. sep. sil. sulph. zinc. 2) Amm-m. ant. borax. carb-an. cham. cin. cocc. hep. ign. natr. petr. phos-ac. puls. ran. squill. stann. sulph-ac. thuj.
- f) When the pains are caused by drinking: 1) Ars. bell. canth. carb-veg. chin. cocc. ferr. natr. natr-m. n-vom. rhus. sil. veratr. 2) Acon. ant. arn. baryt. bry. caust. cin. coloc. con. hell hep.

hyos. ign. lach. nitr-ac. phosph phos-ac. puls. sep. sil. stram, sulph.

- g) When the pains are caused or aggravated by smoking: 1) Amb. calc. ign. ipec. lach. n-vom. phos. puls. spong. staph. 2) Acon. alum. anac. ant. arn. bry. carb-an. chin. cic. clem. cocc. euphr. magn-arct. natr. natr-m. petr. ruta. selen. sulph. sulph-ac.
- h) Compare under "STOMACH, WEAKNESS OF," the various kinds of nourishment.
 - § 4. As regards seasons and periods of the moon, give:
- a) For pains which get worse or come on again in spring: 1) Carb-veg. lach. rhus. veratr. 2) Amb. aur. bell. calc. lyc. natr-m, puls.
- b) In summer: 1) Bell. bry. çarb-veg. dulc. 2) Lyc. natr. puls. rhod. sil.
- c) In autumn: 1) Calc. colch. dulc. lach. merc. petr. rhod. rhus. veratr. 2) Aur. bry. chin.
- d) In winter: 1) Acon. bell. bry. carb-veg. cham. colch. dulc ipec. n-vom. petr. rhvs. sulph. veratr. 2) Amm. aur. camph. merc. natr-m. n-mosch. phos. puls. rhod. sep.
- e) At a change of the moon: 1) Alum. calc. sabad. sil. 2) Amm. caust. cupr. dulc. graph. lyc. natr. sep. sulph. thvj.
- f) At new-moon: 1) Alum. amm. calc. caust. cupr. lyc. sabad. sep. sil.
- g) At full-moon: 1) Alum. calc. graph, nate, sabad, sil. spong, sulph.
 - h) At increase of moon: 1) Alum. dulc. thuj.
 - § 5. As regards the influence of air and wind, give:
- a) For the pains caused by sultry weather: 1) Bry. rhod. sep. sil. 2) Carb-veg. caust. lach. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. phos.
- b) By stormy and windy weather: 1) Bry. rhod. sil. 2) ('arbveg. chin. lach. lyc. mur-ac. n-mosch, n-vom. phos. puls. rhod. sil. veratr.
- c) By winds: 1) Carb-veg. cham. lach. lyc. sulph. 2) Acon. ars. aur. bell. chin. con. graph. mur-ac. n-vom. phos. plat. puls. sep. thuj.
 - d) By North-wind : Acon. caust. hep. n-vom. sep. sil.
- e) By East-wind: 1) Acon. bry. carb-veg. hep. sil. 2) Caust. n-vom.
 - f) By South-wind: Bry. carb-veg. rhod. sil.
- g) By West-wind: Calc. carb-veg. dulc. lack. rhod. rhus. veratr.
- h) By a draught of air: 1) Acon. anac. bell: calc. cham. chin. sil. sulph. 2) Caps. caust. graph. hep. ign. kal. natr. n-vom. rhus. selen. sep.
- i) By cool evening-air: 1) Amm. carb-veg. merc. nitr-ac. sulph.
 2) Borax. mez. n-mosch. plat.

k) By open air and during a walk: 1) Amm. calc. carb-an. caust. cham. cocc. coff. con. kal. lyc. natr. n-mosch. n-vom. sil. stram. sulph. 2) Alum. bry. camph. carb-veg. chin. ferr. guaj. hep. ipec. lach. led. magn-aust. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. puls. rhus. selen. spig. sulph-ac. thuj. val. veratr.

1) By confinement in a room: 1) Alum. asa. croc. magn-arct. magn-c. magn-m. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sabin. 2) Acon. amb. anac. ant. asar. baryt. graph. hell. hep. ipec. lyc. mez. mosch. natr-

m. op. plat. sassap. seneg. sep. spong. stront. thuj.

§ 6. As regards cold and dampness, give:

- a) For the pains caused by cold weather: 1) Ars. baryt. bell. calc. camph. caps. caust. cocc. dulc. hell. n-mosch. n-vom. rhod. rhus. sabad. 2) Acon. amm. anac. aur. borax. carb-an. carb-veg. colch. hep. hyos. ign. kal. lach. lyc. mang. merc. mez. mosch. nitr-ac. phosph. phos-ac. sep. sil. spig. stront. sulph. sulph-ac. thui.
- b) By cold air: 1) Bry. calc. carb-veg. cham. merc. rhus. veratr. 2) Ars. aur. camph. caps. caust. cocc. colch. dulc. hell. lyc. n-mosch. phos. rhod. sep. stront. 3) Acon. amm. bell. carb-an. hep. kal. lach. mang. mez. mosch. nitr-ac.n-vom.phos-ac. sabad. spig. stront. sulph.

c) By a limb becoming cold: Bell. cham. hell. hep. puls. rhus.

sep. sil.

d) By uncovering a part: 1) Ars. aur. cocc. con. hep. kal. merc. mosch. n-vom. rhus. samb. squill. sil. stront. 2) Arn. bry. camph. caust. cic. clem. colch. con. dulc. graph. hyos. magn-c. magn-m. natr. natr-m. n-mosch. phos. sabad. sep. staph.

e) By cold and damp weather: 1) Amm. calc. carb-veg. dulc. lach. merc. n-mosch. rhod. rhus. veratr. 2) Borax. carb-an. chin. colch. lyc. mang. nitr-ac. puls. ruta. sassap. sep. spig. sulph.

f) By exposure to wet: 1) Ars. calc. colch. dulc. n-mosch. puls. rhus. sassap. sep. 2) Bell. bry. hep. ipec. lach. lyc. phosph. sulph.

g) By working in the water, or by washing: Amm. ant. bell. cale, carb-veg, clem. merc. nitr-ac. n-mosch. phos. puls. rhus. sassap. sep. sulph.

h) By every change of the weather: 1) Calc. carb-v. dulc. lack. merc. rhus; sil. sulph. veratr. 2) Graph. mang. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. puls. rhod.

§ 7. As regards warmth, give:

a) For pains caused by a change of temperature: Ars. carb-veg.

dulc. n-vom. phos. puls. ran. rhus. sulph. veratr.

b) By warmth generally: Amb. ars. aur. camph. cann. carbveg. dros. jod. led. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. puls. rhus. sec. seneg. thuj.

- c) By warm air or warm weather: Ant. bry. carb-veg. cocc. colch. jod. lach. lyc. puls. sulph.
- d) By the warmth of the bed: 1) Ars. bell. carb-veg. cham. dros. graph. led. lyc. merc. puls. rhus. sabin. sulph. veratr. 2) Amb. calc. caust. cocc. graph. kal. led. lyc. phos. phos-ac. spong. thuj.
- e) By a warm stove in the room: Acon. agn. alum. anac. ant. arn. cin. colch. croc. jod. natr-m. op. phos. plat. puls. sabin. spong. sulph. thuj.
- f) By the action of the sun: Agar. ant. bell. bry, camph. euphorb. graph, lach, natr. puls, selen, sulph, val.
- g) By wrapping a part up in warm clothes: Acon. borax. bry. calc. ign. lyc. magn-arct. phos. puls. spig. sulph. thuj. veratr.
 - § 8. As regards mechanical pressure, give:
- a) For the pains caused by pressure upon the affected part:

 1) Agar. anac. baryt. bry. cin. hep. kal. lach. lyc. magn-c. merc. plat. sil. 2) Ant. arg. bell. calc. cann. caps. carb-veg. guaj. magn-m. mez. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. oleand. phos-ac. ruta. sep. val. zinc.
- b) By the pressure of the clothes: 1) Bry. calc. carb-veg. caust. con. lach lyc. merc. n-vom. puls. spong. 2) Caps. hep. nitr-ac. sassap. sep. stann. sulph. val.
- c) By mere contact: 1) Ang. bell. bry. caps. cham. chin. cin. cocc. colch. cupr. hep. hyos. lyc. n-vom. puls. ran. salin. sep. spig. staph. sulph. tart. 2) Acon. anac. arn. camph. cann. carb-veg. caust. euphorb. graph. kreos. hell. lach. magn-c. mayn-m. mez. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosac. rhus. sil. stram. sulph. veratr.
- d) By leaning with the part on something: Arn. bell. carb-veg. chin. con. hep. kal. nitr-ac. puls. rhab. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. staph. thuj. veratr.
- e) By grasping with the hands: Amm. calc. carb-veg. caust. cham. chin. led. lyc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. plat. puls. sil.
 - § 9. As regards the different positions of the body, give:
- a) For the pains caused by raising one's self: 1) Acon. arn. ars. bell. bry. cocc. ign. natr. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Cham. chin. con. lyc. op. veratr.
- b) By raising one's-self from a recumbent posture: Acon. bell. bry. carb-veg. caust. cham. cocc. con. dulc. graph. guaj. hep. ign. lach. natr-m, nitr-ac. n-vom. oleand. petr. sep. sil. val. veratr.
- c) By rising from a seat: Bell. bry. caps. carb-veg. caust. chin. con. ferr. lyc. mang. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. rhus. ruta. sil. staph. sulph. tart. thuj. veratr.
- d) By stretching the affected part: Alum. bry. calc. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. chin. con. hep. kal. mang. ruta. sep. sulph. thuj.
- e) By stooping: 1) Acon. alum. baryt. bell. bry. calc. graph. hep. n-vom. petr. puls. sep. spig. thuj. val. 2) Amm. amm-m. arn. cic. cocc. ipec. kal. lach. lyc. merc. natr. natr-m. phosph. rhus. sulph.

- f) By standing: Agar. amm-m. aur. bry. caps. caust. cocc. con. mang. petr. phos-ac. plat. puls. sabad. sep. sil. stann. sulph. val. veratr.
- g) By sitting: 1) Agar. amb. ars. asa. baryt. caps. cin. ferr. guaj. lach. magn-c. magn-m. natr. plat. puls. ruta. sep. 2) Acon. alum. anac. caust. chin. duk. euphorb. graph. lyc. merc. natr-m. op. phosac. rhod. rhus. sulph. sulph-ac. tart. val. veratr.
- h) By rest: 1) Agar. asa. aur. caps. con. dros. dulc. euphorb. forr. lach. phos-ac. puls. rhod rhus. samb. sulph. val. 2. Amm. amm-m. chin. coloc. kal. kreos. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. mosch. ruta. sabad. sil. stamn.
- i) By lying: 1) Amb. asa. caps. dros. mosch. natr-m. puls. rhus. samb. sep. verbasc. 2) Alum. assa. aur. carb-veg. chin. con. dulc. euphorb. ferr. lyc. mur-ac. natr. rhod. ruta. sil val.
- k) By a recumbent posture: Acon. amm. amm-m. ars. caust. cham. chin. coloc. cupr. ign. magn-m. merc. n-vom phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil.
- 1) By lying on one side: Acon. ars. bry. calc. carb-an. cin. ferr. graph. hep. ign. kal. lyc. natr. phos. puls. rhus. sabad. sil. stann. sulph.
- m) By lying on the right side: Amm-m. aur. borax. caust. kal. magn-m. merc. n-vom. puls. spong. stann.
- n) By lying on the left side: Acon. amm. colch. kal. lyc. natr. natr-m. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph. thuj.
- o) Lying on the painless side is more painful than lying on the affected side: Amb. arn. bry. calc. caust. cham. coloc. ign. kal. magn-aust. puls. rhus. sep. stann.
- p) By changing one's position: Caps. carb-veg. caust. con. lach. nitr-ac. phos. puls. ran.

§ 10. As regards motion, give:

- a) For the pains caused by motion generally: 1) Arn. bell. bry. colch. dig. graph. hell. ipec. led. magn-aust. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. ran. spig. squill. staph.
- b) By moving the affected part: Arn. bell. bry. caps. cham. chin. ferr. cocc. guaj. led. merc. mez. n-vom puls. rhus. spig. staph. thuj.
- c) By raising the affected part: Arn. bell. bry. chin. con. ferr. graph. kal. led. natr. puls. rhus. sil.
- d) By turning or bending the part: Amm-m. arn. bell. bry. calc. chin. cic. hep. ign. kal. lyc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. stl. spig. spong. stann.
- e) By riding in a carriage, swinging, or other passive motions: 1) Ars. cocc. petr. sulph. 2) Colch. ferr. n-mosch. sep. sil. 3) Borax. carb-veg. colch. croc. graph. hep. ign. kal. natr. natr-m. phos. plat. selen. staph.
 - f) By walking: Arn. lell. bry. calc. carb-veg. chin. colch. con.

dig. graph. hell. hep. led. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom, sassap. sep. squill. staph. sulph. sulph-ac. veratr.

g) By running or walking fast: Arn. ars. aur. bry. calc. caust. ign. kal. natr-m. n-vom. rhus. seneg. sep. sil. sulph.

h) By riding on horseback: Ars. natr-m. sep. sulph-ac.

i) By ascending an eminence: Acon. alum. ars. aur. baryt. bry. calc. cann. merc. n-vom. petr. rhus. sep. spig. spong. stann. sulph. thuj.

§ 11. As regards fatiguing, concussive motions, give:

- a) For pains caused or aggravated by concussion generally: Arn. bry. cic. con. hep. ign. n-vom. phos-ac. rhus. ruta. sulph-ac.
- b) By stepping: Ant arn. bell. bry. calc. caust. chin. con. graph, magn-m. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. ran. rhus. sep, sil. spig. sulph.

c) By making a false step: Arn. bry. cic. con. puls. rhus.

d) By bodily exertions: Acon. arn. ars. bry. calc. chin. cocc.

e) By manual labour: Amm-m. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. sil.

f) By laughing: Ars. bell. borav. carb-veg. chin. dros. kal. lac. mang. phos. stann.

g) By coughing: Acon. arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. dros. hep. ipec. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph. veratr.

h) By sneczing: Acon. amm-m. arn. ars. bell. borax. bry. carbveg. chin. cin. lyc. merc. mcz. mosch. n-vom. puls. rhus. sabad. sep. sil. spig.

i) By blowing one's nose: Arn. bry. calc. caust. merc. natr-m. n-vom. sep. spig. sulph.

k) By singing: Amm. dros. hep. stann. sulph.

1) By talking: 1) Anac. arn. ars. bell. calc. carb-veg. cocc. ign. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos. rhus. sil. stann. sulph. 2) Acon. alum. amb. amm. aur. can. chin. dulc. ferr. kal. magn-c. magn-m. phos-ac. plut. puls. rhus. selen. sil. veratr.

§ 12. As regards the influence of emotions and sensual impressions, give:

a) For pains caused or aggravated by emotions: 1) Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. coloc. ign. lach. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. puls. staph. 2) Ars. aur. caust. cocc. coff. hyos. nitr-ac. n-mosch. op. plat. rhus. sep. stram. sulph. veratr.

b) By solitude: Ars. con. dros. mez. phosph. sil. stram. zinc.

c) By company: 1) baryt, hyos, lyc. natr. puls. rhus. 2) Amb.

earb-an. carb-veg. con. magn-c. natr. petr. phos. plumb. sep. stann. stram. sulph.

- d) By mental exertions: 1) Bell. calc. ign. lach. natr-m. n-von. puls. sep. sulph. 2) Amb. anac. arn. ars. aur. borax. cocc. lyc. natr. oleand. sabad. selen. sil. staph.
- e) By reading: 1) Agn. aur. calc. cin. cocc. con. graph. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. sil. 2) Asa. bell. borax. bry. carb-veg. caust. chin. coff. dulc. ign. kal. natr. oleand. rhod. ruta. sal. ad. sulph. sulph-ac. verb.
- f) By writing: 1) Asa. aur. calc. cin. ign. kal. natr-m. sep. sil. zinc. 2) Borax. bry. cann. carb-veg. chin. cocc. graph. hep. lyc. coccul. natr. n-vom. oleand. ran. rhod. rhus. ruta. sabin. spong. sulph. sulph-ac.
- g) By bright light: 1) Acon. bell. calc. colch. con. graph. hyos. lyc. merc. phos. stram. 2) Arn. ars. bry. cham. chin. coff. euphr. hell. hep. ign. natr. n-vom. phos-ac, puls. rhus. sep. sil. spig. sulph.
- h) By noise, &c.: 1) Acon. arn. bell. calc. cham. coff. con. lyc. natr. n-vom. plat. sep. spig. 2) Ang. aur. bry. carb-an. chin. colch. ign. mang. petr. phos. phos-ac. puls. sil. zinc.
- i) By strong odours: 1) Acon. aur. bell. cham. chin. coff. colch. graph. lyc. n-vom. phos. 2) Baryt. con. hep. ign. kal. phos-ac. selen. sep. sil.
- § 14. Compare Amblyopia, Ophthalmia, Acoustia, Headache, Toothache, Fever, Sleep, Morbid Causes, &c.

CONDITIONS OF IMPROVEMENT.—Many of these conditions are, of course, the contrary of the conditions of aggravation; all we have to do, therefore, is to point out the principal conditions of improvement in one series.

For pains which are relieved by leaning against something, give: Bell. carb-veg. kal. merc. n-vom. rhus. staph.

By pressure upon the part: 1) Amm. amm-m. con. magn-m. mang. mur-ac. natr. phos-ac. stann. 2) Alum. anac. ars. aur. bry. cocc. dulc. graph. kal. phos. puls. rhus. sulph-ac.

By thinking of the pain: Camph.

By resting the part upon something: Alum. amm. hep. n-vom. phos. puls. ruta. staph. sulph.

By contact: 1) Asa. calc. mang. men. mur-ac. plumb. 2) Anac. bry. caust. natr-m. phos. sulph. thuj.

By motion. (See: Aggravation by rest.)

By riding in a carriage: Graph. nitr-ac.

By staying in the open air. (See: Aggravation in the room.)

By walking: 1) Amm. amm-m. ars. dulc. ferr. magn-c. magn-m. mosch. plat. puls. rhus. sep. val. 2) Agar. alum. amh. ars.

aur. caps. con. lyc. merc. mur-ac. nitr. sabad. samb. stann. sulph. veratr.

By coffee: Ars. cham. coloc.

By external coldness. (See: Aggravation by Warmth.)

By change of position: Ars. cham. ign. phos-ac. puls. val.

By lying: Alum. arn. ars. bry. canth. carb-an. cupr. lyc. magn-c. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. n-vom. sabad. spig. spong. staph. stram. veratr.

By a recumbent posture: Bry. calc. carb-an. ign. kal. lyc. n-vom. puls. stann. sulph.

By lying on one side : Arn. ars. n-vom. phos. sep.

By lying on the affected side: Amb. arn. bry. calc. caust. cham. coloc. ign. kal. magn-aust. puls. rhus. sep. stann.

By rest. (See: Aggravation by motion.)

By sleep: Calad. chin. colch. n-vom. phosp. puls. selen. sep.

By sitting: Acon. anac. bry. carb-an. carb-veg. coff. colch. mang. merc. natr-m. n-vom. petr. phos. phos-ac. rhus. squill. staph. thui.

By sunshine: Con. plat. stram. stront.

By standing: Ars. bell. calc. cocc. colch. graph. ipec. merc. mur-ac. phos. plumb.

By staying in the room. (See: Aggravation in the open air.)

CONFINEMENT.—The principal remedies for the diseases of lying-in females are:

For excessive or too long after-pains: 1) Arn. cham. coff.; or, 2) Calc. n-vom. puls.—For milk-fever: 1) Acon. coff.; or, 2) Arn. bell. bry. rhus.—For want of milk: 1) Calc. caust. puls.; or, 2) Acon. bell. bry. cham.—For suppressed secretion of milk: Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. coff. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.—For galactorrhea and the consequences of weaning: Bell. bry. calc. puls. (See: Nursing.).

For sore nipples: 1) Arn. sulph.; or, 2) Calc. cham. ign. puls.*

-For inflammation or suppuration of the mammæ: Bell. bry.
merc. phos. sil. sulph. (Compare: BREASTS.)

For suppression of the lochia: Coloc. hyos. n-vom. plat. sec. veratr. zinc.—For too profuse and too long lasting lochia: Bry. calc. croc. hep. plat. puls. rhus. sec.

For phlegmasia alba dolens: 1) Ann. bell. rhus.; or, 2) Acon. ars. calc. jod. lach. n-vom. puls. sil. sulph.

For puerperal fever: 1) Acon. bell. bry. cham. n-vom. rhus.; or, 2) Coff. coloc. hyos. ipec. merc. puls. veratr. (See: PUERPERAL FEVER.)

For the emotions of lying-in females: Bell. plat. puls. sulph. veratr. zine.

^{*} And especially Graphites .- HEMPEL.

For convulsions, eclampsia, &c.: 1) Cycl. hyos. ign. plat.; or, 2) Bell. stram. (Compare: SPASMS.)

For debility: 1) Calc. kal.; or, 2) Chin. sulph.; or, 3) N-vom. phos-ac. veratr. (Compare: Debility.)

For sleeplessness : Coffea.

For colic: 1) Bry. cham.; or, 2) Arn. bell. hyos. lach. n-vom. puls. sep. veratr. (See: COLIC.)

For diarrhaa: 1) Ant. dulc. hyos. rhab. (Compare: DIAR-RHEA.)

For constipation: Bry. n-vom. op. or plat. (Compare: Con-STIPATION.)

For the falling off of the hair: Calc. lyc. natr-m. sulph. (Compare: FALLING OFF OF THE HAIR.)

CONGESTIONS, SANGUINEOUS.—Principal remedies: 1) Acon. arn. boll. bry. chin. ferr. hyos. merc. n-vom. op. phos. puls. stl. sulph. 2) Alum. amm. asa. aur. calc. carb-v. coff. graph. hep. kal. lyc. merc. mosch. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. plumb. rhus. sep. spong. stram. sulph-ac. thuj. veratr.

For particulars, see: Congestions of the Abdomen, Chest, Head, &c.

CONGESTIONS OF THE ABDOMEN.—The best remedies are: 1) Nux-v. and Sulph.; or, 2) Ars. caps. carb-v.; or, 3) Bell. bry. cham. merc. puls. rhus. veratr.

ARSENICUM: Frequent, scanty, slimy, or watery stools, with

great debility.

Nux-vom.: Suitable to persons who lead a sedentary life and are engaged in intellectual pursuits, &c.; especially for constipation, hard stools, pains in the loins as if the hips and back were broken and powerless; hard and tight abdomen.

CAPSICUM: Suitable to phlegmatic, lazy, clumsy, and sensitive people, especially when small, watery, or slimy stools are frequently present.

CARBO-VEG.: Flatulence, slow action of the bowels, bad digestion and loss of appetite.

SULPHUR: Suitable to hypochondriac persons, especially after Nux-vom., even in the most obstinate cases.

See: HEMORRHOIDS.

CONGESTIONS OF THE CHEST.—The best remedies are: Acon. aur. bell. chin. merc. n-vom. phos. spong. sulph.

ACONITUM: Violent pressure with palpitation of the heart, short breath, anguish, short and dry cough, disturbing the sleep, great heat and thirst.

AURUM: Great anguish with palpitation of the heart, oppression or real paroxysms of suffocation with sensation as if the chest

were constricted, falling down without consciousness, and bluish

complexion.

Belladonna: Great restlessness with beating in the chest, beating of the heart which is even felt in the head, oppression, heavy breathing, short cough disturbing sleep, internal heat and thirst.

CHINA: When the congestion is caused by debilitating losses, with palpitation of the heart; heavy breathing, oppression, anguish; or when the breathing is impossible with the head low.

MERCURIUS: Anxious oppression and heavy breathing, with desire to take deep breath; heat and burning in the chest, palpitation of the heart, and cough with bloody expectoration.

Nux-vom.: Heat and burning in the chest, especially at night, with tossing about, anxiety, sleeplessness; or tensive pressure as from a weight, especially in the open air, with heavy breathing, and unpleasant pressure of the clothes upon the chest.

PHOSPHORUS: Oppression and heaviness, tension and feeling of fulness in the chest; palpitation of the heart, anguish, and sensation of heat rising to the throat.

SPONGIA: Orgasm of the blood in the chest, after the least exertion, with dyspnœa, anguish, nausea, and fainting weakness.

SULPHUR: Orgasm of the blood in the chest, with malaise, fainting, trembling of the arms, palpitation of the heart, heaviness, fulness and pressure in the chest, as from a weight, particularly when coughing; oppressed breathing, especially at night when lying.

Compare: ASTHMA.

CONGESTIONS OF THE HEAD.

- § 1. The best remedies are: 1) Acon. arn. bell. bry. coff. merc. n-vom. op. puls. rhus. veratr.; or, 2) Cham. chin. dulc. ign. sil. sulph.; or, 3) Aur. cann. graph.
- § 2. Persons who are fond of spirits, should take: Nux-vom. or puls., or Opium, calc. and sulphur. Persons leading a sedentary life, require: Acon., or Nux-vom. Girls at the age of pubescence: Acon. bell. or puls. Children during dentition: Acon coff. or cham.

For congestion from great joy, give: coff. or opium;—from fright or fear: opium;—from violent anger: Chamom., or perhaps Bryon., or Nux-v.;—and from suppressed anger, Ignat. For congestion from a fall, blow, or violent concussion, give: Arn. cic. merc.;—from debilitating losses: Chim. or Calc. sulph. nux-v. or veratr.;—from the least cold: Dulc.;—from lifting heavy weights. or from injuries: Rhus. or Calc. Congestion from constipution, requires: Bry. nux-v. opium., or Merc. or Puls.

The disposition to congestions of the head requires: Calc. hep. sil. or sulph.

§ 3. Particular indications.

ACONITUM: Beating and fulness in the head; frequent vertigo, especially when stooping; sensation as if the head would split, especially over the eyes, worse when stooping and coughing; scintillations and darkness before the eyes; buzzing in the ears; frequent fainting turns, palpitation, &c., or violent burning pains in the head, especially in the forehead, with red and bloated face, red eyes, paroxysms of rage or of being beside one's self. (After Acon., Bell. is frequently suitable.)

ARNICA: Heat in the head with chilliness of the remainder of the body; dull pressure in the brain, or burning beating, buzzing in the ears and vertigo, obscuration of sight, especially when

rising from a recumbent posture.

BELLADONNA: Violent pressure in the forehead, or beating, burning and stitching pains in one side of the head; aggravation of the pains when walking, or during motion, when stooping, or by the least noise or light, with red and bloated face, red eyes, scintillations, darkness before the eyes, buzzing in the ears, diplopia, disposition to sleep; or for dull aching pains, deep in the brain, with pale, sickly complexion, loss of consciousness, delirium and muttering; or the pain appears after a meal, with languor, somnolence, painful stiffness of the nape of the neck, heavy tongue, and other apoplectic symptoms. (Is frequently suitable after Aconte.)

BRYONIA: Painful compressive sensation in both sides of the head, or as if everything would fall out at the forehead when stooping; nose bleeds without relief, burning eyes, lachrymation, constipation.

COFFEA: Lively temper, cerebral excitement, sleeplessness, heaviness of the head, increased congestion when talking; shin-

ing and red eves.

MERCURIUS: Fulness in the head as if the forehead would split, or as if the head were bandaged, or when the symptoms are worse at night, with burning, tearing and stitching pains; the patient sweats readily and profusely. (Is frequently suitable after Bell. and Opium.)

Nux-vom.: Nervousness, with painful sensitiveness of the brain when walking or moving the head; pressure in the temples, remaining unchanged when lying or raising one's-self; dim eyes, with desire to close them without being able to sleep; great heaviness in the head, especially when moving the eyes, with sensation, when thinking, as if the head would split; aggravation of the symptoms in the morning, in the open air, or after a meal, and especially after taking coffee.

OFIUM: Violent congestion, with tearing pain, pressure in the forehead from within outward; throbbing in the temples; wandering look; thirst; dry mouth, sour eructations, nausea or vomiting.

PULSATILLA: Exhausting pain on one side of the head; or the pain commences in the occiput, thence to the root of the nose, or vice versa; relief by tying a cloth round the head, or by pressure, or walking; aggravation by aitting; heaviness of the head; pale face with vertigo; whining mood; shivering, anguish, phlegmatic temperament, &c.

RHUS-TOX.: The congestion is accompanied by burning, throbbing pains, with fulness in the head, aching, or creeping, vacillating sensation in the brain; the pains appear after eating.

VERATRUM: Shocks with pressure, or pains on one side, or sensation as if the brain were dashed to pieces; or contractive pain with astringent sensation in the throat; painful stiffness of the nape of the neck; copious secretion of watery urine, nausea, vomiting. &c.

Particular remedies for headache are:

- a) When there is much vertigo or dizziness: 1) Acon. arn. bell. bry. calc. caust. cic. con. lach. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. cil. sulph. 2) Amm. baryt. bruc. cann. carb-an cham. chin. coccul. dig. hep. ign. kal. laur. lyc. petr. phos-ac. spig. stram. sulphac. tart. veratr.
- b) When the vertigo is so bad that one falls down: 1) Bell. coccul, puls. rhus. sil. 2) Acon. chin. cic. con. graph. lach. phos-ac. rhus. sulph. zinc.—that one falls forward: 1) Cic. graph. sil. 2) Cupr. magn-c. magn-m. mang. natr-m. phos-ac. rhus. sabin. sassap. sulph.—backward: 1) Chin. phos-ac. 2) Kal. rhod. sassap.—sideways: 1) Con. sulph. 2) Acon. lach. sil. zinc.—to the left side: 1) Lach. zinc. 2) Dros. mez. n-mosch. sil.—to the right: Acon. ferr. sabad. sil.
- c) When there is much heat in the head: 1) Acon. arn. bell. bry. carb-veg. chin. lach. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. sep. sil. sulph.
- d) When the head feels too full: 1) Acon. bell. bry. calc. caps. chin. daph. graph. merc. phosph. sil. sulph. 2) Amm. carb-vey. chin. coff. petr. spong. sulph-ac.
- e) When it feels heavy: 1) Arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. chin. merc. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. sil. stann. sulph. 2) Acon. amm. amm-m. camph. carb-an. cham. con. dulc. hell. kal. lach. laur. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. n-mosch. oleand. op. petr. phos. plumb, staph.
- § 5. a) When the head feels dull: 1) Anac. bell. cale. carbveg. chin. hell. magn-aust. merc. natr-m. n-vom. op. petr. phosac. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph. 2) Acon. ars. bell. carb-an. cic.

coccul. ferr. graph. hell. ign. kal. magn-c. natr. n-mosch. phos. puls.

spig. staph. stram. thuj. zinc.

b) When it feels cloudy, with confusion of the senses, &c.: 1) Acon. agar. bell. bry. cic. hell. hyos. laur. natr-m. op. stram. veratr. 2) Calc. cann. carb-veg. caust. cham. coccul. con. kal. magn-m. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. rhab. rhus. sil. veratr.

c) When stupified: 1) Arn. bell. hell. hyos. laur. n-vom. op. phosph. phos-ac, plat. rhus. stram. veratr. 2) Ars. bry. calc. camph. cic. con. cupr. laur. natr-m. n-mosch. puls. rhab. sabad. sabin.

stann. staph, sulph. verb.

- d) When there is loss of consciousness: 1) Arn. bell. hyos. n-vom. op. phos-ac. plat. rhus. stram. veratr. 2) Baryt. camph. cic. cupr. hell. kal. mur-ac. natr-m. n-mosch. phosph. puls.
 - § 6. See: HEADACHE, APOPLEXY, CONGESTION, &c.

CONSTIPATION.

- § 1. This is a mere symptom, the cure of which requires a remedy corresponding to the totality of the symptoms characterizing a morbid state. For morbid states, where constipation is the principal symptom, the following are the best remedies: 1) Bry. calc. cocc. lach. lyc. n-vom. op. plumb. sep. sil. staph. sulph. veratr. 2) Alum. bell. cann. canth. carb-veg. caust. con. graph. kal. kreos. merc. nitr-ac. phosph. plat. puls. sassap. stann. sulph-ac. zinc.
- § 2. To obtain immediate relief, give: 1) Bry. n-vom. op.; or, 2) Cann. lach. merc. plat. puls. sulph. magn-arct.

For habitual constipation, costiveness, use: Bry. calc. caust. con. graph. lach. lyc. sep. sulph.

§ 3. Constipation of persons who lead a sedentary life, requires: Bry. n-vom. sulph.; or, 2) Lyc. op. plat.

Constipation of drunkards: Calc. lach. n-vom. op. sulph.

Constipation resulting from the abuse of cathartics, or setting in after diarrhea: 1) N-vom. op.; or, 2) Ant. lach. ruta.

Constipation of old people, or alternating with diarrhea: 1) Ant. op. phos.; or, 2) Bry. lach. rhus. ruta.

Constitution of pregnant females: 1) N-vom. op. sep.; or, 2) Alum. bry. lyc.—and of lying-in females: Ant. bry. n-vom. plat.

Constipation of infants at the breast: 1) Bry. n-vom. op.; or, 2) Alum. lyc. sulph. veratr.

For constipation brought on by travelling in a carriage: Plat. or, Alum. op. magn-arct.

Constipation from poisoning with lead, requires: Alum. op. plat.

§ 4. For constipation with ineffectual urging, give: 1) Caps. con. lach. lyc. merc. n-vom. sep. sulph. 2) Arn. bell. calc. carb-veg. caust. cocc. graph. ign. kal. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. puls. sil. staph. veratr. zinc.

Constipation without the least desire: 1) Alum. chin. hcp. kal. natr-m. n-vom. staph. thuj. veratr. 2) Anac. arn. bry. carb-veg. cocc. graph. ign. lyc. magn-m. natr. n-mosch. op. petr. rhod. ruta. sep. sil. staph. sulph

When the fæces are very hard: 1) Amm. ant. bry. calc. carbveg. con. guaj. lach. magn-m. op. plumb. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Alum. bry. carb-an. caust. guaj. kal. lyc. magn-arct. magn-c. merc. n-vom. petr. rhus. ruta. spong. staph. sulph-ac. thui.

When lumpy, like sheep's dung: 1) Alum. magn-m. merc. op. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Amm. baryt. carb-an. caust. graph. kal. lach. mang. n-vom. petr. plumb. stann. sulph-ac. thuj. verb.

When too large: 1) Bry. calc. kal. magn-arct. n-vom. 2) Aur. graph. ign. magn-m, merc. stann. sulph-ac. thuj. veratr. zinc.

When very thin: Caust. graph. hyos. merc. mur-ac. natr. puls. sep, staph.

When too scanty: 1) Alum. arn. calc. graph. lyc. magn-m. natr. n-vom. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Ars. baryt. cham. chin. lach. ruta. stann. staph. zinc.

§ 5. Particular indications:

BRYONIA: Especially in summer, suitable to persons who are disposed to rheumatism, or when the constipation was caused by disordered stomach, with disposition to feel chilly; congestion of blood to the head, headache; irritable mood, disposition to be angry, taciturn; generally suitable to vehement individuals.

LACHESIS: Obstinate constipation with pressure in the stomach, and ineffectual attempts at cructation.

MERCURIUS: The constipation is accompanied with bad taste in the mouth, painful gums, but no loss of appetite. (Give Staphys., if Merc. should not suffice.)

NATRUM MURIATICUM: Obstinate constipation, when all action of the bowels seems lost.

Nux-vomica: Suitable to hypochondriae and hæmorrhoidal ind viduals; the constipation was caused by eating too much, or by deranging the stomach, &c. Symptoms: loss of appetite, nauses, distention of the abdomen, with pressure and heaviness; heat, especially in the face; congestion of blood to the head, headacke; inability to work; disturbed sleep, oppression, cardialgia, ill humour; sensation as if the anus were closed or narrower than usual, with frequent, ineffectual urging.

OPIUM: Sensation as if the anus were closed, but without any great urging; beating and sensation of heaviness in the abdomen;

cardialgia, dry mouth, loss of appetite, congestion of blood to the head, headache, red face, &c.

PLATINA: The patient is only able to pass small lumps, with tenesmus and creeping at the anus after every evacuation; chill with sensation of weakness in the abdomen; constrictive pain in the abdomen, with pressure, pain in the stomach and ineffectual attempts at eructation.

PULSATILLA: Corresponding to the symptoms of Nux-v., when the patients are of a bland, phlegmatic disposition; or suitable for constipation produced by derangement of the stomach in consequence of eating too much fat; accompanied with chilliness, peevish and taciturn disposition.

SEPIA: Suitable to females or to rheumatic individuals, or when Sulphur and Nux-v. are insufficient.

SULPHUR: Habitual costiveness, especially suitable after Nuxv., to hypochondriac and hæmorrhoidal individuals; frequent but ineffectual urging to stool; with incarceration of flatulence, malaise, distention of the abdomen, inability to perform any mental labour, &c.

§ 6. If these remedies should not prove sufficient, it will be necessary to select a remedy in accordance with the general state of the patient.

CONSTITUTION, AGE, SEX, AND TEMPERAMENT.

The following classification of remedies, agreeably to constitution, sex, &c., is, of course, imperfect; and many remedies which have been omitted in the various paragraphs, may have to be supplied after a little more observation. Nevertheless, an intelligent physician will find the attempted classification of service, were it only to confirm the selection of a remedy, or to decide him in favour of one remedy among several doubtful ones.

- § 2. Premising all this, we will give the preference, as respects age and sex:
- a) For the male sex, to: 1) Acon. alum. aur. bry. canth carb-veg. chin. clem. coff. coloc. dig. euphorb. graph. ign. kal. magn-arct. magn-m. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. op. phos. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. zinc. 2) Agar. alum. anac. ant. ars. baryt. caps. carb-an. caust. coloc. con. hep. lach. lyc. mosch. mur-ac. par. petr. phos-ac plumb. puls. seneg. stann. sulph-ac. thuj. veratr.
- b) For the female sex, to: 1) Acon. amb. amm-m. asa. bell. cham. chin. cic. con. croc. hyos. ign. magn-c. magn-m. mosch. n-mosch. plat. puls. rhus. sabin. sep. stann. val. 2) Alum. amm. arn. borax. calc. caust. cocc. ferr. graph. hell. hep. kal. lyc. merc. n-vom. phosph. ruta. sabad. sec. spig. stram. sulph. thuj. veratr. sinc.

- c) For children: 1) Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. coff. hep. ign. ipec. lyc. merc. n-mosch. rhab. sil. sulph. 2) Amb. ars. aur. baryt. borax. bry. canth. chin. cin. dros. hep. magn-c. n-vom. puls. rhus. ruta. spong. stann. staph. sulph-ac. veratr. viol-tr.
 - d) For young people: Acon. bell. bry. lach. and many others.
 - e) For old people: Amb. aur. baryt. con. op. sec.

§ 3. As respects constitution:

- a) For blond persons of lax fibre, to: Bell. calc. caps. cham. clem. con. coccul. dig. graph. hyos. lach. lyc. merc. rhus. sil. sulph.
- b) For dark-complexioned, with rigid fibre: Acon. anac. arn. ars. bry. kal. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. plat. puls. sep. staph. sulph.

c) For bilious individuals: 1) Acon. bry. cham. chin. coccul. merc. n-vom. puls. 2) Ant. ars. asa. asar. cann. coloc. daphn. dig.

ign, ipec, lach, sec, staph, sulph, tart.

- d) For nervous persons: 1) Acon. baryt. bell. chin. coff. con. cupr. ign. magn-arct. merc. natr. n-vom. phos. plat. puls. sil. stann. sulph. val. viol-od. 2) Alum. ars. carb-veg. cham. dig. graph. hep. hyos. laur. hyc. natr-m. n-mosch. phos-ac. rhus. sabin. sep. stram. teucr.
 - e) For plethoric individuals. See PLETHORA.
- f) For lymphatic individuals: 1) Bell. calc. carb-veg. chin. lyc. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac, phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Amm. arn. ars. baryt. dulc. ferr. graph. kal. petr. rhus. thuj.
- g) For bloated, spongy persons: Amm. ant. ars. asa. bell. calc. caps. cupr. ferr. hell. kal. lach. merc. puls. rhus. seneg. spig. sulph.
 - h) For slender individuals: Amb. n-vom. phos. sep.
- i) For thin, lean subjects: 1) Amb. ars. bry. chin. graph. lach. merc. natr-m. n-vom. stann. sulph. 2) Ant. buryt. cham. clem. cupr. ferr. ign. ipec. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. phos. plumb. puls. sec. sil. staph. veratr.
- k) For fat, large persons: Ant. bell. calc. caps. cupr. ferr. graph. lyc. puls. sulph.
- 1) For weakly, cachectic individuals: 1) Arn. calc. chin. natr-m. n-10m. phos-ac. sulph. veratr. 2) Ars. carb-veg. lach. merc. phos. sec. sep. &c.

§ 4. As respects temperament and disposition :

- a) For choloric, vehement individuals: Acon. ars. aur. bry. carb-veg. caust. hep. kal. lyo. magn-aust. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. plat. sep. sulph.
- b) For bland dispositions: Amb. bell. calad. cic. coccul. ign. lyc. magn-arct. puls. sil. sulph.

- c) For phiegmatic individuals: Bell. caps. chin. lach. merc. natr. natr-m. mez. puls. seneg.
- d) For lively dispositions: Acon. ars. cham. nitr-ac. n-vom. &c.
- e) For melancholy persons: Acon. aur. bell. bry. calc. chin. graph. ign. lyc. natr-m. plat. puls. rhus. stram. sulph. veratr.

f) For sensitive people: Ars. ant. calc. canth. coff. con. cupr. ign. lach. lyc. n-vom. phos. plat. sabad.

CONTRACTION OF MUSCLES, INDURATION.

The principal remedies for this affection, which is generally connected with rheumatic or arthritic aliments, are: 1) Amm. amm-m. caust. coloc. graph. lach. natr. natr-m. puls. rhus. sep. sulph. 2) Baryt. carb-an. carb-veg. con. lyc. n-vom.

See: GOUT and RHEUMATISM.

COPPER, ILL EFFECTS OF, OR VERDIGRIS.

For poisoning with large doses, Hering recommends: 1) Albumen, either with or without water: 2) Sugar, or Sugar-water; 3) Milk; 4) Mucilaginous drinks: 5) Iron filings dissolved in vinegar, and mixed with gum-water.

The subsequent dynamic affections require: 1) Hep. n-vom.; or, 2) Aur. bell. chin. cocc. dulc. ipec. merc.

CORNS.

- § 1. The principal remedies, which, indeed, do not always cure, but palliate the pain, are: 1) Ant. calc. sep. sil. 2) Amm. carb-an. ign. petr. lyc. nitr-ac. sulph.
 - § 2. a) For boring pains, give: Borax. caust. natr. phos.
- b) For burning pains: Calc. ign. magn-arct. petr. phos-ac. sep. sil. sulph.
 - c) For aching pains: Ant. graph. bry. phos. sep.
 - d) For inflammation : Lyc. sep. sil.
- e) For tearing pains: Bry. lyc. magn-m. natr. sep. sil. sulph.
- f) For stitching pains: Ant. bry. calc. lyc. natr. natr-m. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. thuy.
 - g) For pain generally: Bry. calc, lyc. n-vom. phos. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.
- h) For soreness: Amb. graph. ign. lyc. magn-arct. n-vom. rhus.
 - § 3. See: Skin, induration, thickening of the.

CORNEA, DISEASES OF THE .- Principal remedies: 1) Calc.

cann. con. euphr. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. aur. chel. chin. cin. hep. lach. magn-c. merc. natr. nitr-ac. ruta. seneg. sep. sil. spig.

For specks, give: 1) Cann. euphr. hep. nitr-ac. seneg. sil. 2)

Ars. calc. cin. ruta. sep. spig. 3) Aur. con.

For ulcers and cicatrices: 1) Euphr. hep sil. 2) Ars. calc. lach. merc. natr.

For obscuration of the cornea: 1) Cann. euphr. magn-c. puls. sulph. 2) Calc. chel. chin. nitr-ac.

Compare: OPTHALMIA.

COUGH.

§ 1. Cough being, generally speaking, a mere symptom, it seems impossible to furnish precise instructions for the treatment of every species of cough. Nevertheless, it may not be superfluous to mention the principal remedies for cough, provided the practitioner selects his remedy in accordance with the general symptoms of the patient.

The principal remedies for cough, are: 1) Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. hep. ipec. lyc. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. stann. sulph. 2) Cham. chin. cin. con. dros. dulc. hep. hyos. ign. kal. led. lach. lyc. rhus. sil. spong. 3) Arn. caps. caust. euphr. op. phos-ac.

quill. stann. staph. veratr. verb.

§ 2. For cattarrhal cough: 1) Acon. bell. bry. cham. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph.; or, 2) Arn. ars. calc. caps. caust. chin. cin. dros. dulc. euphr. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. phos. phos-ac. sep. sil. spig. squill. stann. staph. veratr. verb.

For nervous and spasmodic cough: 1) Bell. bry. carb-veg. cin. cupr. dros. hep. hyos. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Amb.

chin. con. ferr. jod. lact. nitr-ac. sil. magn-arct.

For cough accompanied with vomiting or nausea, give: Bry. carb-veg. dros. ferr. ipec. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. sep. sulph. tart. veratr.

For cough attended with suffocative paroxysms: Bry. cham. chin. dros. hep. ipec. lach. op. samb. spig. sulph. tart. magnaret.

§ 3. a) For dry cough without expectoration: 1) Acon. bell. bry. cham. coff. hep. hyos. ign. spec. lach. n-vom. petr. phos. sep. spong. sulph. 2) Ant. arn. ars. calc. carb-veg. caust. chin. cin. coff. cupr. dros. hep. jod. kreos. lach. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-mosch. plat. puls. rhus. seneg. spig. squill. stann. staph.

b) For loose cough with expectoration: 1) Ars. bry. calc. chin. 30d. lyc. phos. puls. seneg. sep. sil. squill. stann. sulph. 2) Acon. alum. anac. dros. ferr. kal. phos-ac. ruta. spong. staph. thuy.

veratr.

c) For cough loose in the day-time, dry at night: Ars, calc.

cham. graph. n-vom. puls. sabad. sil, sulph.

d) For cough with expectoration only in the morning: 1) Alum. amm. bry. calc. carb-veg. ferr. hep. magn-c. mang. natr-m. phos. puls. sep. squill. sulph-ac. 2) Bell. kal. led. lyc. mur-ac. natr. nitrac. phos-ac. sil.

e) Expectoration only in the evening: 1) Arn. cin. graph. 2)

('alc. kal. lyc. mur-ac. nitr. n-vom. phos. ruta. sep. stann.

- f) Expectoration only at night: Bell. calc. caust. hep. led. lyc.
- g) When it is impossible to throw off the detached substance: Amb. arn. caust. kal. sep.
- § 4. a) For bloody expectoration: 1) Acon. arn. bry. calc. ferr. ipec. lyc. nitr-ac. phos. sulph. 2) Ars. bell. chin. con. croc. dros. dulc. hep. hyos. laur. led. merc. nitr. rhus. sabin. sec. sep. sil. squill. sulph-ac.
- b) For blood-streaked expectoration, or mucus mixed with blood: 1) Ars. bry. chin. ferr. phos. sabin. sep. 2) Acon. arn. bell. borax. jod. ipec. laur. lyc. magn-c. op. sulph-ac. zinc.
- c) For purulent expectoration: 1) Calc. carb-veg. chin. con. kal. lyc. natr. nitr. phos. sep. sil. staph. sulph. 2) Ars. bell. carb-an. dros. ferr. hep, merc. nitr-ac, phos-ac, puls. rhus. stann.
- d) For jelly-like expectoration, or resembling boiled starch, &c. Arg. baryt. chin. dig. ferr. laur.
 - e) Frothy expectoration: Ars. ferr. op. phos. puls. sec. sil.
- f) Mucous expectoration: 1) Ars. bry. calc. chin. lyc. phos. puls. stann. sulph. 2) Amm. arg. baryt. bell. carb-veg. cin. dulc. jod. kreos. lach. magn-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. ruta. staph. thu).
- g) Fetid expectoration: 1) Calc. natr. sil. sulph. 2) Ars. con. graph. guaj. lyc. magn-m. nitr-ac. phos-ac. sep. stann.
- h) Watery expectoration, or of thin mucus: Arg. carb-veg. cham. chin. ferr. graph, lach. lyc. magn-c. merc. stann. sulph.
- i) Tenacious expectoration: 1) Ant. ars. bell. bov. carb-veg. seneg. sil. 2) Alum. anac. cann. cham. chin. dulc. ferr. jod. kal. magn-c. magn-m. lach. merc. mez. phos-ac. rhus. spong. zinc.
- § 5. a) Yellow expectoration: 1) Bry. calc. carb-veg. dros. kreos. phos. puls. stann. stanh. thuj. 2) Acon. amm-m. ars. lyc. mang, merc. natr. nitr-ac. ruta. sep. spong.
- b) Gray expectoration: 1) Amb. ars. lyc. sep. 2) Anac. arg. chin. kreos. lach, magn-m. n-vom. thuj.
- c) Greenish expectoration: 1) Ars. carb-veg. magn-c. lyc. puls. stann. 2) Borax. colch. led. mang. natr. phosph. sil. thuj.
 - d) Reddish, not bloody expectoration: Bry. squill.

- e) Blackish expectoration: Chin. lyc. n-vom. rhus.
- f) Whitish expectoration: 1) Arg. carb-veg. kreos. lyc. phos. sep. sulph. 2) Acon. amm-m. carb-an, chin. cin. cupr. ferr. rhus. stl.
- § 6. a) For bitter expectoration: 1) Ars. cham. merc. n-vom. puls. 2) Arn. bry. canth. dros. nitr-ac. sep.

b) Foul expectoration: Arn. bell. carb-veg. cham. con. cupr. ferr. vuls. sep. stann.

c) Salt expectoration: 1) Ars. lyc. natr. phos. puls. sep. 2) Alum. amb. baryt. calc. chin. dros. graph. magn-c. magn-m. merc. n-vom. samb. sil. sulph.

d) Sour expectoration: 1) Calc. n-vom phos. 2) Bell. cham.

chin. hep. kal. magn-m. plumb. puls. sulph.

e) Musty expectoration: Borax.

f) For expectoration tasting like old catarrhal mucus: Bell. puls. sulph.

g) For sweetish expectoration: 1) Calc. phos. 2) Kreos. kal. lach. magn-c. n-vom, puls samb. squill. stann. sulph.

h) For expectoration tasting like tobacco: Puls.

i) For expectoration having an offensive taste: 1) Ars. dros. merc. puls. 2) Calc. ferr. ipec. lach. natr-m. sep.

k) For other kinds of taste, compare TASTE.

§ 7. a) For racking, exhausting cough, give: 1) Lach. merc. n-vom. puls. stann. sulph. 2) Anac. carb-veg. hyos. ign. lyc. sil. 3) Ars. caust. chin. con. cupr. graph. kal. ipec. phosph. rhus.

b) For suffocative cough: 1) Ars. cupr. ipec. op. sil. tart. 2) ('arb-an. carb-veg. caust. cin. con. hep. lach. magn-arct. n-mosch. n-vom. puls. sep. spig.

c) For hollow, barking cough: 1) Bell. dros. hep. nitr-ac. spong.

staph. 2) Caust. cin. ign. kreos. phosph. samb. spig.

d) For hoarse deep cough: 1) Carb-veg. cin. hep. ign. merc. n-vom. stann. 2) Acon. amb. ars. carb-an. caust. hep. kreos. lyc. netr-ac. samb. veratr.

e) For panting wheezing cough: 1) Cin. dros. 2) Bell. carbveg. con. cupr. dulc. hyos. ipec. phos. puls. spong. veratr. 3) Acon. amb. chin. krcos. lyc. rhus.

f) For titillating cough: 1) Acon. ars. cham. jod. upec. lach. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. staph. 2) Amm. bell. carb-an. caust. con. nitr. sil. spong. stann. veratr.

g) For spasmodic cough: 1) Amb. bry. carb-veg. cin. ferr. hyos. opec. magn-arct. n-vom. puls. 2) Acon. bell. calc. chin. con. dros. ign. hal. kreos. merc. natr-m. sep. sil.

h) For short, hacking cough: 1) Acon. ars. coft. lach. merc. nutr-m. n-vom. sulph. 2) Alum bry. caust. chin. graph. hep.

ign. kreos. lyc. nitr. nitr-ac. rhus. sep. spong. squill. stann. sulph-ac.

- i) For cough as if from the vapours of sulphur or from feather dust in the throat: 1) Ars. chin. ign. puls. 2) Amm. calc. cin. teucr.
- § 8. a) For cough coming on in the evening, give: 1) Ars. calc. caps. carb-an. carb-veg. dros. hep. kreos. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. puls. stann. 2) Amm. con. kal. lach. luc.
- b) At night in bed, or after lying down: 1) Acon. amm. ars. baryt. bell. calc. caps. cham. dros. graph. hyos. kal. merc. natr.m. n-vom. petr. puls. sep. sil. 2) Anac. arn. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. chin. coccul. coff. colch. hep. ipec. kreos. lyc. magn-arct. magn-m. phos. puls. sulph.
- c) In the morning: Alum. ars. bry. caust. chin. jod. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.
- d) After a meal: Ars. bry. calc. carb-veg. chin. hep. lach. n-vom. phos. vuls. sil. stanh. sulph.
- e) After drinking: Acon. ars. bry. chin. dros. hcp. lach. phos. squill.
- f) In the open air: 1) Ars. nitr. phos. sulph. sulph-ac. 2) Alum. ipec. magn-arct. rhus. seneg.
- g) In the cold, in cold air, or after taking a cold drink: 1) Amm-m. caust hep. phos. sil. squill. 2) Carb-veg. dulc. nitr-ac. sabad. sep.
- h) During exercise: 1) Ars. bry. chin. dros. ferr. lach. n-vom. phos. sil. stann. 2) Hep. natr-m.
- i) When laughing, talking, singing, reading, &c.: 1) Chin. lach. n-vom. phos. stann. 2) Anac. baryt. caust. dros. mang. merc. mur-ac. natr-m. sil.
- k) When lying, going off again when raising one's-self or rising from a seat: 1) Hyos. mez. puls. sabad. sulph. 2) Con. ipec. nitrac. phos. sep. sil.
- § 9. a) For cough affecting the head, and causing pain in the head, give: 1) Bell. bry. calc. caust. natr-m. n-vom. sulph. 2) Alum. amb. anac. caps. carb-veg. hep. lach. lyc. merc. phos. sep. squill.
- b) Cough with pain in the throat: 1) Acon. carb-veg. hep. kal. merc. natr-m, n-vom, phos. spong. 2) Ars. calc. caust. chin. lyc. nitr-ac.
- c) Cough affecting the chest: 1) Acon. bell. bry. lyc. phos. puls. sulph. 2) Amm. arn. ars. borax. calc. carb-veg. caust. dros. kal. mang. merc. nitr. nitr-ac. petr. sep. squill.
- d) Cough with pain in the region of the stomach and hypochondria: 1) Bry. dros. lach. n-vom. phos. 2) Amb. amm. ars. hep. lyc. nitr-ac, sep. sulph.

- e) Cough with pains in the side: 1) Acon. bry. phosph. squill. sulph. 2) Amb. chin. veratr.
- f) Cough with pressure on the bladder, and causing the urine to spirt out: 1) Caust. natr-m. phos. squill. zinc. 2) Ant. caps. colch. kreos. puls. staph. sulph.
- g) Cough with retching and vomiting: 1) Bry. carb-veg. dros. hep. ipec. lach. n-vom. rhus. sulph. tart. 2) Calc. chin. kreos. natrm. rhus. sep. sil.
- h) Cough with arrest or difficulty of breathing: 1) Ars. cupr. ipec. op. sil. tart. 2) Acon. bell. carb-an. carb-veg. cin. con. hep., kreos. lach. magn-arct. natr-m. n-mosch. n-vom. puls. sep. sil. spig.
- i) Cough with pressure through the abdominal ring, as if hernia would protrude: 1) Magn-arct. n-vom. sulph. 2) Cocc. natrm. sil. veratr.
- k) Cough with red or blue face: Acon. bell. cin. con. cupr. spec. kal. n-von. op. sil.
- § 10. Compare: Asthma, Croup, Angina pectoris, Pleuritis, Hooping-cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Pneumonia, Pulmonary phthisis, &c.

CRAMP IN THE CALVES.—Although a mere symptom, yet it is sometimes so distressing that it requires a special treatment.

The principal remedies are: 1) Cham. cupr. rhus. sulph. veratr. 2) Calc. camph. caust. coloc. euphr. ly. natr. natr.m. nurac. sec. sep. sil. 3) Alum. amb. anac. chin. con. forr. graph. ign. magn-aust. natr.m. n-vom. phos. puls. spig. stann. staph.

CROUP, ANGINA MEMBRANACEA.

§ 1. The best remedies are: Acon. spong. and hep., six globules to the ounce of water in solution, a tablespoonful every hour or half hour.

ACONITUM: During the inflammatory period, should be continued as long as the following symptoms are present: Great nervous and vascular excitement, burning heat with thirst, dry and short cough, short and hurried, but not yet wheezing or sawing respiration.

SPONGIA: The above symptoms are less, but the characteristic symptoms of croup remain or these symptoms exist from the commencement, with rough, crowing, and barking cough, or dry cough, with difficult expectoration of scanty mucus; slow, loud, wheezing and sawing breathing, or sufficiency fits with inability to breathe, except with the head bent backwards.

HEPAR: The cough has become less after the use of Spongia

but the air-passages remain clogged with mucus; or the *croup* symptoms are attended with rattling of mucus from the commencement, the cough is moist, with little difficulty of breathing and slight nervous or vascular excitement.

§ 2. For the rough and barking cough which sometimes sets in a few days previous to the attack of croup, give: Cham. chin. cin. dros. hyos. n-vom. veratr.

For croup with paralytic state of the lungs, give: Tart.

Croup with Asthma Millari, requires: Samb. or Moschus.

In desperate cases, when Acon. hep. and spong. remain ineffectual, give: 1) Mosch. phos.; or, 2) Cham. cupr. lach.

For laryngitis, hoarseness and catarrhal affections remaining after croup, give: 1) Hep. phos.; or, 2) Arn. bell. carb-v. dros.

For the disposition to croup: Lyc. or Phosphorus has been recommended.

CYANOSIS.—Digit, is said to have cured this disease.—Lachesis has been recommended. It is incurable when depending upon an organic affection of the heart.

For symptomatic cyanosis, not depending upon an organic affection (as in cholera, &c.,) I recommend: 1) Acon. camph. carbv. cupr. dig. lach. op. veratr. 2) Arn. ars. aur. bell. merc. natrm. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. samb. sec. sil. spong.

CYSTITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

The best remedies are: 1) Acon. camph. cann. canth. dig. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Calc. graph. hyos. kal. lyc. mez. sep. sulph.

ACONITUM: Violent fever with thirst, frequent and violent urging to urinate, with no discharge, or only a few drops of dark, red, and turbid or bloody urine; painfulness of the region of the bladder when touching it, with increase of the pains during micturition. (After Acon. give Cann.)

CAMPHORA: When the disease is caused by abuse of Cantharides, in whatever shape they may have been used; or for complete suppression of urine, slow and thin stream, burning in the urethra and bladder.

CANNABIS: Frequently after Aconite, for complete suppression of urine, or for urging to urinate especially at night, with burning pain; or drops of bloody urine.

CANTHARIDES: Violent, but ineffectual urging to urinate, with drop-discharge of a saturated, dark urine, stinging and burning pains in the region of the bladder, before and after micturition, or cutting pains from the kidneys to the bladder; the abdomen is

distended and painful to contact, especially in the region of the bladder.

DIGITALIS: The neck of the bladder is principally affected, with retention of urine and constrictive pain in the bladder, or frequent and painful urging to urinate, with discharge of a few drops of dark-red and turbid urine.

Dulcamara: For chronic affections of the bladder, constant urging to urinate, painful pressing-down in the region of the bladder and urethra; drop-discharge of urine with mucous sediment or mixed with bloody lumps. (After Dulc., kal. or phos. is sometimes suitable.)

KALI-CARB.: Violent cutting and tearing in the bladder, neck of the bladder and urethra; less urine and fiery, with a good deal of ineffectual urging. (Is frequently suitable after Dulc.)

Nux-vom.: Frequent urging to urinate, with violent pains during and after micturition, which is very scanty; burning pain in the urethra, bladder and kidneys; contractive pain in the urethra after urinating; is suitable to patients who use a good deal of spirits, or who suffer with hemorrhoids.

PHOSPHORUS: Retention of urine as if there were an obstacle in the urethra, with pain in the abdomen when the last drops are discharged; contractive pain in the bladder, or stitches from the neck of the bladder to the anus. (Is frequently suitable after Dulc.)

PULSATILLA: The urging to urinate is attended by aching, burning and cutting pains in the region of the bladder; heat and redness of this region, and sometimes complete suppression of urine; or scanty, painful discharge of slimy urine, or of bloody urine, with purulent sediment.

SULPHUE: In obstinate cases, the urine is mixed with mucous or blood, burning in the urethra during micturition. (After Sulph., Culc. is frequently suitable, especially when the disease is caused by suppression of hamorrhoids; if the burning pains do not yield to Calc., give Ars. or Carbo-veg.

See: Hæmaturia, Urinary difficulties, Ischuria, Nephritis, and Nephralgia.

CYSTOPLEGIA.

Principal remedies: Ars. dulc. lach.; or, Acon. bell. cic. hyos. lach. lauroc. magn-aust.

CYSTOSPASMUS, SPASM OF THE BLADDER.

The best remedies are: Asa. caps. clem. phos-ac. puls. sassap. sep. ter.

DEADNESS of single parts, a mere symptom, which, in conjunction with other symptoms, frequently points to: 1) Calcar.

chelid. coni. lycop. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. secal. sulph. 2) Antim. merc. natr-m. silic. stann. thuj. zinc., &c.

DEBILITY, ASTHENIA.

- § 1. In many cases a mere symptom, which disappears with the general disease. Sometimes, however, it arises from loss of animal fluids, sexual excesses, and violent acute diseases, and requires special treatment.
- § 2. For debility from loss of animal fluids, give: China, and if this should be insufficient: 1) Calc. carb-veg. cin. lach. n-vom. phos-ac. sulph. veratr.; or, 2) Nitr-ac. sulph-ac.
- § 3. For debility from sexual excesses without onanism, give: China; chronic debility requires: 1) Calc. n-vom. phos-ac. sil. staph. sulph.; or, 2) Anac. arn. carb-veg. con. merc. natr-m. phos. and sep.

CALC. is indicated when an embrace causes languor, trembling

of the extremities, weariness, pain in the head.

- STAPHYSAGRIA: when the patient worries about his ailments, and is affected with asthma after an embrace, and with hypochondriac mood.
- § 4. Onanism generally requires Nux-vom., then Sulph. and Calc., provided Phos-ac. or Staphys. is not sufficient. Frequently we give with success: Carb-veg. cin. cocc. con. natr-m. n-mosch. and phos. China is of very little use.

To eradicate the vice, give: Sulph. calc.; or, Chin. cocc. merc. phos.; or, Ant. carb-veg. plat. puls.

For debility in consequence of acute diseases, give: 1) Chinhep. sil. veratr.; or, 2) Calc. kal. natr-m. phos-ac. sulph.

For debility from blood-letting: Chin. phos-ac. sulph-ac.

Debility from growing too fast, requires: Phos-ac. That of old people: Aur. baryt. chin. con. op.

For hysteric debility, see: HYSTERIA.

DEBILITY, NERVOUS; OR, EXCESSIVE NERVOUS EXCITE-MENT, requires: 1) Acon. chamomilla, chin. coff. n-vom. puls. magnarct. 2) Asar. hep. ign. nitr-ac. teucr. val. veratr.

If caused by study, watching, or a sedentary life, give: 1) N-vom. sulph.; or, 2) Calc. carb-veg. cocc. lach. puls. magn-arct.

If caused by abuse of Mercury: Carb-vey. cham. hep. nitr-ac.

If by narcotics: Cham. coff. merc. n-vom., &c.

If by abuse of coffee: Cham. ign. merc. n-vom. sulph.

If by abuse of wine or spirits: Acon. bell. coff. n-vom. puls. sulph.

Symptomatic indications:

ACONITUM: Suitable to young people (especially young girls) when plethoric and leading a sedentary life, or for extreme sensitiveness to pain, sleeplessness, tossing about, extreme sensitiveness of sight and hearing, red cheeks, tendency of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, &c.

CHAMOMILLA: Sensitiveness to pain, disposition to faint when suffering ever so little; disconsolate, tossing about, moaning and lamenting; irritable, quarrelsome mood, alternate paleness and redness; or one check pale and cold, the other warm and red, &c.

CHINA: Great debility with trembling, aversion to physical or mental labour; excessive nervous sensitiveness; sensitiveness to draughts of air; sleeplessness from thoughts crowding upon one's mind, or remaining awake late at night; heavy dreams, causing anxiety even after waking, disposition to sweat, hypochondriac mood.

COFFEA: Sleeplessness, mental excitement, ill humour, or excessive mirthfulness and liveliness; extreme sensitiveness to pain.

Nux-vom.: Irritable, nervous sensitiveness of all the organs of sense, tendency to start, anguish, disposition to lie down, aversion to open air and exercise, peevish mood, vehement, disposed to be angry.

PULSATILLA: Corresponds to the symptoms of Nux, but more suitable to females or people of bland disposition.

MAGN.-ARCT.: Nervousness, trembling, distension of the abdomen, anguish, nervous debility.

DEGLUTITION, DIFFICULT, DYSPHAGIA.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Bell, canth. caust. hyos. lach. mere. n-vom. puls. sil. stram. 2) Acon. alum. amm. ant. ars. aur. calc. cham. cic. cocc. con. cupr. dros. ign. kal. laur. lyc. merc. n-vom. op. rhus.
- § 2. If caused by inflammation, give: Acon. bell. canth. cham. ign. merc. n-vom. puls.; and the other remedies indicated for sore throat.

If caused by spasms of the fauces: 1) Bell. canth. hyos. lach. stram. 2) Alum. ars. cic. coccul. con. ign. laur. lyc. merc. n-vom. op. veratr.

If caused by paralysis of the muscles: 1) Caust. con. graph. lach. sil. 2) Ars. bell. carb-veg. cocc. cupr. hyos. ipec. kal. laur. 2 n-mosch. 2 n-vom.? op. plumb. puls.? rhus.?

§ 3. See: Pharyngitis, Spasms, Paralysis, &c.

DELIRIUM.

§ 1. Delirium is a mere symptom, though of great importance in selecting a remedy. For delirium without fever, or mania, see MENTAL DEBANGEMENT: delirium with fever or violent cerebral irritation, requires: 1) Bell. hyos. op. stram. veratr. 2) Acon. aur. bry. cupr. lach. lyc. n-vom. phos. sulph. 3) Arn. ars. calc. canth. cham. cin. ign. kal. puls. rhus. sec. spong.

§ 2. Particular indications:

- a) For anxious, frightful or frightening delirium, give: 1) Acon. bell. hyos. op. puls. sil. stram. 2) Anac. calc. hep. n-vom. phos. veratr.
- b) Delirium with fancies: 1) Bell. stram. sulph. 2) Cham. hyos. op. sep. sil. spong. 3) Graph.
- c) Delirium with desire to escape, jumping up from bed: 1) Bell. bru. 2) Acon. coloc. ov.
- d) Loquacious delirium: 1) Bell. rhus. stram. veratr. 2) Lach. op.
- e) Delirium with visions, phantasmata, &c.: 1) Bell. hyos. op. stram. 2) Ars. n-vom. puls. sulph. 3) Calc. camph. carb-veg. dros. hell. hep. nitr-ac. plat.
 - f) Merry delirium: 1) Bell. 2) Acon. op. sulph. veratr.
 - g) Muttering delirium: 1) Bell. hyos. stram. 2) N-vom.
 - h) Delirium with illusions of space: Bell. bry. lach. veratr.
- i) Religious delirium: 1) Bell. puls. stram. veratr. 2) Aur. croc. tach. sulph.
 - k) Delirium with screams: Plat. puls. stram.
- 1) Delirium with talking about dead people: 1) Bell. n-vom. op. 2) Ars. canth. hep.
 - m) Sad, whining delirium : Acon, bell, puls.
 - n) Furibond delirium: Acon. bell. op. plumb. veratr.
- § 3. Compare: FEVER, MENTAL DEBANGEMENT, MORBID SLEEP, and DREAMS.

DIABETES, DIABETES MELLITUS.—Principal remedies: Carbweg. led. natr-m. phos-ac.; of the last remedy we know only four cases of cure of certain urinary affections with discharge of milky urine, which, in diabetes, sometimes alternates with watery and colourless urine.

Try also: Aur. carb-veg. meph. merc. mur-ac. nitr-ac. phos. sulph.; and compare: Secretion of Urine, Urinary difficulties, Diseases of the kidneys, &c.

DIAPHRAGMITIS, INFLAMMATION OF DIAPHRAGM.

The following remedies have been recommended: Acon. amb.

ars. cham. cann. coccul. colch. dros. laur. n-mosch. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. spig. veratr.

DIARRHŒA.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Ars. cham. chin. dulc. ferr. ipec. merc. puls. rhab. sec. sulph.; or, 2) Ant. bry. calc. caps. coloc. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. rhus.; or, 3) Arn. bell. berb. carb-veg. cupr. graph. hep. hyos. lach. magn. nitr-ac. n-mosch. petr. sep. veratr.
 - § 2. Painless diarrhœa: Ferr.; or, Chin. cinn.

Diarrhœa with colic: Ars. bry. cham. coloc. hep. merc. nitr-ac. puls. rhab. rhus. sulph.

With tenesmus: Ars. caps. hep. ipec. lach. merc. n-vom. rhab. rhus, sulph.

With vomiting: Ars. bell. ipec.; or, Cham. coloc. dulc. ferr., &c. (Compare: CHOLERA.)

With discharge of undigested food (lienteria): Chin. ferr.; or, Ars. bry. n-vom.

Colliquative diarrhea: Ars. chin. ipec. veratr.; or, N-mosch. phos. phos-ac. sec.

For bilious, slimy diarrhea, see: GASTRIC DERANGEMENT.

Chronic diarrhea requires: Cal. chin. ferr. graph. hep. lach. nitr-ac.petr. phos. phos-ac. sep. sulph.

For disposition to diarrhoa, give: Calc. graph. kreos. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. sulph.

§ 3. Diarrhea in consequence of an exanthem, such as measles, scarlatina, smallpox,&c., requires: Ars. chin. merc. phos-ac. puls. sulph.

Diarrhea from a cold: 1) Bell. bry. cham. dulc. merc. n-mosch. veratr.; or, 2) Caust. chin. natr. n-vom. op. puls. sulp.—From a cold in summer, fall, or winter: Ars. dulc.; or, Bry. merc.—From a cold drink: Ars. carb-veg. n-mosch. puls.

Diarrhea from violent emotions, fright, sudden joy: 1) Ant. coff. op. veratr.; or, 2) Acon. puls.—From depressing emotions, such as grief: Ign. or Phos-ac.—From chagrin or anger: Cham. or Coloc.

Diarrhæa from deranged stomach, or irregular living: Ant. coff. ipec. puls. n-vom.—From revelling: Carb-veg. n-vom.—From drinking milk: Bry. sulph.; or, Lyc. natr. sep.—From the use of acids or fruits: Ars. lach. puls.; or, Chin.? rhod.?

Diarrhoea from abuse of cathartics or calomel: Hep.; or, Carbveg. chin. nitr-ac.—From abuse of magnesia: Puls. rhab.—From abuse of rhubarb: Cham. merc. puls.; or, Coloc. n-vom.—From abuse of tobacco: Cham. puls. § 4. Diarrhœa of enfeebled individuals, requires: Chin. ferr. n-mosch. phos. phos-ac. sec.

That of consumptive persons: Calc. chin. ferr. phos.

Of scrofulous persons: Calc. dulc. lyc. sep. sil. sulph.; or, Ars. bar-c. chin.

Of old people: Ars. bry. phos. sec.

Of pregnant females: Ant. dulc. hyos. lyc. petr. phos. sep. sulph. —And of lying-in females: Ant. dulc. hyos. rhab.

Of children: Ant. cham. ferr. hyos. ipec. jalap. magn. merc. n-mosch. rhab. sulph. sulph-ac.—During dentition: Ars. calc. cham. coff. ferr. ipec. magn. merc. sulph.

Particular indications.

ARSENICUM: Watery or slimy, whitish, greenish or brownish evacuations, especially at night, after midnight, or towards morning, or after eating, or drinking; with colic, burning or tearing pains in the abdomen; violent thirst; loss of appetite with nausea or vomiting; emaciation; debility; sleeplessness, anguish at night; distention of the abdomen; cold limbs; pale face with sunken cheeks; hollow eyes and blue margins around the same.

CHAMOMILLA: Watery, bilious or slimy diarrhæa of yellowi.h, whitish or greenish colour, almost like stirred eggs; discharge of undigested food; rumbling in the abdomen; loss of appetite, thirst, coated tongue; tearing or cutting pain in the bowels, fulness in the pit of the stomach; distended abdomen; frequent eructations with nausea or bilious vomiting; bitter mouth; and, in children: screams, restlessness, tossing about, constant desire to be carried. &c.

CHINA: Copious watery, brownish evacuations, mixed with undigested food; especially at night, or after a meal; with violent, aching, constrictive and spasmodic colic, or no pain at all; great weakness in the abdomen; rumbling, eructations, burning pains about the anus; loss of appetite, thirst and complete prostration.

DULCAMARA: Liquid greenish or yellowish, slimy or bilious stools; nightly evacuations, with colic, especially in the umbilical region; loss of appetite, thirst; nausea or real vomiting; pale face, languor and restlessness.

FERRUM: Nightly diarrhom, or after eating and drinking, easy painless stools, discharge of watery substances mixed with undigested food; pale face; emaciation; distended abdomen, without flatulence; thirst; canine hunger alternating with loss of appetite; cardialgia; spasmodic pains in the back and anus.

IPECACUANHA: Watery or slimy diarrhæa, of a bilious, whitish or greenish colour, with nausea, vomiting of yellowish, whitish or greenish mucus; tearing or cutting colic, with screams (in children), tossing about; accumulation of mucus in the mouth;

distention of the abdomen; debility with constant desire to be lying down; pale face with blue margins around the eyes; chilliness, ill and vehement humour.

MERCURIUS: Watery, slimy, frothy or bilious or bloody stools. especially at night, of a greenish, whitish or yellowish colour; the stools look like stirred eggs; frequent tenesmus, burning, itching and soreness of the anus; frequent colic; heartburn. nausea and eructations; chills and shivering; cold sweat, trembling and great languor.

Pulsatilla: Slimy, bilious or watery diarrhoea of a whitish. yellowish or greenish colour, or changeable colour; papescent stools; or liquid, fetid stools with soreness of the anus; with bitter mouth, white-coated tongue, nausea, disagreeable eructations

or slimy and bitter vomiting; colic, especially at night.

RHABARB.: The stools have a sour smell, they are liquid, slimy, as if fermented, with pale face, ptyalism, colic, frequent urging and tenesmus; or copious evacuations with vomiting and great debility; or, in children, when the diarrhea is accompanied with screams and restlessness, the children toss about and draw up their legs. (If Rhabarb, should be insufficient, Chamom, will frequently effect a cure, especially if the pains be very violent.)

SECALE: Painless evacuations, with debility; watery, yellowish or greenish stools, which are discharged rapidly, with great force and even involuntarily; discharge of undigested food; colic, especially at night; slime on the tongue; pappy taste, frequent

rumbling, flatulence, and fulness of the abdomen.

SULPHUR: Frequent evacuations, especially at night, with colic, tenesmus, distention of the abdomen, heavy breathing, chilliness and debility; slimy, or watery, frothy or putrid stools, whitish or greenish; discharge of undigested, sour or bloody substances; the diarrhoea sets in again after the least cold; emaciation. &c.

§ 6. We may likewise use:

Antimonium: Watery diarrhea with deranged stomach; white-coated tongue, loss of appetite, eructations and nausea.

BRYONIA: In summer, especially when the diarrheea was caused by cold drinks, or by anger and chagrin, and Cham. proved insufficient.

CALCAREA: Frequently after Sulphur, for chronic diarrhoa. especially suitable to scrofulous children, with debility, emaciation, pale face and great appetite.

CAPSICUM: Slimy diarrhea, with tenesmus and burning at the anus.

COLOCYNTHIS: Bilious or watery diarrhoa, with violent, spasmodic, colicky pains, especially when caused by anger or chagrin. Cham. being insufficient.

Nux-vom.: Frequent, scanty evacuations of watery, slimy, whitish or greenish substances, with colic and tenesmus.

PHOSPHORUS: Chronic diarrhea, painless, and gradual loss of strength.

PHOSPHORI ACIDUM: Watery or slimy diarrhoea, with discharge of undigested substances, or involuntary stools.

RHUS-TOX.: Diarrhea, especially at night, with tearing in the

limbs, headache and colic, worse after eating or drinking.

VERATRUM; Painless, brownish or greenish, watery or papescent diarrhea, with much rumbling, feeling of coldness in the abdomen, and more or less disposition to debility.

§ 7. In general, use:

a) For bloody stools: 1) Ars. canth. chin. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. sulph. 2) Arn. asar. bry. calc. caps. carb-veg. dros. ferr. hep. lyc. nitr-ac. phos. sil. sulph-ac.

b) Papescent: 1) Ant. chin. lach. phos-ac, rhab, rhod. sil. sulph.

- 2) Bell. calc. cin. mez. natr. phos. c) Purulent: 1) Arn. canth. lach. merc .sil. 2) Bell. calc. kal. nuls. sep. sulph.
- d) Putrid: 1) Ars. carb-veg. chin, n-mosch. n-vom, sulph. 2) ('occul. graph. ipec. nitr-ac. sec. sep.

e) Flocculent: 1) Ars. veratr. 2) Ipec.

- f) Bilious: 1) Cham. chin. merc. phos. sulph. 2) Ars. cin. coloc. dulc. ipec. n-vom. veratr. (Compare: GREEN and YEL-LOW.)
- g) Yellow: 1) Ars. chin. coccul. dulc. ipec. petr. rhus. 2) Calc. cham. coloc. merc. petr.
- h) Gray, ash-coloured: Dig. merc. phos-ac. (Compare: WHITISH.)
- i) Green: 1) Cham. merc. puls. phos. sulph. 2) Ars. dulc, ipec. sep. stann.

k) Facal: Ars. cham. cin. merc. mur-ac. rhab.

- 1) Sour: 1) Calc. graph. hep. merc. rhab. sulph. 2) Cham. magn-c. natr. sep.
- m) Acrid, corroding: 1) Ars. cham. chin. ferr. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. veratr. 2) Ant. dulc. graph. ign. kal. lach. phos.
 - n) Frothy: 1) Chin. coloc. rhus. 2) Calc. magn-c. merc. sulph.
- o) Slimy: 1) Asar. bell. borax. caps. cham. chin. merc. n-vom. phos. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. carb-veg. coloc. graph. hell. ign. ipec. petr. phos-ac. rhab. rhus. ruta. sec. sep. tart.
- p) Black: 1) Ars. camph. chin. ipec, squill, sulph-ac, veratr. 2) Cupr. merc. stram. sulph. sulph-ac.
- q) Fetid, cadaverous: 1) Ars. carb-veg. chin. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Ars. calc. cham. guaj. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. sep. squill, sulphac.

- r) Undigested: 1) Chin. phos-ac. 2) Arn. ars. ferr. oleand. 3) Asar. bry. calc. cham. con. lach. merc. n-vom. sulph.
- s) Involuntary: 1) Arn. bell. chin. hyos. op. phos. phos-ac. rhus. sec. veratr. 2) Ars. calc. carb-veg. cin. mur-ac. natr-m. sulph.
- t) Watery: 1) Cham. chin. ferr. hell. ipec. n-vom. phos. phosac. puls. sec. 2) Acon. ars. calc. dig. natr-m. petr. sulph. veratr.
- u) Watery stools: 1) Calc. cham. chin. dig. hep. merc. puls. rhus-t. sulph. 2) Acon. ars. caust. cin. ign. lach. nux-v. phos. phosac. spong. veratr.
- v) Stools like stirred eggs: 1) Cham. merc. puls. rhus-t. 2) Lach. nux-mosch. sulph-ac. viol-r.
- § 8. Compare: Cholera, Vomiting, Gastric Derangement, Lienteria, Dysentery, Worm-affections, &c.

DISTENTION OF THE ABDOMEN, AND FLATU-LENCE.

The best remedies are: 1) Asa. chin. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Bell. carb-v. cham. cocc.; or, 3) Agn. calc-ph. caps. colch. coloc. ferr. graph. lyc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. phos. veratr. zinc. magn-arct.

If arising from the use of flatulent food, give: 1) China.; or, 2) Bry. lyc. petr. 3) Calc. kal. puls. sep. veratr.

If after taking a drink: 1) N-vom.; or, 2) Chin. cocc. ferr. veratr.

After using pork or fat: 1) ('hin. colch. puls.; or, 2) Carb-v. colch. natr-m.

In particular, give:

- a) For copious flatulence: Agar. carb-v. chin. graph. kal. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. plumb. staph. sulph.—For distress from flatulence: ('aps. carb-v. chin. chinin. lach. n-mosch. n-vom. phos. puls. sulph.—For incarcerated flatulence: Carb-a. carb-v. caust. chin. con. graph. hep. jod. kal. lach. lyc. natr. natr-m. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. sil. sulph.—For pains occurring early in the morning: Alum. asa. bar. carb-a. caust. cham. magn-arct. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos.—For rumbling: Agar. ant. arn. bry. canth. carb-v. caust. chin. hell. ign. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. phosac. puls. sassap. sep. sulph. veratr.
- b) For copious discharge of flatulence: Agar. canth. carb-a. carb-v. caust. chin. graph. hell. kal. lyc. mang. merc. nitr-ac. oleand. phos. plumb. veratr.—For discharge of inodorous flatulence: Amb. bell. carb-v. lyc.—Of fetid flatulence: Arn. ars. asa. calc. carb-v. chin. graph. plumb. puls. sil. sulph.—Foulsmelling flatulence: Arn. ars. carb-v. ign. oleand. puls. sulph.—For flatulence smelling like rotten eggs: Arn. coff. sulph. tart.

teuer. sulph.—For warm, humid flatulence: Carb-v. chin.—Hot flatulence: Acon. cham. phos. staph. zinc.—Cold: Con.—Smelling like garlic: Agar. asa. mosch. phos.—Sour-smelling: Arn. calc. cham. graph. hep. magn-c. merc. natr. natr-m. rhab. sep. sulph.
—Noisy flatulence: Lach. merc. squill. teuer. zinc.

DREAD OF AIR, EXTREME SENSITIVENESS TO THE OPEN AIR. Though generally a mere symptom, yet it points principally to the following remedies: 1) Calc. carb-an. caust. cham. cocc. coff. ign. kal. mez. natr. n-vom. petr. puls. rhus. sil. 2) Amm. bell. bry. chin. con. guaj. hep. lyc. magn-aust. merc. mosch. nitr-ac. n-mosch. phos. sep. spig. sulph. sulph-ac. 3) Ars. cin. ferr. ipec. lach. phosac. ruta. staph. thuj.

DROPSY.

- § 1. The best remedies are: 1) Ars. chin. dig. dulc. hrll. kal. led. lyc. merc. sulph. 2) Bry. camph. canth. convolv. ferr. lact. phos. prun. rhus. samb. sol-nigr. squill. 3) Ant. baryt. chel. con. hyos. sabad. sabin.
- § 2. Dropsy in consequence of suppression of exanthemata requires: Ars. dig. hell. rhus. sulph.

From suppression of intermittent fevers: Ars. dulc. ferr. merc.

sol-nigr. and sulph.

From loss of blood or animal fluids: Chin. ferr. merc. and sulph.

Dropsy of drunkards: Ars. chin. hell. led. rhus. and sulph. Dropsy from abuse of Mercury: Chin. dulc. hell. and sulph.

§ 3. Particular indications:

ARSENICUM: Anasarca, ascites and odema of the lower extremities, more especially when the skin, and particularly the face, look livid, pale or greenish; great debility and prostration; tongue dry and red; thirst very great; asthma with symptoms of suffocation when lying on the back; cold extremities, tearing pains in the back, small of the back and limbs.

BRYONIA: Anasarca and edema of the feet, especially when the swelling increases in the day-time and decreases in the even-

ing.

CAMPHORA: Anasarca, with red urine and thick sediment.

CANTHARIS: Dropsy from atony of the urinary passages, with ischuria, tenesmus of the neck of the bladder, pains in the limbs, chronic coryza, &c.

CHINA: Anasarca and ascites, especially in old people. Suitable for organic affections of the liver and spleen, although Ars. and Ferr. concur in this case.

CONVOLVULUS: Œdema, dropsy, with constipation, distress in the abdomen, and debility.

DIGITALIS: Ascites, anasarca, hydrothorax, when there are or-

ganic affections of the heart, and a hurried pulse.

HELLEBORUS: Anasarca, ascites, hydrothorax, &c., acute dropsy, especially for: great debility, vapour, feverish symptoms, stitching pains in the limbs, diarrhea, suppression of urine, &c.

KALI: Ascites, dropsy, of old people.

LACTUCA: Anasarca with great swelling of the feet, abdomen and eyelids.

LEDUM: Dropsy, with pains in the limbs, and dry skin.

MERCURIUS: Ascites, hydrothorax, acute or chronic anasarca, sometimes accompanied with affections of the liver, oppression on the chest, general heat and sweat; constant short and racking cough; anguish, &c.

PHOSPHORUS: Dropsy, edema of the hands, feet and face.

PRUNUS: Ascites and dropsy.

RHUS, SAMBUCUS, and SOLANUM NIGRUM: Anasarca.

§ 4. Compare: Anasarca, Ascites, Hydrothorax, Hydrocephalus, Hydrocele, &c.

DROPSY OF THE JOINTS, HYDRARTHRUS—is frequently cured by Sulphur, or by: Ant. ars. bry. calc jod. kal. lyc. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.

DRUNKARDS, DISEASES OF, and ILL EFFECTS OF SPIRITS GENERALLY.

- § 1. The best remedies are: 1) Acon. ant. ars. bell. calc. carb-v. chin. coff. hyos. lach. merc. natr. n-vom. op. puls. stram. sulph. 2) Agar. arn. coccul. dig. ign. led. lyc. natr-m. n-mosch. ran. rhod. rhus. rut. selen. sil. spig. veratr. zinc.
- § 2. For intoxication itself, the best remedies are said to be: Acon, bell. coff. op.

For the consequences of revelling at night, and of intoxication, give: 1) Ant. carb-v. coff. n-vom. sulph.; or, 2) Bell. bry. calc. chin. dulc. natr. nitr-ac. phos. phos-ac. rhus.

For the chronic consequences of drinking: Ars. bell. calc. chin. coff. hell. hyos. lach. merc. natr. n-vom. puls. sulph.

For delirium tremens: Ars. bell. calc. coff. dig. hyos. n-vom. op. stram.

For the disposition to drink: Ars. calc. lach. merc. sulph. sulph-ac.

§ 3. As regards symptoms, give:

ACONITUM: When drinking wine is followed by: feverish heat,

tendency of blood to the head, red face and eyes, and even loss of reason.

ANTIMONIUM: Gastric affections in consequence of revelling, nausea, loathing, loss of appetite, &c., Carb-veg. being insufficient.

ARSENICUM: Mental derangement, anguish which drives one to and fro, fear of thieves, ghosts, and solitude, with desire to hide one's-self, trembling of the limbs, &c.

BELLADONNA: Loss of reason, delirium, visions of mice, rats, &c., red and bloated face, tongue coated, aversion to meat, sleep-lessness, stammering speech with constant smile, dry feeling in the throat, with difficult deglutition, violent thirst, paroxysms of violent fever, &c.

CALCAREA: Delirium, visions of fire, murder, rats and mice, neither Bell. nor Stram, being sufficient.

CARB-VEG.: Aching or throbbing pain in the head, in consequence of a debauch, relief in the open air; nausea without desire to vomit; liquid, thin stools.

CHINA: Debility of drunkards, especially when dropsy is setting in.

COFFEA: Great excitement of feeling (especially in children), with excessive mirthfulness, sleeplessness, nausea and even vomiting; or headache after intoxication, with sensation as if a nail were sticking in the brain, Nux-vom. being insufficient. Coffea has likewise removed the trembling of the hands of drunkards.

HYOSCYAMUS: Epileptic convulsions in consequence of drinking; sleeplessness with constant tossing about; delirium with visions as if persecuted, and with desire to escape; tremor of the limbs, &c.

LACHESIS: Debility and tremor of the hands, especially when the patient finds it hard to correct himself.

MERCURIUS: Debility of drunkards who abuse coffee, Nux-v. and Sulph. having proved fruitless.

NATRUM: Debility and dyspepsia of drunkards.

NUX-VOMICA: Hemicrania after intoxication, with sensation as if a nail had been driven into the brain; aggravation in the open air, by walking, motion, thinking and stooping; nausea with desire to vomit and straining; constipation, or else small, slimy stools, with tenesmus; vertigo; red eyes, with gum in the canthi; photophobia; hacking cough, &c.; or, in confirmed drunkards: for tendency of blood to the head, cloudiness or loss of consciousness, delirium, frightful visions, and desire to escape; great anxiety driving the patient to and fro; sometimes with cold and damp hands, feet and face; nausea, waterbrash, vomiting of food or bitter substances; sleeplessness or half sleep, with sudden startings as if in affright; anxious dreams; constipation, or

else diarrhœic, scanty stools; tremor of the limbs, debility, &c. Suitable to drunkards who indulge in abuse of coffee.

OPIUM: Comatose sleep with stertorous breathing, or anxious delirium, with visions of mice and scorpions, &c.; fear, desire to escape, or dreams from which the patient wakes as soon as he is spoken to with a loud voice; constipation, troublesome breathing, general sweat, epileptic convulsions and spasms; trembling of the ertremities, lock-jaw, twitching of the muscles of the face and mouth, staring look; dark-red face, &c.

Pulsatilla: Derangement of the stomach, cloudiness, heaviness in the forehead, relief in the open air; nausea, especially after eating or drinking; sour eructations, coated tongue, &c.;

especially when the wine was sulphurated.

STRAMONIUM: Suitable to habitual drunkards; anguish driving one to and fro; taciturn; wandering look, fear, desire to escape; epileptic convulsions, rage; red, hot, and bloated face; visions, illusions of fact (such as, that the half of the body is cut off, &c.).

SULPHUR: Trembling, dropsical and other affections of drunkards, especially when they indulge in abuse of coffee.

DYSENTERY, BLOODY FLUX.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. ars. merc. rhus. sulph. 2) Bry. carb-v. cham. chin. coloc. ipec. n-vom. puls.; or, 3) Bell. caps. colch. dulc. grann. hep. kreos. lac. nitr-ac. n-mosch. staph.

§ 2. Particular indications.

ACONITUM: For dysentery when the days are warm and the nights cool; rheumatic pains in the head, nape of the neck and shoulders; or violent chills, heat and thirst. (If Aconite should not be enough, give: Cham. merc. nux-v. or Puls.)

ARSENICUM: Putrid stools, involuntary stools, debility, fetid urine, bad odour from the mouth, stupified state, red or blue spots on the skin. (If Ars. should not be sufficient, give Carb-v. or Nux-v.)

BRYONIA: Frequently after Acon., especially during hot summers, and for dysentery from taking cold drinks.

CARBO-VEG.: When Ars. is insufficient to remove the putrid symptoms, when the patient's breath is cold, and he complains of burning pains. (If, after Carbo-veg., the stools should continue putrid, give China.)

CHAMOMILLA: Frequently after Aconite, especially when there are great heat, thirst, rheumatic pains in the head, and great restlessness.

CHINA: When both Ars. and Carbo-veg. are insufficient to re-

move the putrid symptoms, or for dysentery in marshy districts,

especially when the symptoms are intermittent.

COLOCYNTHIS: One of the principal remedies for dysentery, next to Merc., especially when the patient complains of: spasmodic colic obliging one to bend double, with great restlessness; evacuations of bloody mucus; fulness and pressure in the abdomen, tympanitic distention, chills proceeding from the abdomen, white-coated tongue.

IPECACUANHA: Suitable for fall-dysenteries (bilious dysenteries), especially after giving Aconite, or when the patient complains of: violent tenesmus and colic, with bilious stools, afterwards bloody mucus. (If Ipec. should be insufficient, Coloc. will frequently help.)

MERCURIUS: Specifically indicated by: violent tenesmus previous to, and still more after stool, as if the bowels would be pressed out, with frequent discharge of pure blood, or bloody, green mucus like stirred eggs; screams during stool (in children); violent colic; nausea, eructations, chilliness and shuddering; cold sweat on the forehead; great exhaustion and trembling of the extremities.

NUX-VOMICA: Frequent, small stools, with tenesmus and discharge of bloody mucus; violent cutting in the umbilical region; great heat and thirst; especially after Aconite or Bryonia, for dysentery occurring during the summer-heat, or when the evacuations have still a putrid smell, and Ars. did not remove this.

PULSATILLA: Nothing but blood-streaked mucus is passed; pappy taste in the mouth, white-coated tongue; desire to vomit or else vomiting of mucus, frequent chills, especially towards evening, difficult breathing and whining mood.

RHUS-TOX.: Involuntary stools at night, without stools or tenesmus.

SULPHUR: In desperate cases, for: difficult breathing, bloodstreaked-mucus stools, frequent urging to stool, violent tenesmus, especially at night, suitable to persons who suffer with hæmorrhoids.

§ 3. See: DIARRHŒA.

EARS, HERPES OF THE.

- § 1. The herpes or scurfs on or behind the ears, require principally: 1) Graph. hep. merc. oleand. petr. sulph.; or, 2) Ant. baryt. calc. cic. kal. lach. lyc. mez. phos. puls. sep. sil. staph.
 - § 2. Give more particularly:

For eruption near or on the ears: 1) Baryt. calc. cic. sulph.
2) Ant. kal. petr. phos. puls. sep. sil.

For scurfs behind the ears: Baryt. calc. graph. hep. lyc. mez. oleand. puls. sep. staph.

For sourfy eruption: Graph. hep. lach. lyc. puls. staph. For soreness: Graph. kal. lach. merc. petr. sulph.

For humour: Calc. graph. lyc. oleand. petr.

For ulcerated eruption: 1) Amm. carb-v. merc. puls ruta. spong.

2) Alum. kal. stann.
For itching of the parts: Amm. anac. baryt. lyc puls. sulph.
For swelling of the ear: Anac. calc. kal. lyc. merc. puls. sep.
For fetid smell of the ears: Aur. carb-veg. graph. hep. oleand.

§ 3. Compare: ERUPTIONS, HERPES, SCALDHEAD, OSTITIS, &c.

ECCHYMOSIS, SUGILLATIO.

Principal remedies: 1) Arn. bry. con. lach. n-vom. rhus. rut. sulph-ac. 2) Ars. berb. calc. cham. chin. dulc. ferr. laur. par. plumb. sec. sulph.

If caused by injuries, give: 1) Arn. 2) Bry. con. rhus. rut. sulph-ac.

Sanguineous spots or petechiæ, such as occur in putrid typhus, require: Ars. bru. rhus.

For morbus maculosus Werlhofii, the principal remedy is Bry. Besides, we may have to use in complicated cases: Led. phos. stl. stram.

The cadaverous epots of old people, require principally: 1) Con. 2) Ars. bar. lach. op.

ECZEMA.

Principal remedies: 1) Acon. bell. dulc. merc. phos. 2) Ars. aur. carb-v. clem. con. petr. rhus. sulph.

For eczema with fever, give: 1) Acon. bell. dulc. 2) Petr. pho.

Chronic eczema requires: Clem. dulc. merc. petr. phosph. sulph.

Mercurial eczema: 1) Chin. hep. sulph. 2) Acon. bell. dig.

Eczema solare (caused by the action of the sun): 1) Acon. bell. camph.; or, 2) Clem. hyos.

Impetiginous eczema: Carb-v. con. rhus. zinc.

Compare: ERUPTIONS, EXANTHEMATA, HERPES.

EMACIATION.—Though a mere symptom, yet it points principally to: 1) Ars calc. china, graph. lycop. natr-m. stann. staph. 2) Ambr. baryt. bryon. cham. clem. coccul. cupr. ferr. guaj, ign. jod. ipecac. laches. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. phos. phos-ac. plumb. puls. secal. silic. veratr.

Compare: ATROPHY, PHTHISIS, MARASMUS, &c.

- EMOTIONS, ILL, EFFECTS OF.
- §.1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. aur. bell. bry. cham. coff. coloc. hyos. ign. lach. merc. n-vom. op. phos. phos-ac. plat. puls. staph. veratr. 2) Ars. calc. caust. coccul. cupr. lyc. natr-m. rhus. sep. stram. sulph.
- § 2. For the consequences of anguish, fright, fear, give: 1) Acon. ign. op. puls. 2) Bell. caust. coff. hyos. lach. n-vom. samb. verate.

Of excessive joy: 1) Coff. op. puls. 2) Acon. caust. croc.

Of grief: 1) Ign. phos-ac. staph. 2) Ars. coloc. graph. hyos. lach. lyc. n-vom. veratr.

Of homesickness: 1) Caps. Merc. phos-ac. 2) Aur. carb-an. caust. staph.

Of unhappy love: 1) Hyos. ign. phos-ac. 2) Aur. caust. coff. hell. n-vom. staph.

Of jealousy: 1) Hyos. 2) Ign. lach. n-vom. phos-ac. staph.

Of mortification, insults: 1) Bell. coloc. ign. plat. puls. staph.

2) Aur. cham. natr-m. phos-ac, seneg.

Of chagrin and contradiction: 1) Acon. bry. cham. coloc. ign. n-vom. plat. staph. 2) Ars. bell. coff. phos. puls.—And when accompanied with indignation: Coloc. staph.

Of violent anger: Acon. bry. cham. n-vom. phos.

§ 3. Particular indications:

ACONITUM: Headache, feverish heat, tendency of the blood to the head, and constant fear, especially in children; or when Opium had not been given at the onset for fright.

Belladonna: Loss of consciousness, or constant anxiety with fear, weeping, howling, and malice (in children); also when Acon, and Op, had proved insufficient for the consequences of fright.

BRYONIA: Chilliness and shuddering over the whole body, great tendency to vehement anger, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting and bilious state in consequence of anger.

CAPSICUM: For sleeplessness caused by homesickness, with heat and redness of the cheeks.

CHAMOMILLA: For the following consequences of anger: Bitter taste in the mouth, nausea, disposition to start and vomiting of bilious matter; cutting colic; diarrhœa; pressure in the stomach and pit of the stomach; headache; fever with heat, thirst, red face and eyes, anguish and restlessness; jaundice; cough; palpitation of the heart; shortness of breath; asthma, suffocative fits; or, in children, convulsions and asthma, or derangement of the stomach in consequence of eating or drinking after anger.

COFFEA: Nervous excitement in consequence of great joy, with trembling, disposition to faint, especially in females and children;

or if the patient took chamomile-tea immediately after a fit of

anger.

COLOCYNTHIS: When the consequences of chagrin or mortification are: Spasmodic-colic, cramp in the calves, nausea, bitter taste with vomiting, sleeplessness, &c.

HEPAR.: When children, after a fit of anger, weep constantly without one being able to quiet them, and Bellad. did not help.

HYOSCYAMUS: In consequence of fear: Stupefaction and apathy; inability to swallow, convulsions, sudden starting or involuntary laughing during sleep, desire to escape, &c. And, when, in consequence of unhappy love, the patient feels jealous, runs about restlessly, &c.

IGNATIA: For the consequences of fright, mortification, chagrin, grief, especially after losing a friend, relative, or the consequences of unhappy love, or for: deep, gnawing, irresistible grief, vomiting, gastric symptoms, headache, vertigo, pale face, or even convulsions or epilepsy, especially in children, in consequence of fright or fear.

MERCURIUS: Recent or inveterate consequences of fright or mortification, also home-sickness, and for: great anguish, trembling and restlessness, sudden starting from sleep, orgasm of the blood on making the least effort, sleeplessness, inability to bear the warmth of the bed; great nervousness, quarrelsome mood; the patient complains of every body and even his own family; desire

to escape, constant shivering, night-sweats.

Nux-vom.: For the consequences of anger, with general chilliness, and when Bryonia proved insufficient, or if the patient had taken chamomile-tea directly after the fit of anger, or had eaten or drank any thing else, and if Chamom. had not removed the ill

effects entirely.

OPIUM: To be used immediately after a paroxysm of joy or fear, especially for: Pains in the forehead, stupefaction or loss of consciousness, heat and sweat about the head, with coldness of the rest of the body, tendency of blood to the head, eructations or sour vomiting, great anguish, heaviness in the abdomen; diarrhaa, or involuntary stools; pressure on the chest and difficulty of breathing; fainting fits, paroxysms of spasm or even epilepsy; trembling, cries or sopor with stertorous breathing; spasmodic rigidity of the whole body; internal heat with coldness of the body, cold sweat, &c.

PHOSPHORIC ACID: For the consequences of deep grief, unhappy love, home-sickness, or in all cases where Ignat. is not sufficient, especially when the patient is taciturn, dull, listless; when the hair falls out or turns gray; hectic fever with profuse

sweat in the morning; constant desire to sleep, &c.

PLATINA: When anger or mortification is followed by: Indif-

ference, alternate sadness and laughter; pride with contempt of others; great anguish and dread of death; in females, the uri-

nary passages are involved.

PULSATILLA: Diarrhœa with heat in the abomen and cold limbs, in consequence of fear; or for the consequences of anger, in persons of a bland disposition; or when the patient took chamomile-tea directly after the anger; and when Cham. was not sufficient.

SAMBUCUS: When fright or fear occasion: Coldness of the whole body, trembling, convulsive twitchings; oppression of the chest; sopor with stertorous breathing; Opium was not sufficient.

STAPHYSAGRIA: For the consequences of anger, especially for: Indignation and ill-humour, the patient pushes violently away from him what is near him; ill-humour, restlessness, fear;—or when deep grief occasions: sadness with disposition to take every thing in bad part, great dread of the future, sleep in the daytime, and sleeplessness at night; falling off of the hair; feeble and faint voice; hypochondriac mood.

VERATRUM: When fright or fear occasioned: diarrhœa, or involuntary evacuations from the bowels, with coldness of the whole abdomen.

§ 4. Give more particularly:

a) For jaundice: Cham. merc. chin.—for convulsions: Bell. cham. ign. hyos. op. samb.—for tetanic spasms: Bell. op. ign.—for epileptic attacks: Ign. op. (hell. lach. caust.)—for great debility with trembling: Merc. op. phos-ac. veratr.—for fainting fits: Coff. op. veratr.—for spasmodic pains: Coloc.—for nervous excitement: Acon. coff. magn-arct. merc. n-vom.—for vascular orgasm: Acon. coff. merc.

b) When there is fever: Acon. bry. cham. n-vom.—chills and shuddering: Bry. merc. puls.—coldness of the body: Op. puls. samb. veratr.—heat and redness of the cheeks: Acon. caps. ign.—night-sweats: Merc. phos-ac.—hectic fever: Ign. phos-ac. staph.

c) For sleeplessness: Acon. coff. merc. caps. coloc. staph .- Sopor:

Op. samb. (phos-ac. staph.)

d) For melancholy and sadness: Aur. ign. phos-ac. plat. staph.—for constant weeping and lamenting: Bell. hep.—for constant cries: Bell. op.—constant anxiety and fear: Acon. bell. cham. merc. plat. staph.—mental derangement: Bell. hyos. lach. op. stram. veratr.—indifference, dulness, apathy: Hell. hyos. phos-ac.—constant indignation: Coloc. staph.

e) Loss of consciousness and stupefaction: Bell. hyos. nur-v. op. -- tendency of blood to the head, and headache: Acon. bell. coff.

ign. merc. n-vom. op.—falling off of the hair, or when the hair turns gray: Phos-ac. staph.

f) Loss of appetite, nauses, vomiting: Bry. cham. coloc. ign. n-vom. op. puls.—bilious allments: Acon. bry. cham. coloc. ign. n-vom.—pains in the stomach: Cham. nux-v. puls.—colic and diarrhea: Cham. puls. veratr.—involuntary stools: Op. veratr.

g) Pains in the chest, asthma, &c.: Aur. bell. cham. n-vom. op. samb.—violent palpitation of the heart: Acon. cham. hep. op. puls.

Compare: Emotions, morbid, Mental derangement, Melancholy, &c.

EMOTIONS, MORBID.

§ 1. Having mentioned the remedies, which require to be used for the different varieties of mental diseases, in the articles on: MENTAL DERANGEMENT, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYDROPHOBIA, WEAK MEMORY, HYPOCHONDRIA, IMBECILITY, MELANCHOLIA, &c., it remains for us now to exhibit in one series the remedies which are proposed for the various symptoms that characterize mental diseases.

The principal remedies for those diseases are: 1) Aur bell. hyos. ign. lach. lyc. op. phos. phos-ac. plat. puls. sep. stram. veratr. 2) Acon. anac. ars. calc. cann. caust. cham. coccul. coa. graph. hell. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom, op. rhus. sil. sulph. 3) Ant. haryt. bry. cann. canth. chin. cin. coff. cupr. hep. rhus. stanu. staph.

§ 2. Use more particularly:

- a) For anguish, anxiety: 1) Ars. puls. veratr. 2) Acon. arn. hell bry. calc. carb-v. cham. graph. ign. lyc. merc. n-vom. phos. rhus. samb. spig. spong. sulph.—For fear and apprehensions: Acon. anac. ars. baryt. bell. bry. calc. caust. cic. coccul. graph. hep. hyos. lach. merc. n-vom. op. sulph-ac. veratr.—For uncasiness as if from a bad conscience: Alum. amm. ars. aur. carb-v.g. caust. cin. coccul. con. cycl. dig. ferr. graph. hyos. merc. n-vom. puls. sil. stram. sulph. veratr.—For anxiety driving one from one place to another: Acon. ars. aur. bell. bry. canth. carb-v. coloc. cupr. dros. graph. hyos. mers. n-vom. op. plat. puls. scp. spig. staph. stram. veratr.
- b) For vexed mood: 1) Ars. calc. caust. cham. ign. kal. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph. 2) Acon. alum. aur. bell. bry. chim. con. graph. hep. lach. natr. natr-m. petr. phos. ac. plat. sil. staph. zinc.—For irritable vexed mood: 1) Ars. bry. carb-v. caust. con. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. puls. staph. sulph. sulph.

- 2) Arn. aur. bell. cham. chin. eoccul. hep. ign. lyc. merc. natr. petr. phos-ac. plat. sep. spig.—For disposition to be sagry: 1) Aur. bry. carb-v. cham. caust. hep. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. sulph. 2) Arn. ars. caps. chin. croc. graph. lyc. magn-aust. natr. natr-m. petr. sep. sil.
- c) For suspicion and distrust: 1) Baryt. caust. cic. hyos. lyc. puls. 2) Anac. ant. aur. bell. cham. dros. hell. lach. merc. op. ruta. sulph-ac.—For anthropophobia: 1) Amb. baryt. hyos. natr. puls. rhus. 2) Bell. cic. con. cupr. lyc. selen.
- d) For nervous excitement: 1) Acon. arn. aur. bell. calc. cham. coff. magn-arct. merc. phos. val. 2) Asar. bry. carb-veg. chin. ferr. hep. hyos. lyc. natr-m. scp. sulph. teucr. ver.—For great tendency to start: Acon. bell. borax. calc. carb-veg. caust. cham. coccul. con. natr-m. petr. phos. sil. sulph.
- e) For malice: 1) Anac. bell. hyos. lach. lyc. n-vom. stram. veratr. 2) Ars. caps. cupr. natr. natr.m. petr. phos. plat. sec.— For disposition to swear: Anac. veratr.—Disposition to kill somebody: Ars. chin. hep. lach. stram.—For disposition to commit acts of violence: 1) Bell. hyos. stram. veratr. 2) Anac. ars. baryt. chin. coccul. cupr. hep. lach. lyc. mosch. natr. n-vom. plat.—For vindictive mood: Agar. anac. aur. lach.—For artful disposition: Cupr. lach. n-vom.
- f) For bold, audacious disposition: 1) Ign. magn-arct. op. 2) Acon. agar. merc: sulph.
- g) For obstinacy, headstrongness: Bell. calc. ign. kal. lyc. nitrac. n-vom. sil. sulph.—For quarrelsome mood: 1) Ars. caps. chin. ign. lach. merc. natr-m. veratr. 2) Arn. aur. bell caust. cham. hyos. lach. lyc. mosch, n-vom. petr. sep. staph.
- h) For abundance of fancies and fixed ideas: 1) Bell. coccul. ign. phos-ac. sabad. stram. sulph. 2) Acon. amb. cic. hell. hyos. lyc. merc. n-vom. op. phos. plat. puls. rhus. sec. sil. val. veratr.—For hypochondriac ideas and apprehensions: 1) Calc. chin. natr. n-vom. sulph. 2) Anac. aur. con. grat. lach. mosch. natr-m. phos. phos-ac. sep. staph. 3) Ars. caust. chin. graph. hell. hep. lyc. nitr-ac. n-mosch. petr. puls. rhus. val.
- i) For serious mood: Alum. aur. bell. caust. cham. euphorb. hell. hyos. ign. led. merc. n-mosch. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. spig. stann.—For silent, taciturn mood: Aur. bell. caps. caust. cham. euphorb. hell. hyos. ign. ipec. lyc. n-vom. phos-ac. plat. puls. stann.—For want of disposition to talk: 1) Amb. bell. bry. ign. lach. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. stann.

 2) Alum. calc. chin. coloc. cycl. hell. natr-m. plat. sulph.
- k) For indifference, apathy, listlessness: 1) Ars. bell. calc. ign. phos. phos-ac. puls. sep. sil. staph. 2) Arn. cham. chin. coccul. conmerc. natr-m, nitr-ac. plat.
 - 1) For vehement, angry mood: 1) Bry. carb-veg. caust. heg.

lvc. nat-m. n-vom. sep. 2) Anac. aur. dros. kal. lach. mosch. nitr-ac. petr. phos. plat. sulph.

m) For greedy desire to possess a thing: 1) Ars. bry. puls. 2)

Calc. byc. sep.

- n) For moaning, weeping, lamenting: Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. cham. cin. coff. graph. hyos. ign. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. plat. puls. sep. stram. sulph. veratr.
- o) For merry mood, singing, whistling, dancing, &c.: 1) Bell. coff. croc. lach. lyc. natr-m. op. plat. stram. veratr. 2) Aur. cann. carb-an. cic. hyos. natr. spong. zinc.
- p) For despondency and despair: Acon. aur. calc. caust. con. graph. ign. lach. lyc. merc. natr. natr.m. nitr.ac. puls. rhus. sep. sil. stann. sulph. veratr.—For being tired of life: Amb. amm. ars. aur. bell. chin. lach. natr. natr.m. nitr.ac phos. plat. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph. sulph-ac. thuj.—For desire of suicide: 1) Ars. aur. n-vom. puls. 2) Alum. ant. bell. carb-veg. chin. dros. hep. hyos. mez. rhus. sec. sep. spig. stram. tart.
- q) For illusions of fancy: 1) Bell. stram. 2) Anac. lach. natr. op. puls. sil. sulph. 3) Acon. ars. bry. calc. canth. carb-veg. cham. dulc. hell. hep. kal. magn-m. merc. natr. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. nlat.
- r) For religious mania: 1) Bell. hyos. lach. puls. stram. sulph. 2) Ars. aur. croc. lyc. selen.
- s) For bland, tender turn of mind: Coccul. croc. ign. lyc. magnarct. mosch. puls. sil.
- t) For pride, vanity, &c. 1) Lyc. plat. stram. veratr. 2) Alum. arn. caust. chin. cupr. hyos. ipec. lach. par. phos.
- u) For sadness, melancholy, &c.: 1) Års. aur. bell. ign. lach. puls. sulph. 2) Acon. bry. calc. caust. cham. coccul. con. graph. hell. hyos. lyc. merc. natr-m. n-vom. petr. plat. rhus. sep. sil. staph. stram. sulph. veratr.
- v) For amorous disposition: 1) Ant. hyos. veratr. 2) Graph. ign. lach. lyc. merc. natr-m. n-vom. plat. puls. sil. stram.—For lasciviousness: 1) Canth. hyos. phos. stram. veratr. 2) Chin. lach. lyc. merc. natr-m. n-mosch. n-vom. plat. puls.
- W) For mania, craziness, &c.: 1) Acon. bell. calc. hyos. lach. n-vom. op. plat. stram. veratr. 2) Agar. anac. ant. arn. ars. cann. canth. caust. cic. coccul. coloc. con. croc. cupr. dig. dulc. ign. lyc. merc. natr. n-mosch. oleand. par. phos. plumb. puls. rhus. sec. sep. sil. sulph. zinc.—For rage: 1) Bell. canth. hyos. lyc. stram. veratr. 2) Agar. ars. camph. cann. coccul. croc. cupr. lach. merc. plumb. sec.
- x) For fitful mood: 1) Acon. alum. bell. croc. ferr. ign. plat. stram. sulph-ac. zinc. 2) Aur. cann. caps. carb-an. caust. chin. coccul. cycl. ferr. graph. hyos. kal. lyc. magn-arct. natr-m. sep. val.

§. 3. Compare: WEAK MEMORY, MENTAL DERANGEMENT, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYDROPHOBIA, HYPOCHONDRIA, MELANCHO-LIA. &c.

ENTERITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS .- Give first a few doses of Aconite, to reduce the inflammation, after which, Lach. bell. or merc. will complete the cure.

In obstinate cases use: 1) Ars. bry. hyos. n-vom.; or, 2) Ant. canth. cham. chin. coloc. ipec. nitr-ac. phos. puls. rhus. sec. squill. sulph., in accordance with the symptoms.

Compare: FEVERS, INFLAMMATORY, GASTRITIS, GASTRIC

DEBANGEMENT, CHOLERA, COLIC, DIARRHŒA, &c.

EPILEPSY.

Principal remedies: 1) Bell. calc. caust. cic. cin. hyos. lach. op. stram. sulph. 2) Ars. camph. cham. coccul. ign. ipec. kal. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. plumb. sep. sil. 3) Agar. con. plumb. stann.

For particular indications see: SPASMS.

EPISTAXIS.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. arn. bell. bry. chin. croc. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Amb. cann. carb-v. cin. ferr. gran, kreos, led. sabin, sec. sep. sil., &c.

For hæmorrhage from the nose: 1) Acon. chin. 2) Arn. bell. chin. merc. puls. rhus. sec.

If caused by tendency of blood to the head, give: 1) Acon. bell. chin. croc. con.; or, 2) Alum. cham. graph. rhus.

If occurring during a cold: Ars. or puls.

If affecting children who have worms: Cin. or Merc.

For females who menstruate scantily: Puls. or Sec. or Sep .- If the menses be too profuse, give: Acon, calc. croc. sabin. - With amenorrhea : Bry. puls. or sep.

For debilitated persons, in consequence of loss of blood, &c.:

1) Chin. or sec.; or, 2) Carb-v. cin. ferr.

If in consequence of being stimulated by spirits: N-vom., or Acon. bell. bru.

If caused by bodily exertions: Rhus. arn. or, Bry. calc. puls. sulph.

Epistaxis after a blow, contusion, requires: Arn.

§ 3. For the disposition to epistaxis, give: Calc. carb-v. sep. sil, or sulph.

Compare: HEMORRHAGES, CONGESTIONS OF THE HEAD,

CATABBH, MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES, DEBILITY, HEAT, ILL EFFECTS OF, WORN OUT, INJURIES, &c.

ERGOTISM, RAPHANIA.—If caused by the use of spurred rye: Solan-nigr. is a specific.—Besides, we may require: Acon. bell. colch. hyos. op. plat. stram. rhus.; or especially when gangrene sets in: Ars. chin. euphorb. sil.

ERUPTIONS, CUTANEOUS.—The size of this work only allows us to offer a condensed series of the principal symptoms, though it will be found sufficient to answer all ordinary demands.

Give for:

- a) Itching eruptions: Agar. ant. ars. bry. caust. cham. olem. kal. lach. merc. mez. nitr-ac. oleand. ran. rhus. sep. staph. sulph. veratr.—Biting: Amm-m. bry. calc. caust. euph. lach. led. lyc. mez. natr.m. oleand. phos-ac. puls. ran-so. sulph.—Burning: Ambr. ars. bell. bry. caps. carb-v. caust. con. hep. kroos. lyc. merc. mez. ran. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. viol-tr.—Stinging-itching: Acon. ars. bar. bell. bry. clem. con. dros. hep. led. merc. nitr-ac. puls. ran. rhus. sep. sulph.
- b) Painless eruptions: Amb. hell. hyos. lyc. stram. sulph.—Painful: Ant. arn. bell. chin. clem. cupr. dulc. hep. lyc. magn-m. phos-ac. puls. sep. sil. veratr.—Tearing and painful: Calc. lyc. mez. sep. sil. staph, sulph.—Tensive and painful: Arn. bar. caust. con. phos. puls. rhus. sulph.—Painful as if sore or ulcerated: Alum. amm-m. arg. aur. bry. calc. caust. cic. colch. dros. graph. hep. kal. mang. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. phos. phos-ac. puls. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph. veratr. zinc.
- c) Blue-coloured eruptions: Ars. bell. con. lach. ran. rhus.—
 Transparent: Cin. merc. ran.—Yellowish: Agar. ars. cic. cuph.
 kross. merc. natr. nitr-ac. sep.—Purple-coloured: Acon. bell.—
 Rose-coloured: Alum. natr. phos. sil.—Scarlet-coloured: Amm.
 ars. bell. croc. euph. hyos. merc. phos.—Blackish: Ars. bell. bry. lach.
 rhus. sec. sil.—Whitish: Agar. ars. bry. ipec. phos. sulph. thuj. val.
 zinc.—With white tips: Ant. puls. tart.
- d) Readily bleeding: Calc. dulc. merc. sulph.—Blood-blisters: Ars. bry. natr-m. sec. sulph.—Gangrenous: Ars. bell. camph. carb-v. lach. mur-ac. ran. sabin. sec. sil.—Purulent: Ars. cic. clem. dulc. hep. lyc. magn-m. merc. petr. rhus. sep. staph. tart. zinc.—Humid: Bov. calc. carb-v. cic. clem. graph. hep. kal. kreos. merc. nitr-ac. petr. rhus. sel. sep. staph. viol-tr.—Spreading: Ars. bov. calc. caust. cham. clem. con. graph. hep. kal. magn-c. merc. natr. nitr-ac. petr. rhus. sep. sil. squill. staph. sulph. viol-tr.—Scuryy: Alum. ant. ars. bar. bell. bov. calc. carb-a. chel. cic. clem. coloc. con. dulc. graph. hell. hep. kal. lyc. merc. natr-m. oleand. puls. ran.

rhus. sassap. sep. sil. staph. sulph. viol-tr.—Dry: Bar. bov. calc. carb-v. cupr. dulc. led. magn-c. merc. mez. petr. phos. sassap. sep. sil. staph. veratr. viol-tr. zinc.

- e) Peeking off: Acon. amm. amm-m. bell. clem. cupr. led. merc. mez. phos. sep. sil. staph.—Scaly: Agar. amm-m. awr. cic. clem. dulc. led. magn-e. merc. oleand. phos. sulph.—Horny: Ant. graph. ran.—Cracked: Alum. calc. cham. cycl. hep. lach. merc. petr. puls. rhus. scssap. sep. sulph.
- f) Fine eruptions, with a fine grain: Bry. carb-v. graph. hep. merc. phos-ac. sulph.—Grit-shaped: Graph. hep. natr-m.—Millet-shaped: Agar. ars. led. val.—Clustered: Agar. calc. ran. rhus. veratr.—Zone-shaped: Ars. graph. merc. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.—Grape-shaped: Calc. rhus. staph. veratr.—Confluent: Agar. cic. hyos. phos-ac. tart. val.
- g) Pimple-shaped: Acon. ant. ars. bell. bry. caust. cham. dulc. graph. hell. hep. kal. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. oleand. phos. phos-ac. puls. rhus. sassap. sep. spong. staph. sulph. tart. thuj.—Vesicular: Amm-m. ant. ars. bell. bry. canth. caust. chin. clem. graph. hep. kal. lach. phos. ran. ran-sc. rhus. sulph.—Papular: Alum. ant. calc. caust. dulc. graph. hep. lach. lyc. mez. natr-m. puls. rhus. sep. sil. staph. veratr.—Pustulous: Ant. arn. ars. bell. hyos. merc. nitr-ac. puls. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. tart.
- h) Eruptions which only appear on covered parts: Led. thuj.

 —On hairy parts: Kal. lyc. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos-ac.
 rhus.
- § 2. Compare: Blood-blisters, Variola, Herpes, Maculæ, Rash, Eruptions in the face, Scaldhead, Measles, Crusta Lactea, Rubeola, Erysipelas, Scablatina, &c.

ERUPTIONS IN THE FACE, HERPES, SPOTS, ULCERS.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Ars. aur. baryt. calc. carb-v. cic. dulc. graph. hep. led. lyc. magn-m. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos-ac. rhus. sep. sulph. 2) Amm. ant. bov. bry. causs. con. kreos. lach. sassap. sil. staph. veratr.
 - § 2. As regards simple maculæ and pimples, give:
- a) For freekles (ephelides): Alum. ant. calc. dulc. graph. lyc. mur-ac. puls. sep. sulph.
- b) For acne: 1) Ars. bell. calc. carb-v. hep. lach. sulph. 2) Aur. can. canth. carb-an. caust. cic. krees. led. natr. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. rhus. ruta. sep. veratr.
- o) For some simples in young people, and especially high-livers: 1) Bell. hep. led. n-vom. sulph. 2) Ars. calc. carb-v. lack. n-vom. phos-ac. puls.

- d) For some of drunkards: Kreos. led. n-vom .- Ars. lach. puls.
- e) For acne rosacea: 1) Ars. carb-an. kreos. rhus. ruta. veratr.
- 2) Aur. calc. cann. canth. carb-v. caust. cic. led. lach. sep.
- f) Acne punctata (black pores, comedones): 1) Graph. natr. nitr-ac. selen. sulph. 2) Bell. bry. calc. dig. dros. hep. natr-m. sabin.

§ 3. As regards herpes in the face, give:

- a) For impetigo facialis (humid scurf in the face): 1) Calc. graph. sulph. 2) Ars. cic. lyc. rhus. sep.
 - b) For crusta lactea: 1) Rhus. 2) Calc. sulph. 3) Ars. baryt.
- cic. graph. lyc. merc. sassap. (Viol-tr.???)
- c) For scrofulous (eruption from teething): 1) Merc. sulph. 2) Calc. graph. rhus. sep.
- d) For herpes furfuraceus: 1) Ars. bry. cic. sulph. 2) Anac. merc.
- e) For lupus or impetigo rodens, or herpes exedens scrophulosus:

 1) Ars. bell. hep. merc. sep. sil. staph. sulph.

 2) Cic. graph. natr-m. nitr-ac.
- f) Lupus of the wing of the nose, herpes exedens idiopathicus: 1) Staph. 2) Ars.? aur.? calc.? sep.? sil.? sulph.?
 - g) Psoriasis facialis: 1) Calc. graph. lyc. sep. sulph.
- h) Ulcerated corners of the mouth: 1) Amm. bell. calc. caust. graph. hep. ign. kreos. merc. natr-m. sil. 2) Ant. arn. natr. nitr-ac. phos. scp. sulph. veratr.
- i) Mentagra (herpes of the chin): 1) Ant. cic. graph. sulph. 2) ('arb-v,? clem.? dulc.? kreos.? merc.? sassan.? sep.?
- k) Crusta serpiginosa: 1) Ars. cic. graph. merc. sassap. 2) Calc. baryt. lyc. rhus. (Viol-tr.?)

§ 4. As regards ulcers of the face and lips, give:

- a) For cancerous ulcers: 1) Ars. bell. sil. sulph. 2) Clem. con. hep. merc,
- b) Scrophulous ulcers: 1) Bell. hep. merc. sep. sil. staph. sulph.
- 2) Cic.? graph.? natr-m.? nitr-ac.? sulph-ac.?

§ 5. And lastly, give, as a general rule:

- a) For eraptions on the forehead: Ant. bell. caust. hep. kreos. led. natr-m. phos. phos-ac. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph.
- b) On the temples: Alum. ant. bell. carb-v. caust. lyc. mur-ac. natr-m. sulph. thuj.
 - c) Around the eyes: Ars. con. hep. merc. staph. sulph.
 - d) In the eyebrows: Caust. kal. natr-m. selen. staph.
- e) On the cheeks: Ant. bell. calc. caust. kreos. lach. natr. natr-m. phos. rhus. sep. sil. staph. veratr.

- f) On the nose: Alum. aur. earb-an. earb-v. caust. graph. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos-ac. sep. sil. sulph.
 - g) Around the nose: Ant. caust. natr. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.
- h) On mouth and lips: Ars. bry. calc. caust. krees. natr-m. n-vom. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph.
- i) In the corner of the mouth: Ant. amm. arn. bell. calc. caust. graph. hep. ign. kreos. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sulph. weratr.
- k) On the chin: Ant, bell. caust. con. graph. hep. kal. kreos. lyc. merc. natr-m, rhus. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.
 - § 6. Compare: ERUPTIONS, HERPES, MACULE, ULCERS, &c

ERUPTIONS, HERPETIC.

Principal remedies: 1) Ars. bov. calc. clem. con. dulc. graph. lymerc. oleand. rhus. sassap. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Bry. carb-v. caust. cin. hep. kreos. led. natr. natr-m. petr. ran. staph. zinc.

§ 2. Use more particularly:

- a) For herpes phlyctænoides s. miliaris: 1) Acon. bell. rhus. sil. sulph. 2) Ars. bov. calc. lyc. merc. sep.
- b) For herpes exedens s. phagedenicus, impetigo rodens, lupus. 1) Ars. graph. rhus. sil. sulph. 2) Alum. calc. cic. clcm. con. merc. sep.
- c) Herpes furfuraceus, pityriasis: 1) Ars. bry. calc. kreos. sil. sulph. 2) Dulc. graph. lyc. sep. sulph. 3) Anac. cic. lach. led. merc. natr-m. thuj.
- d) Herpes crustaceus, impetigo: 1) Calc. lyc. sulph. 2) Con. graph. rhus. 3) Ars. cic. dulc. lach. merc. sep. sulph.
- e) Herpes circinnatus: 1) Sep. 2) Natr. natr-m. 3) Calc.? caust.? sulph.?
- f) Herpes squamosus, psoriasis: 1) Ars. clem. dulc. led. magn-c. merc. phos. rhus. sep. sulph. 2) Calc. caust. lyc. graph.
- g) Psoriasis inveterata, herpetic rhagades: 1) Graph, lyc. sep sulph. 2) Calc. hep. merc. puls. rhus. sil.
- h) Lichen: 1) Coccul.? dulc.? 2) Acon.? bry.? cic.? lyc.? mu-ac.? sulph.?

§ 3. As regards subjective symptoms, give:

- a) For burning of the herpes: 1) Ars. carb-v. caust. merc. rhus. sulph. 2) Calc. lyc. hep. puls. sep. staph.
- b) Itching: 1) Ars. calc. caust. clem. merc. rhus. sep. sulph. 2) Bov. con. graph. nitr-ac. cleand. ran. sil. staph.
- c) Stinging or tearing pain of the eruption: Calc. clem. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.

- § 4. Give more particularly:
- a) For yellowish, brown-yellow herpes: Merc. lyc. natr. sep.
- b) Red : Cic. clem. dulc. lyc. magn-c. merc. staph.
- c) Whitish: Ars. bry. graph. lyc. zinc.
- § 5. a) Impetigo, humid herpes: 1) Calc. dulc. graph. kreos. lyc. merc. rhus. sep. 2) Alum. bov. carb-v. caust. phos-ac. staph. sulph.
- b) Dry herpes: 1) Dulc. led. merc. phos. sep. sil. veratr. 2) Baryt. bov. calc. clem. kreos. phos-ac. staph. sulph.
- c) Suppurating: 1) Cic. clem. merc, rhus. sep. 2) Dulc. lyc. natr. sulph.
- d) Readily bleeding: Ars. carb-v. lyc. merc. phos. phos-ac. sil. sulph.
- § 6. For local herpes see: Eruptions in the face, on the lips, chin, pudendum, &c.

Compare: ERUPTIONS, MACULE, ULCERS, &c.

ERYSIPELAS.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. bell. graph. lach. merc. puls. rhus. 2) Arn. ars. bry. calc. camph. canth. carb-an. cham. clem. hep. nutr-ac. phosph. plumb. sil. sulph. 3) Amm. carb-veg. chin. croc. cuphorb. hyos. jod. kal. lyc. sep. stram. thuj.
 - § 2. For simple erysipelas, give: Acon. bell. hep. lach. For erysipelas fugax: 1) Bell. rhus. 2) Graph. puls.

For phlegmonous erysipelas: 1) Bell. graph. hep. merc. puls. rhus.

2) Acon. calc. chin. kal. lyc. nitr-ac. phosph. sulph. thuj.

For scarlet-coloured: 1) Amm. bell. hyos. merc. phosph. 2) Acon. ars. bry. croc. lach. stram. sulph.

For vesicular erysipelas: 1) Rhus. 2) Graph. 3) Ars. bell. hep. lach.

For zona: 1) Rhus. 2) Graph, puls. 3) Ars. merc. sil. sulph.

§ 3. For secondary erysipelas, with ædematous swellings, give: 1) Rhus; or, 2) Ars. chin. kal. merc. sulph.

For herpetic erysipelas, with large ulcerated surfaces: 1) Clem. rhus. 2) Ars. graph. merc. sil. sulph.

For gangrenous erysipelas: 1) Ars. carb-veg. 2) Bell. camph. chin. lach. sabin. ssc.

§ 4. Compare: Swelling, Gangrene, Erysipelas in the lace, Zona, Scarlatina, &c.

124 ERYSIPELAS FACIRI.-EXANTHEMATA, &c.

ERYSIPELAS FACIEI.—Principal remedies: 1) Bell. lach. rhus. 2) Cham. graph. hep. puls. sulph.; or, 3) Acon. camph. eanth. carb-an. carb-veg. euphorb. sep. stram.

Brlladonna: For delirium, stitching headache, furious look, violent thirst, dry tongue, parched lips and other symptoms pointing to an approaching metastasis to the meningeal membranes.

LACHESIS: From the first, or when the cerebral affection did not yield to Bell.—After Lach., Hep. and merc. are sometimes indicated.

RHUS-TOX.: For vesicular erysipelas, or erysipelas of the scalp, generally a specific.

Compare: ERYSIPELAS, SWELLING OF THE CHEEKS.

ERYTHRIASIS.—Acon., given to the mother, is a specific remedy.

EXANTHEMATA, ACUTE.

- § 1. The principal remedies for acute exanthemata (variola, measles, rubeolæ, scarlatina, purple-rash, &c.,) are:
- 1) Acon. bell. bry. coff. merc. phosph. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. amm. baryt. chin. lach. hell. rhus. stram.
- § 2. For the previous inflammatory fever, give: 1) Acon. 2) Bell. bry. coff., and, in general, the remedies indicated for inflammatory fever.
- § 3. For the eruption itself, see the respective heads: RASH, MEASLES, VARIOLA, SCARLATINA, VARICELLA, RUBEOLÆ, &c.

As regards the appearance of the eruption, give:

For maculæ: Acon. amm. bell. bry. phosph. puls.

For rash : Acon. bry. ipec. rhus. val.

For suppurating eruption: 1) Bell. merc. rhus. 2) Ars. ant. puls. sulph. tart. 3) Hyos.

For gangrenous eruption: 1) Ars. carb-veg. 2) Bell. hyos. lach. rhus. sec. sil.

For erysipelatous eruptions: 1) Bell. rhus. 2) Amm. euphorb. phosph. 3) Camph. carb-veg. graph.

§ 4. Suppression of eruption by a cold or other causes, requires:
1) Ars. bry. phosph. puls. stram. sulph. 2) Bell. caust. hell. op. phos-ac.

If the suppression be attended with metastasis to the brain, give:
1) Bell. hell. stram. 2) Ars. arn. phos-ac. puls.

If succeeded by distress of breathing and pain in the chest: Bry. phosph. sulph.

§ 5. Secondary affections require:

- a) Catarrhal affections: Bry. carb-veg. dros. dulc. hyos. ign. n-vom. sev.
- b) Affections of the ear and sense of hearing: Bell. carb-veg. colch, hev, lyc. men, merc. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. sulph.
 - c) Diarrhaa: Chin. merc. puls. sulph. veratr.
 - d) Dropsy: 1) Ars. dig. hell. 2) Arn. bell. phos-ac. seneg. sulph.
 - § 6. Compare: Variola, Measles, Scarlatina, &c.

EXCRESCENCES, FUNGOUS.—Principal remedies: 1) Ars. carb-an. carb-vcg. phosph. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Ant. bell. calc. clem. con. kreos. lach. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. staph. 3) N-vom.? petr.? rhus.? sabin.? tart.? thuj.?

For fungus hæmatodes: 1) Ars. carb-an. phosph. sil. 2) Carb-veg. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. sulph. 3) Calc.? clem? krevs.? n-vom.? rhus.? sabin? tart? thuj.?

The principal remedies are: Calc. and Phosph. at long intervals. For fungus medullaris: 1) Bell. carb-an. phosph. thuj. 2) Sil.? sulph.?

For fungus articulorum: 1) Ant. krees. lach sil. 2) Ars. jod. lyc. phosph. staph. 3) Clem.? petr.? rhus.? salin.? sulph.?

EXERCISE, DREAD OF.—A mere symptom which, in conjunction with other symptoms, generally points to: 1) Ars. bell. chin. lach. natr. natr.m. n-vom. sulph. tart. 2) Acon. calad. caps. chel. dulc. hell. hyos. ign. jod. merc. mez. mur-ac. rut. thuj.

EXHALATION, DEFICIENT.—A symptom which, with the other symptoms that exist with it, generally points to:

1) Acon. bell. calc. cham. chin. colch. dulc. graph. kal. led. lyc. n-mosch. phos. sen. sil. sulph. 2) Amm. arn. ars. cann. caust. coff. hep. hyos. jod. ipec. lach. magn-c. mur-ac. natr. nitr-ac. phos-ac. plat. puls. rhus. sabad. sec. sep. staph. verb. viol-od.

EYES, CONTRACTION OF .- Principal remedies:

1) Agar.? 2) Ant. arn. canth. croc. crotal. squill.—See Oph-THALMIA.

EYES, NEURALGIC PAINS IN THE.

- § 1. For true neuralgic pains, give: 1) Bell. chin. hyos. spig. 2) Asar. caust. guaj. hep. par. phos-ac. plumb. thuj.
 - § 2. As regards the pains, with or without inflammation, give:
 - a) For sensation as if the eyeballs were too large: Bell. spig.

-Asar. caust. guaj. hep. hyos. natr. natr-m. op. par. phos-ac. plumb. sen. tar. thuj.

b) For pains which increase by contact: Bell. chin. hell. hep. sulph .- By motion : Arn. ars bell. bru. calc. cham. chin. hep. led. magn-aust, natr-m. n-vom. phos. ran. spig. sulph .- For boring pains: Bis. calc. hep. kal. natr-m. spig. thuj.—Burning pains: Acon, ars, asar, bell, bry, calc, carb-v, coloc, croc, crotal, suphr. lack. lyc. magn-m. merc. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. rhus. sep. spong. sulph .- Aggravation by turning the eyes : Acon. bry. caps. cupr. lyc, n-vom, puls, rhus, sep. sil, spig .- For aching pains: Arn. bar. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. caust. chin. cin. cupr. graph. ign. lach. lyc. merc. nitr-ac, n-vom. ol-an, puls, rhus, rut. sabad, sep. spig. staph. sulph. veratr. zinc. - Sensation as of a thread being drawn through the eyes: Bry. ign. lach. mur-ac. par. plat. valer.—Sensation as of a foreign body (sand or dust): Acon. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. chin cin, con, graph, ign, merc, natr-m, nitr-ac, phos, puls, spig, sulph, sulph-ac. thug. - Pressing-down pains: Aur. cann. hell. oleand. par. puls.—Pressure from within outward: Acon. asar. bell. bry. cann. canth. caust. con, dros. quaj. ign. led. magn-arct. n-vom. par. puls. ran. rhus. spig. val.—Stitches from within outward: Calc. cocc. dros. natr. sil, sulph .- Pressure from without inward : Agar, anac. aur. bis. chin. phos-ac. spig. zinc .- Stitches from without inward . Arn. bell. phos.—Feeling of coldness in the eyes: Alum. amm. berb. calc. con. kal. lyc. magn-arct. par. plat.—Beating pains: Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. (cham. cocc.) ign. magn-aust. (phos.) petr.-Pinching pains: Uroc. nitr-ac. -Bone-pains in the cavities: Aur. hep. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. phos-ac. rhus. staph. sulph .-Tearing pains: Ars. bell. bry. (cham. chin. colch. con.) kal. led. lyc. magn-c. (merc.) n-vom. (puls.) sen. sil. sulph. zinc.—Scraping pains: Ars. lyc. puls. rhus.—Cutting in the eyes: Bell. calc. canth. coloc. kal. lyc. merc. mur-ac. puls. rhus. spig. sulph. veratr.-Pains as if sore or excoriated: Alum. arn. bar. bry. carb-v. croc. euphr. jod. kal. lyc. magn-aust. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. sep. sil. staph. sulph .- Feeling of heaviness in the eyes: Bell. calc. natr. plat. sep .- Tension in the eyes: Acon. aur. calc. led. lyc. natr-m. phos. sulph-ac. - Stitching pains: Ars. bell. bry. calc. coloc. con. dig. euphr, graph, hep, lyc, merc, nitr-ac, phos, puls, sen, sep, spig, thuy. val. veratr. - Feeling as if bruised: Arn. bry. chin. cupr. hep. lyc. n-vom. rhus, sulph, veratr.

For further details, see: PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF, and CONDITIONS.

EYES, SUPPURATION OF.—Remedies: 1) Caust. euphr. kreos. nitr-ac. 2) Bell. bry. graph.

Compare: OPHTHALMIA.

FALLING OF THE HAIR, ALLOPECIA.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Calo. hep. graph. kal. lyc. nitr-ac. phos-ac. sil. sulph. 2) Aur. bar-c. carb-v. caust. chin. kal. magn. merc. natr-m. sep. staph. zinc.
- § 2. Falling off of the hair after severe acute diseases, requires:

 1) Lyc. hep. sil.; or, 2) Calc. carb-v. natr-m. phos-ac. and sulph.—
 To lying-in females give: Calc. lyc. natr-m. sulph.

If caused by loss of animal fluids (depletion, excesses, &c.) give: Chin. ferr.; and, if caused by frequent sweats, give: Merc.

If caused by long grief, give: Phos-ac. or staph.; or, Caust. graph. ign. lach.

If caused by nervous or hysteric headache, give: 1) Hep. nitrac. 2) Ant. cale, sil. sulph.; or, 3) Aur. phos. sep.

If caused by abuse of Mercury, give: Hep. or carbo-v.; and if by abuse of China, give: Bell. or hep.

§ 3. As regards the condition of the scalp and hair, give for sensitiveness of the scalp: Calc. bar-c. carb-v. chin. hep. natr-m. sil. sulph.

For violent itching of the scalp, especially if in consequence of old suppressed eruptions, give: Graph. kal. lyc. sil. sulph.

For scales on the head: Calc. graph. magn. staph.

For the disposition of the hair to turn gray, give: Graph. lyc. phos-ac. sulph-ac.

For great dryness of the hair: Calc. kal. phos-ac.

When the hair is frequently covered with viscid sweat: Chin. merc.

- § 4. Moreover,—a) when the hair falls off on the sides of the head: 1) Graph. phos. 2) Kal.? zinc.?
 - b) On the sinciput: Ars. natr-m. phos.
 - c) On the vertex : Baryt. graph. lyc. sep. zinc.
 - d) On the occiput: 1) Carb-v. phos. sil. 2) Petr.?
 - e) On the temples: Calc. kal. lyc. natr-m.
 - f) For some places getting bald: 1) Canth. phos. 2) Jod.
 - g) Behind the ears: Phos.
 - § 5. For falling off of the hair on other parts of the body:
 - a) In the eyebrows: Agar. bell. caust. kal.
 - b) Whiskers: Calc. graph. natr-m.
 - c) Moustaches: Kal. natr-m. plumb.
 - d) On the mons veneris: Natr. natr-m. rhus.
 - § 6. Compare: Scaldhead, Nails, Itching of the skin, &c.

FEBRIS HELODES, SUDOR ANGLICUS.—Hahnemann recommends Samb.—The best remedies in my own practice have proved to be Acon. and Bry.; the former sometimes breaks the disease in a few hours.

FEVER, CATARRHAL AND RHEUMATIC.

- § 1. The principal remedies are: 1) Acon. ars. bell. bry. caust. cham. cin. dulc. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph.; also, 2) Arn. camph. coff. ipec. phos. sabad. sang. sil. spig. squill. stann. veratr.
- § 2. For violent acute fever, give: 1) Acon. bell. bry. cham.; or. 2) Ars. coff. ign. merc. vuls. rhus. squill.
- If the fever should be light, or if it abate, use: 1) Chin. dulc. n-vom. puls. rhus.; or, 2) Arn. ipec. phos. seneg. veratr.

For profuse sweats without relief: Bry. chin. merc. sulph.

For violent pains: 1) Acon. ars. cham, coff. ign.; or, 2) Merc. puls. sulph.

- § 3. For catarrhal ailments after fever: 1) Phos. seneg. stann. sulph.; or, 2) Ars. bry. dulc. merc. puls. sil. squill.
- For rheumatic affections: 1) Caust. chin. phos. sil. sulph.; or, 2) Hep. lach.
- § 4. Compare: Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Headache, Ophthalmia, Cough, Toothache, &c.

See likewise: Inflammatory fever, Gastric fever, Typhus, &c.; also: Pleuritis, Influenza, Angina pectoris, &c.

FEVER, GASTRIC AND BILIOUS.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. bell. bry. cham. cocc. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. 2) Ant. coloc. dig. rhus. squill. tars. veratr.; or, 3) Daph. gran ? sulph.
 - § 2. As regards the varieties of fever, give:

When the gastric symptoms are predominant: 1) Ipec. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Ant. bry. cham. cocc. dig. rhus. sulph. tart. veratr.; or, 3) Bell. daph. squill.

When the bilious symptoms: 1) Acon. bry. cham. cin. cocc. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Ars. coloc. daph. drg. gran.? ipec. sulph.

When the mucous symptoms: 1) Bell. chin. dig. merc. puls. rhus.; or, 2) Ars. cham. cin. dulc. ipec. n-vom. rhab. spig. sulph.

When worm symptoms are predominant, give: 1) Cic. cin. merc. sil. spig. sulph.; or, 2) Acon. dig. hyos. n-vom. sabad. stann. stram. teucr. val.

FEBRIS HELODES, SUDOR ANGLICUS.—Hahnemann recommends Samb.—The best remedies in my own practice have proved to be Acon. and Bry.; the former sometimes breaks the disease in a few hours.

FEVER, CATARRHAL AND RHEUMATIC.

- § 1. The principal remedies are: 1) Acon. ars. bell. bry. caust. cham. cin. dulc. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph.; also, 2) Arn. camph. coff. ipec. phos. sabad. sang. sil. spig. squill. stann. veratr.
- § 2. For violent acute fever, give: 1) Acon. bell. bry. cham.; or, 2) Ars. coff. ign. merc. puls. rhus. squill.

If the fever should be light, or if it abate, use: 1) Chin. dulc. n-vom. puls. rhus.; or, 2) Arn. iper. phos. seneg. veratr.

For profuse sweats without relief: Bry. chin. merc. sulph.

For violent pains: 1) Acon. ars. cham, coff. ign.; or, 2) Merc. puls. sulph.

§ 3. For catarrhal ailments after fever: 1) Phos. seneg. stann. sulph.; or, 2) Ars. bry. dulc. merc. puls. sil. squill.

For rheumatic affections: 1) Caust. chim. phos. sil. sulph.; or, 2) Hep. lach.

§ 4. Compare: Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Headache, Ophthalmia, Cough, Toothache, &c.

See likewise: Inflammatory fever, Gastric fever, Typhus, &c.; also: Pleuritis, Influenza, Angina pectoris, &c.

FEVER, GASTRIC AND BILIOUS.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. bell. bry. cham. cocc. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. 2) Ant. coloc. dig. rhus. squill. tars. veratr.; or, 3) Daph. gran ? sulph.
 - § 2. As regards the varieties of fever, give :
- When the gastric symptoms are predominant: 1) Ipec. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Ant. bry. cham. cocc. dig. rhus. sulph. tart. veratr.; or, 3) Bell. daph. squill.

When the bilious symptoms: 1) Acon. bry. cham. cin. cocc. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Ars. coloc. daph. dig. gran.? ipec. sulph.

When the mucous symptoms: 1) Bell. chin. dig. merc. puls. rhus.; or, 2) Ars. cham. cin. dulc. ipec. n-vom. rhab. spig. sulph.

When worm symptoms are predominant, give: 1) Cic. cin. merc. sil. spig. sulph.; or, 2) Acon. dig. hyos. n-vom. sabad. stann. stram. teucr. val.

§ 3. According to the character of these fevers, give :

When inflammatory (inflammatory gastric fever): Bell. bry. cham. mere. puls. tart.—Aconite is only indicated when bilious symptoms are present, never by purely gastric symptoms.

When the character of the fever is typhoid, use: 1) Bell. bry. cocc. rhus. veratr.; or, 2) Ars. carb-v. chin. hyos., &c.

When putrid, use: Ars. carb-v. chin. merc. mur-ac. phos-ac. rhus sulph. sulph-ac.

See: Inflammatory fever, Typhus.

§ 4. As respects causes, give:

- a) For gastric fever arising from indigestion: 1) Ipec. puls.; or, 2) Ant. bry. n-vom. sulph. tart.
- b) From a cold: Acon. bell. bry. cham. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph.
- c) From swallowing cold water, ice or acids: 1) Ars. puls.; or, 2) Natr-m. sulph. sulph-ac. lach.
- d) From chagrin or anger: 1) Cham. coloc.; or, 2) Acon. bry. chin. n-vom. staph.—If the patient had used much chamomile-tea, give Puls.

§ 5. Particular indications:

ACONITE: When bilious symptoms prevail, such as: Yellow coating on the tongue, bitter taste in the mouth and of food and drink, except water; burning thirst; bitter eructations, bitter, greenish or slimy vomiting (vomiting of ascarides); distention of the hypochondria; painfulness of the region of the liver, with stitches and pressure; suppressed stool, or small frequent stools with tenesmus; red, scanty urine; dry heat with full frequent pulse, sleeplessness and restlessness; moaning, quarrelsome, vehement disposition. (Compare: Bry. cham.)

BELLADONNA: The tongue is coated yellowish or white, thick coating; aversion to drink and food, sour taste of the mouth and rye-bread; vomiting of sour, bitter or slimy substances; slimy diarrhoa; dry heat, especially about the head, with thirst, alternating with chills; anguish, restlessness, suspicious or whimsical mood, violent headache as if everything would fall out at the forehead; dry mouth; difficult deglutition; sopor in the day-time, sleepless nights, &c. (Compare: Cham. and Merc.)

BRYONIA: Dry, brownish-yellow tongue; putrid smell from the mouth; bitter taste, especially after sleeping, or pappy, insipid or foul taste; great desire for wine, sour drinks, or coffee, with aversion to solid food; nausea, accumulation of mucus in the stomach, frequent desire to vomit, or real vomiting of bile, especially after drinking; stitches in the head, in the pit of the stomach or side, in the extremities, especially when coughing or walking; pressure

VERATRUM: Great debility after an evacuation, with fainting turns; yellowish colour of the skin; dry tongue or tongue coated yellowish or brownish, &c.

§ 7. For more details, see: Gastric Derangements, Inflammatory fever. Typhus. Catarrhal fever. &c.

FEVER, HECTIC.

- § 1. Principal remedies: Ars. calc. chin. cocc. ipec. phos. phos-ac. sil. sulph.; also, Bell. con. cupr. dig. hell. ign. jod. kal. lach. lyc. merc. n-vom. puls. sep. stann. staph. veratr. zinc.
- § 2. For slow nervous fever, give: Ars. chin. cocc. merc. mosch. n-vom. phos-ac. staph. veratr.

Hectic fevers attended with local chronic inflammations, suppurations, &c., require the remedies which correspond to the respective organic affections, principally: 1) Ars. calc. chin. cocc. ipec. phos. sil. sulph.; or. 2) Bell. canth. hep. lach. luc. merc. puls.

Hectic fevers caused by emotions, long grief, homesickness, &c., require: Phos-ac. staph.; or, Ign. lach. merc., and even Ars. graph.

If caused by debilitating loss of animal fluids, by depletion, sexual excesses, &c., give: 1) Chin. n-vom. phos-ac. sulph.; or, 2) Culc. cin. lach. staph. &c.

If coming after severe acute diseases, such as typhus, cholera, &c., give: 1) Cocc. hell. hyos. phos-ac.; or, 2) Ars. chin. veratr.

Hectic fevers may likewise result from dyscrasia (scrophula, syphilis, &c.), or from abuse of medicinal substances, or from slow poisoning, in which case give the antidotes indicated under these respective heads.

§ 3. Particular indications:

ARSENICUM: Great emaciation with debility and palpitation of the heart; night-sweats, with hot and dry skin in the day-time; thirst, obliging one to drink frequently, but little at one time; restless sleep, unrefreshing, disturbed by sudden starting; constant desire to lie down; irritable and strange mood; loss of appetite, with weak digestion, &c.

('ALCAREA: Constant heat with little thirst, or frequent paroxysms of flushes of heat, with anguish and palpitation of the heart, or constant shuddering, especially in the evening, with red cheeks; withering, dry skin; emaciation, debility with listlessness; loss of appetite; paroxysms of anguish, in the evening; dry

and short cough; great desire to be magnetised; great prostration after talking; sweat breaking out easily; great apprehensions about one's health; slow, weak digestion; night-sweats, &c.

CHINA: Pale complexion and sunken cheeks and eyes; great listlessness; dry and flaccid skin; sleeplessness, or restless sleep, unrefreshing, with anxious dreams; loss of appetite with desire for dainties; or great hunger, even voracious, with weak digestion; ill-humour, malaise, distended abdomen and other ailments after eating; frequent sweats, especially at night; frequent diarrhæic stools, even with discharge of undigested food.

COCCULUS: Great debility and trembling after the least exertion; frequent flushes of heat, especially in the face; blue margins around the eyes; dry mouth; loss of appetite; oppression of the chest with orgasm of the blood, and anguish; great sadness; sudden starting from sleep, and anxious dreams; frequent nausea; sweat easily breaks out during motion; bland temper.

IPECACUANHA: Dry and extremely troublesome heat, especially in the evening, with thirst; great restlessness, burning in the palms of the hands and night-sweats; parchment-like skin; desire for dainties only; very listless; out of breath after the least motion. &c.

PHOSPHORUS: Dry cough with short and oppressed breathing; chilliness towards evening, followed by dry heat; debilitating diarrhaa; exhausting clanmy night-sweats; emaciation, debility, &c.

PHOSPHORIC ACID: Sad, oppressed mood; taciturn, listless; the hair turns gray; febrile heat in the evening, with anguish and accelerated pulse; debilitating sweats, in the morning, &c.

SILICEA: Pale, livid complexion, dry, short cough; emaciation; loss of appetite; shortness of breath; debility, especially in the joints; febrile heat in the evening or morning, &c.

SULPRUR: Febrile heat, especially towards evening, with sharply circumscribed redness of the cheeks (especially the left cheek); dry skin, with thirst; thin, pale face; dry or diarrhocic and slimy stools; short, oppressed breathing; palpitation of the heart; sweat towards morning; debility, tired feeling in the limbs, with heaviness, dry cough, &c.

Compare: PULMONARY PHTHISIS, LARYNGEAL PHTHISIS, TUBERCLES, &c.

FEVERS, INFLAMMATORY, SYNOCHA, SYNOCHUS, &c.

§ 1. The principal remedies for inflammatory fevers, or acute fevers with local inflammations, are: 1) Acon. bell. bry. hyos. m^{*}rc. n^{*}vom. phos. puls. rhus. 2) Ars. cann. cham. kal. lyc. nitr. sulph. veratr. 3) Chin. chinin. coccul. coloc. coff. hep. ipec. lach. mez. natr-m. nitr-ac. op. phos. sec. sep.

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stomach; constipation; bruised feeling in the limbs; vehement, irritable mood. (Compare: Bry. and Cham.)

§ 6. Of other remedies, use:

ARSENICUM: For burning heat at night, with burning in the veins; sleeplessness with great restlessness and tossing about; anguish, with despair and dread of death; great debility and necessity to lie down.

CHINA: Heat, dry mouth, parched and burning lips, red face, delirium, chill as soon as the patient uncovers himself ever so little; debility and pains in the limbs.

COFFEA: Suitable to children: for great restlessness, tossing

about, nervousness, screams, weeping.

HYOSCYAMUS: Violent delirium, sleeplessness from nervous excitement, subsultus tendinum, grasping at flocks; red and hot face; red, staring, and sparkling eyes.

LYCOPODIUM: Circumscribed redness of the cheeks, cerebral irritation, debility, dry and red tongue; constipation, ill humour

after sleeping, screams, headstrongness and grumbling.

PULSATILIA: Dry heat at night, especially in the face, with heat and redness of one cheek; delirium; whining mood; no thirst, or else unquenchable thirst; tongue covered with white mucus; painfulness of the pit of the stomach; bitter taste, diarrhæic, slimy stools.

RHUS-T.: Great heat, anguish, dry skin, stupifying headache, delirium with desire to escape; red, burning face; red, dry and rough tongue; debility; grasping at flocks.

SULPHUR: Frequently useful for the ailments remaining after

the use of Acon. bell. or bry.

Compare: GASTRIC FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, HECTIC FEVER, TYPHUS, and all the local inflammations.

FEVER, PUERPERAL.

The best remedies are: 1) Acon. bell. bry. cham. coff. coloc. n-vom. rhus.; or, 2) Arn. ars. hyos. ipec. lam. merc. plat. puls. sec. stram. veratr.

ACONITUM: Violent fever, with dry and burning heat, violent, burning thirst and desire for cold drinks; red and hot face, short breath, difficult and sighing breathing; distended abdomen and sensitive to contact; periodical cutting pains through the whole abdomen; scanty, bleeding and fetid lochia. (After Acon. use Bell. or bry.)

BELLADONNA: Distended abdomen, with stitching and digging pains; violent spasmodic colic, as if part of the intestines were grasped with claws, or painful pressing downwards towards the sexual organs; the abdomen is sensitive to contact; chills in some

parts, heat in others, or else burning heat, especially about the face and head, with red face and eyes; aching in the forehead, with throbbing of the carotids; dry mouth with red tongue and thirst; difficult deglutition with spasms of the fauces; sleeplessness with tossing about; or sopor, with furibond delirium or other cerebral symptoms; the lochia are scanty, watery and slimy; or metrorrhagia, with coagulated, fetid blood; the breasts are swollen and inflamed or else flaccid and without milk; constipation, or diarrheic, slimy stools. (If Bell. be insufficient, try Huoscuam.)

BRYONIA: Distended abdomen, sensitive to contact and motion; constipation; stitching pains in the abdomen, worse by pressure; violent fever, with burning heat of the whole abdomen; burning thirst with desire for cold drinks; irritable temper, vehement, or apprehensive dread of the future, fears about one's recovery.

CHAMOMILLA: The breasts are flaccid and empty, with metastasis of the milk to the abdominal organs and whitish diarrhoa; rather scanty lochia; distended abdomen, sensitive to contact; colic-like labour-pains; general heat with red face, and great thirst; aggravation at night, with subsequent sweat; great restlessness; impatience, nervousness; especially indicated when the fever was caused by a fit of anger, or by a cold.

COFFEA: Great nervousness and sensitiveness to the least pain. COLOCYNTHIS: Cham. having been insufficient, and the disease being caused by violent chagrin, there is: delirium alternating with sopor; hot head, red face, glistening eyes, dry heat, hard, full and hurried pulse.

NUX-VOMICA: Sudden suppression of the lochia; feeling of heaviness and burning in the sexual organs and abdomen; or else the lochia are too profuse, with violent pains in the small of the back; ischuria and burning when urinating; constipation; nausea, desire to vomit, or actual vomiting; red face; rheumatic or spasmodic pains in the thighs and legs, with going to sleep of these parts; dulness of the head, or beating and pressure in the head, with vertigo, obscuration of sight, ringing in the ears, and fainting turns.

RHUS-TOX.: Great nervousness, the least contradiction aggravates the symptoms, the white lochia again assume a bloody tinge, with discharge of clots of blood.

Compare: Peritonitis, Metritis, Inflammatory Fevers, Typhus, Diseases of Lying-in females, &c.

FEVERS, INTERMITTENT.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Ars. chin. ign. ipec. lach. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Acon. ant. arn. bell. bry. calc.

caps. carb-veg. cham. cin. ferr. op. veratr. 3) Canth. coco. coff. dros. hsp. hyos. men merc. mez. n-mosch. sabad. samb. sep. staph. thuj. val. 4) Ang. cupr. hell. kal. lam. phosph.

- § 2. a) For marsh-intermittent fevers: 1) Ars. chin. ipec. 2) Arn. carb-veg. cin. ferr. natr-m. rhus. veratr.
- b) For fevers prevailing in damp and cold seasons: Calc. carbveg. chin. lach. n-mosch. puls. rhus. sulph. veratr.
- c) For fevers prevailing in spring and summer, or in the warm seasons generally: 1) Ars. bell. calc. caps. cin. ipec. lach. sulph. veratr. 2) Ant. bry. carb-veg. natr-m. n-vom. puls. thuj.
 - d) For the fall-intermittent: Bry. chin. n-vom. rhus. veratr.
- e) For mismanaged intermittent fevers, by large doses of Quinine: 1) Arn. ars. bell. ferr. ipec. lach. puls. veratr. 2) Calc. caps. carb-veg. cin. merc. natr-m. n-mosch. n-vom. sep. sulph.
- § 3. a) For fevers with simple type: 1) Arn. ars. bell. bry. carb-veg. chin. cin. hyos. ign. ipec. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph. veratr. 2) Acon. ant. calc. caps. cham. cocc. coff. dros. ferr. hep. men. merc. mez. n-mosch. op. sabad. samb. sep. staph. thuj. val.
- b) For fevers with double type: Ars. bell. chin. dulc. graph. n-mosch. puls. rhus. stram.
- c) For quotidian fevers: 1) Acon. ars. bell. bry. caps. carb-vcg. chin. cic. ign. ipec. lach. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. stram. sulph. veratr. 2) Alum. calc. con. diad. graph. petr. sabad. veratr.
- d) For tertian fevers: 1) Ars. bell. bry. canth. carb-veg. chin. ipec. n-vom. puls. rhus. 2) Ant. arn. calc. caps. cham. cic. dros. dulc. lach. lyc. mez. natr-m. n-mosch. n-vom. rhus. sabad. staph. veratr.
- e) For quartan fevers: 1) Ars. puls. veratr. 2) Acon. arn. carb-veg. clem. hyos. ign. jod. lyc. n-mosch. puls. sabad.
 - f) For fevers that come on every fortnight: Ars.
 - g) Every year: Ars. carb-veg. lach.
 - § 4. As regards the period when the fever sets in, give:
- a) For evening-fevers: 1) Arn. ars. bell. bry. carb-veg. lach. nitr-ac. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Acon. alum. calc. carb-an. carb-veg. dulc. graph. iyn. ipec. led. lyc. merc. n-vom. petr. sabad. sep. staph.
- b) For night-fevers: 1) Bell. carb-veg. cham. merc. n-vom. rhus. veratr. 2) Amm-m. ars. baryt. borax. calc. caps. carb-an. caust. hell. hep. nitr-ac. phos. puls. sep. squill. staph. stram. eulph. thuj.
- c) For morning-fevers: 1) Arn. bell. bry. calc. cham. lach. natr-m. n-vom. sabad. staph. veratr. 2) Ars. carb-veg. chin.

con. graph. guaj. hep. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. sep. sil. spig. spong. sulph. zinc.

§ 5. As regards the relation of the stages, give:

a) For fevers where the chill and coldness prevail either entirely or partially: 1) Bry. canth. caps. chin. n-vom. puls. sabad. verair. 2) Coff. diad. hyos. ipec. petr. phosph. ruta. staph.

b) When there are only chill and heat, but no sweat: 1) Arn. ars. bell. bry. carb-veg. cham. dulc. ign. ipec. nitr-ac. n-vom. rhus. sulph. 2) Acon. caps. carb-an. hell. byc. merc. phosph. phos-ac. puls. sabad. sep. spig. sulph. tart. val.

c) When there are only chilliness and sweat, but no heat: 1) Caust. magn-aust. puls. rhus. veratr. 2) Amm-m. ars. bry. carb-

am, lyc. sabad. sulph, thui,

d) For mere heat, with little or no chill and sweat: 1) Acon. bell. bry. ipec. n-vom. sabad. sil. val. veratr. 2) Ars. calc. coff. coloc. dulc. lach. lyc. op. phosph. puls. staph. sulph.

e) For heat and sweat without chill: 1) Ars. caps. carb-veg. cham. coff. led. n-vom. op. phosph. rhus. stram. 2) Acon. amm-m. bell. bry. carb-an. chin. cin. hell. hep. ign. ipec. puls. sabad. spig. staph. tart. val. veratr.

f) When the sweat prevails: 1) Bell. bry. calc. chin. hep. merc. rhus. samb. sep. sulph. veratr. 2) Acon. ars. carb-veg. graph. natrm. vuls.

g) When chill, heat and sweat exist in the same degree: 1) Acon. ars. bell. bry. caps. cham. graph. ign. ipec. rhus. sahad. spong. veratr. 2) Chin. cin. hell. hep. lyc. magn-aust. nutr-ac. n-vom. phosph. puls. sahin. staph. sulph.

· § 6. As regards the succession of the symptoms, give;

a) When the chill comes first, then the heat: 1) Acon. arn. bell. cin. hep. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. spig. sulph. 2) Bry. caps. carb-veg. chin. dros. hyos. ign. ipec. natr-m. nitr. petr. phosph. phos-ac. sabad. veratr.

b) When the heat comes first, then the chill: 1) Bry. calc. caps.

n-vom. sulph. 2) Bell. lyc. puls. sep. staph.

c) When heat and chilliness alternate: 1) Ars. bry. calc. chin. merc. n-vom. 2) Asar. baryt. bell. cocc. lyc. natr-m. phosph. phos-

ac. sabad. sil. spig. sulph. veratr.

d) When heat and chilliness exist simultaneously: 1) Acon. ars. bell. calc. cham. hell. ign. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. 2) Anac. asar. bry. chin. ipec. lyc. nitr-ac. oleand. rhab. sabad. spig. sulph. veratr.—External heat, internal chill. Acon. ars. bell. calc. coff. ign. lach. lyc. men. nitr. n-vom. phosph. sep. sil. squill. sulph.—Internal heat, external chill: Arn. bry. chin. hell. merc. mosch. phos-ac. puls. rhus. sabad. spong. stann. veratr.

e) Sweat and chill coming on simultaneously: 1) Lyc. puls.

sabab. sulph. 2) Ars. calc. led. n-vom. thuj.—Sweat after the chill, no heat: 1) Carb-an. caust. lyc. rhus. thuj. veratr. 2) Bry. caps. lyc. magn-aust. sabad.

f) Sweat and heat together: 1) Bell. caps. cham. hep. n-vom. op. rhus. 2) Acon. bry. chin. cin. hell. ign. ipec. merc. phosph.

sabad. spig. staph. val. veratr.

g) Sweat after the heat: 1) Ars. cham. ign. ipec. rhus. veratr. 2) Bry. varb-veg. chin. cin. coff. graph. hep. lyc. nitr-ac. op. puls. spong. staph. sulph.

§ 7. As regards the thirst, give :

- a) For thirst before the paroxysm: Arn. chin. puls.—During the chill: 1) Acon. bry. caps. carb-veg. cham. cin. ign. natr-m. n-vom. rhus. veratr. 2) Ant. arn. ars. calc. chin. hrp. ipec. kal. natr. sulph.—After the chill or before the heat: Ars. chin. dros. puls. sabad. thuj.
- b) Thirst and heat together: 1) Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. hep. hyos. lach. merc. natr-m. rhus. sec. sulph. 2) Caps. chin. n-vom. puls. sil. val. veratr.—No thirst during the heat: 1) Ars. camph. caps. carb-veg. chel. chin. hell. ign. ipec. men. merc. n-mosch. sabad. 2) Bell. lach. n-vom. puls. rhus. samb. sep. spig. sulph. veratr.
- c) Thirst after the heat: Amm-m. chin. n-vom. op. puls. tart.—
 Thirst during sweat: Ars. cham. chin. hep. merc. natr. natr-m.
 puls. rhus. stram, veratr.—Thirst after the sweat: Lyc. n-vom.
 sabad.

§ 8. As regards secondary symptoms, give:

a) For pains in the limbs: Ars. chin. hell. ign. natr-m. nvom. rhod. rhus. veratr.-For great debility: Ars. chin. ferr. huos, lach, luc, merc, natr-m, n-vom, phos-ac, rhus,-For dropsical symptoms: Ars. chin. ferr. hell. stram .- For sopor or drowsiness: Bell. carb-veg. hell. hyos. lach. op. puls. rhus. tart .-For great nervous and mental excitement: Acon. ars. bell. bry. cham. coff. ign. lyc. n-vom. puls .- For tendency of blood to the head (with vertigo, delirium, stupor, &c.): Acon. bell. bry. camph. carb-veg. coloc. hyos. lach. n-vom. op. puls. rhus. stram. val.-Violent headache: Arn. ars. bell. chin. ign. lach. lyc. mez. natrm. n-vom. phos. puls. rhod. rhus. sep. spig.—Gastric symptoms: Ant. ars. asa. bell. bry. cham. chin. dig. ign. ipec. natr-m. n-vom. puls. stram. sulph. tart.—Diarrhæa : Arn. ars. cham. chin. coloc. ipec. phos. phos-ac. puls. rhus. veratr.-Constipation: Ars. bry. calc. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. veratr.-Liver-complaint: Ars. chin, merc. n-vom .- Affections of the spleen: Ars. cap. cham. chin. mez. n-vom.—Catarrhal symptoms (cough, &c.): Acon. bell. bry, chin, con, hep, kreos, lach, merc, n-vom, puls, rhus, sahad. spig. sulph.—Oppression of the chest and distress of breathing: Acon. ant. arn. ars. bry. chin. ferr. hep. ipec. lach. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph.

And when these secondary symptoms set in principally before the paroxysms, give: 1) Arn. ars. carb-v. chin. ipec. natr-m. puls. rhus. 2) Bell. calc. cin. hep. ign. n-vom. phos. spong. sulph.

If during the chill: 1) Are. bry. caps. chin. hep. ign. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. veratr. 2) Arn. calc. carb-v. cin. hell. ipec. lach. merc. mez. n-mosch. sabad. sep.

If during the heat: 1) Acon. ars. bell. carb-v. cham. ign. natr-m. n-vom. op. puls. rhus. 2) Bry. calc. caps. chin. coff. dros. hyos. ipec. lach. merc. op. phos-ac. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.

If during the sweat: Acon. ars. bry. cham. lach. merc. natr. n-vom, op. phos. puls. rhus, sep. sulph. veratr. zinc.

If after the paroxysm is over: Ars. bry. carb-v. cic. coff. ign. lach. lyc. n-vom. plumb. puls. rhus. sabad. sil.

- § 9. As regards the pulse (a very imperfect indication in fever and ague) give:
- a) For intermittent pulse: Ars. chin. dig. lach. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. op. phos-ac. sec.—For apparently wanting, imperceptible pulse: Acon. ars. carb-v. con. cupr. hyos. op. sec. sil. stram. tart. veratr.—Hard pulse: Acon. bell. bry. canth. hyos. jod. n-vom. phos. plumb. stram. sulph.—Small pulse: Acon. ars. bell. camph. canth. clem. cupr. dig. hyos. lach. laur. merc. n-vom. op. phos. plumb. sec. sil. stram. veratr.—Slow pulse: Bell. camph. chin. con. cupr. dig. laur. merc. op. phos. plumb. puls. rhod. rhus. samb. sec. veratr.—Hurried pulse: Acon. ars. bell. bry. coloc. hyos. jod. merc. phos. puls. sec. sil. spong. sulph.—Irregular pulse: Acon. ant. ars. bry. chin. dig. hep. kal. lach. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos-ac. rhus. sec. spig. stram. val.—Full pulse: Acon. bell. bry. camph. coloc. ferr. hyos. lach. n-vom. op. phos. puls. samb. sec. sep. spong. stram. sulph. tart.—Soft pulse: Carb-v. chin. cupr. jod. plumb: stram. veratr.—Tremulous pulse: Ars. cic. con. merc. rhus. spig. stram. tart.

§ 10. Symptomatic indications:

ARSENICUM: Chill and heat set in simultaneously, or alternate with each other, or internal chilliness and external heat, or vice versa; also: Burning heat, as if boiling water were flowing through the veins; no sweat, or sweat long after the heat and especially at the commencement of sleep; or little heat and chilliness, and when the chill is accompanied with: pains in the limbs, anguish, uneasiness, flushes of heat when talking or stirring ever so little; oppression of the chest, pulmonary spasms, headache, &c.; during the heat: Restlessness, pressure in the forehead, vertigo or even delirium; during the sweat: buzzing in

the ears; after or during the fever, generally: great debility, vertigo, painfulness of the liver or spleen; nausea; disposition to vomit, violent pains in the stomach; ulcerated corners of the mouth, bitter mouth, trembling, great anguish in the præcordial region, lameness of the extremities, or violent pains; tendency to dropsy. (Compare: Chin. ferr. ipec. veratr.)

CHINA: Nausea, canine hunger, headache, anguish, palpitation of the heart or other ailment previous to the paroxysm: Thirst, generally before or after the chill and heat, or during the sweat, or during the whole of the paroxysm, or during the apyrexia; chill alternating with heat, or the heat sets in long after the chill; no thirst, tendency of the blood to the head, headache, pale face during the chill, dry and burning mouth and lips, red face and canine hunger during the heat; great debility during or after the paroxysm; uneasy sleep, yellow complexion; drowsy after a meal, pains in the liver and spleen, bilious or dropsical symptoms, painfulness or swelling of the liver and spleen, &c.

IGNATIA: Thirst only during the chill; chill moderated by external heat; external heat with partial internal shuddering; nausea and vomiting; pale colour of the skin and pains in the back during the chill; no thirst, headache, vertigo, delirium, pale face, or else alternately pale and red, or only one cheek red, during the heat; headache, pain in the pit of the stomach; great languor, deep sleep with stertorous breathing, after or during the fever; eruption on the lips and in the corners of the mouth, nettle-rash, &c.

IPECACUANHA: Much chilliness with little heat, or much heat and little chilliness; the chill is increased by external heat; no thirst or but little during the chill, violent thirst during the heat; previous to or between the paroxysms: nausea, vomiting and other gastric symptoms, with clean or coated tongue and oppression of the chest.—Even if Ipec. should not be exactly indicated, yet it is very apt to effect a favourable change, so that Arn. chin. ign. nux-v., or Ars. carb-veg. or cin. will complete the cure.

LACHESIS: Chills after a meal or in the afternoon, with violent pains in the limbs and pleuritic stitches, oppression of the chest and convulsive motions; violent headache during the heat; delirium, burning thirst, red face, restlessness, internal shudderings during the heat, livid complexion, delility, prostration between the paroxysms, heat, especially at night; sweat after the heat, the fever is easily excited by eating sour things.

NATRUM MURIATICUM: Constant chilliness; heat with stupefaction, obscuration of sight, vertigo, red face; violent headache during the heat, bone-pains, yellowish complexion, debility, ulcerated corners of the mouth, thirst during the chill and especially during the heat; dry tongue; painful sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach to contact; bitter taste and no appetite.

NUX-VOMICA: Great debility from the commencement, then chill and heat; or heat first, then chill; or external heat and internal chill, or vice versa; constant desire to be covered, even during the heat and sweat; during the chill, the skin, hands, feet and face are blue; cold, or pleuritic stitches, stitches in the abdomen, pains in the back and small of the back, or drawing in the limbs; during the heat: headache, buzzing in the ears, distress in the chest, heat about the head and face, red cheeks and thirst during the chill and heat; gastric or bilious symptoms, vertigo, anguish and constipation. Is frequently suitable after Ipec. (Compare Ars. bru. chin. ign. and puls.)

PULSATILIA: No thirst during the fever, or thirst only during the heat; or chill and heat simultaneously, with thirst; aggravation in the afternoon and evening; headache, anguish, and oppression during the chill; during the heat: red and bloated face, sweat in the face, shuddering as soon as the patient uncovers himself, or only red cheeks; or, between the paroxysms: gastric or bilious symptoms, bitter mouth, slimy, bilious or sour vomiting, diarrhea or constipation, oppression of the chest, moist cough or headache. Is frequently suitable after Lachesis, or when the fever comes on again after overloading the stomach ever so little. (Compare Cin. ign. nux-v., or Ant. and cham.)

RHUS-TOX.: Chill and heat together, the paraxysms generally in the evening or at night, sweat after midnight or towards morning; during the chill: pains in the limbs, headache, vertigo, toothache; during or between the paroxysms: convulsive twitching of the limbs, nettle-rash, colic, diarrhæa and gastric affections; jaundice, sleeplessness with tossing about, thirst at night, palpitation of the heart with anguish and pressure in the pit of the stomach. (Compare Ars. ign. nux-v. puls.)

§ 11. Moreover, we require to use:

ACONITUM: For violent heat and chill; heat, especially about the head and face, with red cheeks; anguish, palpitation of the heart, pleuritic stitches; whining, lamenting mood, ill humour, or sadness, despondency, dread of death.

Antimonium: Little thirst, coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, eructations, nausea, loathing, vomiting, and other gastric ailments, colic, tension and pressure in the region of the stomach, constipation or diarrhea.

ARNICA: Chill in the evening; thirst, even before the chill; bone-pains before the attack; during the fever: constant desire to change one's position; apathy; pains in the stomach, no appearance.

tite, aversion to meat during the apyrexia; yellow colour of the skin, bitter taste in the mouth, listlessness. Suitable after Ipec.

BELLADONNA: Violent headache with stupefaction; much heat and slight chill, or vice versa; some parts are cold, others warm; heat with red face and throbbing of the carotids; no thirst, or else a good deal; irritable, whining mood.

BRYONIA: Coldness prevails, chill, with red cheeks, heat about the head, and yawning; or the heat prevails, with subsequent chilliness, or pleuritic stitches; headache and vertigo during the heat (or before the chill), coated tongue; bitter taste, aversion to food, nausea, desire to vomit, or vomiting; a good deal of thirst, constipation or diarrhea.

CALCAREA: Heat in the face, then chill; or heat in the face with cold hands; or alternate chill and heat; or external chill with internal heat; vertigo; heaviness of the head and limbs; stretching, pains in the small of the back, restlessness.

CAPSICUM: Thirst during the chill, or during the whole fever; chill, then burning heat; much mucus in the mouth, throat and stomach; diarrhea, with slimy and burning evacuations; ill humour, anguish and stupefaction, increasing with the chill.

CARBO-VEG.: Chill in the evening or at night; thirst only during the chill; copious sweat with subsequent chill; rheumatic pain in the teeth and limbs before or during the fever; vertigo, nauses, and red face during the heat.

CHAMOMILLA: Pressure in the pit of the stomach, hot sweat on the forehead; despair, tossing about, or bilious vomiting, diarrhœa and colic; thirst, heat and sweat prevailing.

CINA: Vomiting and canine hunger before, during or after the paroxysms; thirst only during the chill or heat; pale face during the whole of the paroxysm; frequent tickling in the nose; dilated pupils; emaciation.

FERRUM: Chill with thirst and headache, orgasm of the blood, swelling of the cutaneous veins; tendency of the blood to the head; cedema of the face, especially round the eyes; vomiting of the ingesta; short breath, debility.

OPTUM: Sleep during the heat and even chill; stertorous breathing with the mouth open; convulsive twitchings; warm sweat; suppression of the secretions. Suitable to old people and children.

VERATRUM: External chill and cold sweat, or internal heat with dark-red urine, delirium and red face; or chill with nausea, vertigo, pains in the small of the back and back; or chill, alternating with heat; constipation; or vomiting with diarrhœa; thirst during the chill and heat.

§ 12. Consider moreover:

CANTHARIS: When the urinary passages are involved.

COCCULUS: Nervousness, spasmodic symptoms, cardialgia, constipation.

COFFEA: Very sensitive and nervous, even with mild fever; heat with thirst, red face, lively mood; sweat with thirst, soft stools or diarrhea; colic with shuddering, restlessness, tossing about.

DROSERA: Violent chilliness with cold face; icy-cold hands and feet; nausea, bilious vomiting; headache, spasmodic cough during the heat; gastric symptoms during the apyrexis.

HEPAR: Fever with coryza, cough, distress in the chest; or chill with thirst, preceded by bitter taste, followed by heat and sleep.

HYOSCYAMUS: Chills or heat, cough at night, or even epileptic attacks.

MENYANTHES: Chill, shuddering, chilliness in the abdomen.

MERCURIUS: Heat and chill; heat with anguish and thirst;

sour or fetid sweat, with palpitation of the heart.

MEZEREUM: Chill, coldness, especially, of the hands and feet, or violent heat; great thirst; headache, pale face; painfulness, swelling and hardness of the spleen; debility, sensitiveness to cold air.

NUX-MOSCHATA: Little thirst during the heat; desire to sleep,

white tongue, rattling, bloody expectoration.

SABADILLA: Chill with little thirst, or no thirst; dry, spasmodic cough, tearing pains in the bones during the chill; delirium, sleep, stretching during the heat.

SAMBUCUS: Sweat, or great heat, without thirst.

SEPIA: Chill with thirst, pains in the limbs, icy cold hands and feet, deadness of the fingers.

STAPHYSAGRIA: Fever in the evening, with chill, scorbutic affections and nocturnal heat.

SULPHUR: Fever from suppressed itch, with chills every evening, heat and sweat towards morning; fever with palpitation of the heart, violent thirst, even before the chill.

THUJA: Chill with cold trembling, externally and internally, with or without thirst; then sweat without previous heat.

VALERIANA: No chill, but great heat and thirst, and dulness of the head.

FEVER, YELLOW.—We know of one case cured by Crotalus.—(Aconite is probably the only specific for this disease "Hempel.")—Try: 1) Arn. ars. carb-veg. 2) Amm. bry. rhus. 3) Bell. chin. ipec. merc. n-vom.

FISH-POISON, ICHTHYOTOXICON.—For poisoning with muscles, "Hering" recommends powdered charcoal with molasses or sugar-water; afterwards smell of camphor, and drink $\it black$ $\it coffee$.

For poisoning with fish, take powdered charcoal mixed with brandy; if this, and black coffee, should not be sufficient, drink sugar-water, very sweet.—If this should not help, drink a quantity of half vinegar and water.

If this poisoning should be followed by scarlet-redness on the skin, with swelling of the face and hands, sore throat, &c., take Bell. or cap.

FISTULA LACHRYMALIS.—Principal remedies: 1) Bell. calc. chel. puls. ruta. 2) Bry. natr. natr-m. petr. phosph. sil. stann. staph. sulph.

Compare: ULCERS and OPHTHALMIA.

FISTULA RECTI.—Give: Calc. caust. sil and sulph.—Compare: Ulcers, FISTULOUS.

FISTULA URINARIA.—Give: Ars. calc. carb-an. sil. sulph. Compare: Ulcers, Gonorrhea, and Urinary Difficulties.

FONTANELLES, OF INFANTS, RETARDED CLOSING OF.—Give: Calc. or sil. Sulph.

FORMICATION.—Generally arising from paralysis of the nerves which ramify through the affected part. Principal remedies: 1) Baryt, carb-veg. rhodod. secal. sulph. 2) Aur. borax. lycop. magnes-m. natr. phos-ac. platin. sabad. staph. 3) Cann. lauroc. mur-ac. phosph. rhus. silic. zinc.

FUNGUS ARTICULORUM.—Principal remedies for this deposit in the cellular tissue, are: 1) Ant. sil. 2) Ars. con. krcos. jod. lach. lyc. petr. phosph. staph. sulph.

GANGRENE.—§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Ars. chin. lach. sil. 2) Asa. bell. euph. hell. plumb. sabin. sec. squill. 3) Acon. con. merc. ran. sulph. sulph-ac. tart.

§ 2. For humid gangrene: Chin. hell. squill.

Hot gangrene: 1) Sabin. sec. 2) Ars. bell. mur-ac.

Cold gangrene: 1) Ars. asa. chin. squill. sec. 2) Bell. con. cuph. lach. merc. plumb. ran. sil. sulph. sulph-ac. tart.

§ 3. Gangræna senilis: 1) Sec. 2) Chin. con. plumb.

§ 4. Gangrenous or black variola, requires: 1) Ars. carb-v. 2) Bell. hyos. lach. rhus. sec. Mix or, 3) Ant. mur-ac. sep.

Gangrenous blisters: 1) Ars. bell. camph. lach. ran. sahin. sec. 2) Acon. carb-v. mur-ac. phos.

Carbuncles: 1) Ars. bell. sil. 2) Caps. hyos. rhus. sec. tart. (Compare: Antheax.)

GASTRITIS.

§ 1. True gastritis is characterised by the following symptoms: Continuous violent pain in the region of the stomach, aggravated by contact, by moving the abdominal muscles, and by introducing ever so little food or drink into the stomach, with painful sensitiveness, distention, heat or throbbing in the epigastrium; vomiting of the ingesta; great anguish, cold hands and feet, great dibility, spasms and other consensual nervous symptoms; acute gastritis is almost always accompanied by violent inflammatory fever.

Principal remedies: 1) Acon. ars. bell. bry. chel. hyos. spec. n-vom. puls. voratr.; or, 2) Ant. canth. euphorb. ran. stram. and perhaps: 3) Asa. baryt. bar-m.? camph. cann.? colch. color. cupr. dig. hell. laur.? mcz.? nitr. phosph. sabad. sec. squall. tereb.?

§ 2. Particular indications:

ACONITUM: Inflammatory fever, with great pain; the disease is caused by taking cold, or by taking a cold drink while heated.

ANTIMONIUM: Caused by derangement of the stomach, with frequent vomiting, the tongue is coated with white or yellow mucus.

ARSENICUM: Frequently in alternation with Aconite, especially when the disease is caused by a cold on the stomach, by eating ice, &c.; or with sudden prostration, pale, hippocratic face, cold extremities, &c.; Veratr. being insufficient.

Belladonna: Cerebral symptoms, dulness, loss of consciousness, delirium, Hyoscya, being fruitless.

BRYONIA: Frequently after Acon. or Ipec, especially when the disease was caused by taking a cold drink while heated.

HYOSCYAMUS: Dropsical or cerebral symptoms, apathy, loss of consciousness, or delirium; the patient is insensible to the danger of his situation.

IPECACUANHA: A good deal of vomiting, with violent pains, the disease is caused by derangement of the stomach, or by taking a cold drink, *Acon*. being insufficient.

Nux-vom.: The same causes as last-named, Acon. bry. quec. or ars. being insufficient.

Pulsatilla: Caused by gastric impurities, or by eating ice Ars. and ipec. being insufficient.

VERATRUM: When the disease is characterised by: Excessive

coldness of the extremities, sudden prostration, pale and hippocratic face.

§ 3. Compare: Inflammatory fevers, Cholera, Gastric Derangement, and: Weak stomach and Cardialgia.

GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, GASTROSIS.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. ant. arn. ars. bell. bry. cham. cocc. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. 2) Caps. carb-veg. chin. coll. colo. dag. hep. rhab. rhus. squill. tart veratr. 3) Asa. asar. berb. rale. cann. cic. cin. colch. con. cupr. daph. dros. ign. lach. lye. magn.-m. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. phos. rhab. sec. sep. sıl. stann. sulph-ac. tarax.
- § 2. For acidity, sour cructations, &c.: 1) N-vom. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Bell. calc. caps. carb-veg. cham. chin. con. phosph. sep. staph. sulph-ac.

For bilious state (bitter taste, eructations or vomiting): 1) Acon, bry, cham, chin, cocc, merc, n-vom, puls, sep, veratr. 2) Ant, ars, asa, asar, cann, coloc, daph, dig, gran,? ign, ipec, lach, sec, staph, sulph, turt.

For pituitous symptoms (with mucous coating of the tongue, slimy taste and vomiting): 1) Bell. caps. chin. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. veratr.; or, 2) Ars. carb-veg. cham. cin. dulc. petr. rhab. rhus. spig.

For saburral symptoms (spoiled taste, nausea, loss of appetite):
1) Ipec. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Ant. arn. ars. bell. try. carb-veg. cham. coff. merc. hep., tart. veratr.

§ 3. For gastric complaints of children: 1) Bell. cham. opec. merc. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Bar-c. (alc. hyos. lyc. magn-c. sulph.

For gastric symptoms occasioned by derangements of the stomach: 1) Ant. arn. ipec. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Acon. ars. try carb-v. chin. coff. hep. sulph. tart. &c.

By abuse of spirits: 1) ('arb-veg. n-vom.; 2) Ant. coff. opec. puls.—By abuse of coffee: 1) Cocc. ign. n-vom. 2) ('ham. mare, puls. rhus. sulph.;—of tobacco: Cocc. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. steph.;—of acids: 1) Acon. ars. carb-veg. hep.; or, 2) Loch. natrm. sulph. sulph-ac.?

By abuse of Chamomile: Puls. or nux-v.;—of rhubarh: Puls...—of mercury: Carb-veg. chin. hep. or sulph.

By getting heated: Bry. or sil.;—by a cold: Ars. bell. cham cocc. dulc. spec.;—by ice, fruit, &c.: Ars. puls. carb-veg.

By external injuries, such as: a blow upon the stomach, or by straining, &c.: 1) Arn. bry. rhus.; or, 2) Puls. ruta.

By nervous excitement, excessive watching or studying, &c.: 1) Arn. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Carb-veg. cocc. ipec. veratr.; or, 3) Calc. lach.?

By loss of animal fluids, nursing, vomiting, abuse of cathartics:
1) Chin. carb-veg. ruta.
2) Calc. lach. n-vom. sulph.

By emotions, anger, chagrin, grief, &c.: 1) ('ham. coloc. 2)
Acon. bry. chin. n-vom. puls.

Compare: Indigestion, Causes, &c.

Particular symptomatic indications:

ACONITUM: Yellow coating on the tongue, bitter taste in the mouth and of food and drink, except water; excessive nausea; bitter eructations; violent but ineffectual urging to vomit, or bitter, greenish or slimy vomiting; distention and swelling of the hypochondria, with painful sensitiveness of the region of the liver; no stool, or small, frequent stools with tenesmus; beating or stitching pain in the head, worse when talking.

Antimonium: Indigestion, with the following symptoms: Frequent hiccough, loss of appetite, louthing, tongue coated or covered with blisters, dry mouth; or else: accumulation of saliva or mucus in the mouth; thirst, at night; nausea, desire to vomit; increased by drinking wine; eractations smelling and tasting of the ingesta, or with a fetid smell; vomiting of the ingesta or of slimy and bilious substances; painfulness of the stomach to the touch, with painful feeling of fulness; colic and frequent flatulence; diarrhea or constipation; dull headache, worse when smoking or going up stairs. (After Ant., Bry., is sometimes suitable.)

ARNICA: Gastric symptoms occasioned by external injuries, watching, mental exertions, &c.; generally for: Great nervousness with dry or yellow-coated tongue; putrid, bitter or sour taste; bad smell from the mouth; desire for acids; aversion to smoking; eructations tasting of putrid eggs; urging to vomit; flatulent distention, especially after a meal; heaviness of the whole body; giving way of the knees; vertigo, dulness of the head, aching pain with heat in the brain, and stupefaction. (After Arn., are sometimes suitable Nurve, and cham.)

ARSENICUM: Acrid, bitter eructations; dry tongue with violent thirst, and desire to drink frequently, but little at a time; salt or bitter taste, nausea, vomiting of the ingesta, or of bilious, brownish or greenish substances; colic, or burning pains in the stomach and abdomen, with chilliness and anguish, or violent, burning pressure at a small spot in the stomach; great sensitiveness of the region of the stomach to contact; great debility, desire to lie down; no stool, or else watery, greenish, brownish or yellowish diarrhoa with tonesmus; the vomiting or diarrhoa comes on again after drinking and after every motion of the body.

Belladonna: Whitish, yellowish, or thickly-coated tongue; aversion to drink and food: sour taste of rye-bread; vomiting of

food, or of sour, bitter or slimy substances; sometimes with constant nauses, dry month or thirst; headache, in the sinciput, as if every thing would fall out at the forehead, with throbbing of the temporal arteries; no stool, or slimy diarrhea.

BRYONIA: Especially in summer and hot and damp weather; for: dry tongue, coated white or yellow, and covered with blisters; thirst day and night, with sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat; putrid smell from the mouth; bitter taste, especially on waking, or pappy, flat, foul taste; aversion to solid food, with desire for wine, acids or coffee; frequent, ineffectual attempts at vomiting; or else: bilious vomiting, especially after drinking; tension and fulness in the region of the stomach, especially after eating; constipation; dulness of the head with vertigo, or burning, oppressive or distensive pain in the head, worse after drinking; chilliness and shuddering.

CHAMOMILLA: Red and cracked tongue, or coated yellow; bitter taste in the mouth, and of food; fetid odour from the mouth; loss of appetite, nausea, or eructations and greenish, bitter or sour vomiting; great and oppressive anxiety, tension and pressure in the pit of the stomach, hypochondria and epigastrium; constipation, or greenish, diarrheic stools; or sour diarrhea, or discharge of fæcal matter and mucus, resembling stirred eggs in appearance; restless sleep, with tossing about and frequent waking; pain and fulness in the head; hot and red face; red and burning eyes; sensitive, suspicious temper. (If the patient should have made excessive use of chamomile-tea, give (occ. and puls.)

COCCULUS: Yellow-coated tongue, loathing of food; dry mouth with or without thirst; fetid eructations, nausea and desire to vomit, especially when talking, after sleeping, when eating, or during motion, particularly riding in a carriage; painful fulness in the region of the stomach, with laboured breathing; constipation, or soft stools, with burning at the anus; debility, with sweat during the least exercise; aching in the forchead, with vertigo.

IPECACUANHA: Clean tongue, or thickly coated with a yellowish mucus, dry mouth; loathing of food, especially fat food, with desire to vomit; violent, ineffectual straining, or else vomiting of the ingesta or of slimy substances, easy but with great force; fetid smell from the mouth, bitter taste in the mouth and of food; violent pains, pressure and fulness in the region of the stomach; colic and diarrheic stools of yellowish colour or fetid, putrid smell; chilliness or shuddering over the whole body; pale, yellowish complexion; aching in the forehead, or sensation as if all the bones of the skull were broken; sometimes nettlerash.

MERCURIUS: Moist tongue, or coated white or yellowish; dry

burning lips, offensive, foul and bitter taste; nausea, desire to vomit, or bilious, mucous vomiting; painful sensitiveness of the epigastrium and abdomen, especially at night, with anguish and restlessness; drowsy in the day-time, sleepless at night; sometimes aversion to drink. (Is frequently suitable after Bell.)

Nux-vom.: Dry and white tongue, or yellowish towards the root; no thirst, or else burning thirst with heartburn; accumulation of albuminous mucus or of water in the mouth, bitter or foul taste in the mouth, or else the food tastes flat; bitter cructations, constant nausea, especially in the open air; desire to vomit, or vomiting of the ingesta; cardialgia; painful pressure and tension in the epigastrium and hypochondria; constipation, with frequent but ineffectual urging to stool; or small, diarrhæie, slimy or watery stools; dulness of the head, with vertigo; heaviness, especially in the occiput; ringing in the ears, rheumatic pains in the teeth and limbs: worn-out feeling, inability to think; restless, quarrelsome, vehement disposition; hot and red, or yellowish and sallow face. (After Nux-v., Cham. is frequently suitable.)

PULSATILLA: Tongue coated with whitish mucus; foul, pappy or bitter taste, especially after swallowing; bitter taste of food, especially of bread; bitter, sour or putrid eructations, or tasting of the ingesta; aversion to food, especially warm (boiled food), also to fat and meat, with desire for acids or spirits; acidity in the stomach; excessive mucus in the stomach; regurgitation of the ingesta; excessive nausea, desire to vomit, especially after eating and drinking, or with evening-exacerbations; vomiting of food, or mucus, or bitter and sour vomiting (especially at night); hard, distended abdomen, with flatulence, rumbling; slow stool, or slimy and bilious diarrhoa; hemicrania, tearing or darting; chilliness with langour and drawing through the whole body; ill humour; taciturn, vehement without reason, especially when the patients are habitually of a bland and obliging disposition.

§ 5. Use likewise:

CAPSICUM: Suitable to phlegmatic, clumsy individuals, or to suspicious persons who take everything in bad part, with mucous evacuations, heartburn, burning in the stomach and at the anus during every stool.

CARGO-VEG.: No appetite, malaise, or even vomiting of food after the least meal, frequently with acidity in the stomach; pains in the stomach when pressing on the pit; great sensitiveness to cold or hot, dry or damp weather; heaviness and dulness of the head, with debility.

CHINA: No appetite, loathing of food and drink, as if one had eaten enough; frequent eructations, or regurgitation and vomiting of the ingesta; painful distended abdomen, with pressure around

the umbilicus: frequent discharge of fetid flatulence; lienteria; chilliness and shuddering after drinking.

COFFEA: Gastric symptoms accompanied by great nervousness and by sleeplessness.

COLOCYNTHIS: Cardialgia, vomiting or diarrhœa after eating ever so little; spasmodic colic; cramp in the calves.

DIGITALIS: Nausea, especially on waking in the morning, with bitter taste in the mouth; thirst, vomiting of mucus; diarrhoea and debility.

HEPAR: Aching in the stomach, with nausea, eructations, desire to vomit, or slimy, bilious or sour vomiting and heartburn; colic and constipation; or else diarrhæic, slimy stools.

RHUBARB: Pappy taste, aversion to solid food or coffee; nausea with colic, or diarrhoic, sour stools, or slimy and brownish stools.

RHUS-TOX.: Gastric symptoms, especially at night, with colic, aching pain in the stomach, dry and bitter mouth, nausea and desire to vomit.

SQUILLA: Gastric symptoms accompanied by pleuritic stitches, Acon. and bry. being insufficient.

TARTARUS: Constant nausea with desire to vomit; great anxiety, or violent ineffectual urging to vomit; or else: slimy vomiting and diarrhoa.

VERATRUM: Dry tongue, or else coated yellowish or brownish, bilious vomiting and diarrhoa, debility, fainting fits after stool.

§ 6. Compare: Loss of appetite, Malacia, Coated tongue, Vomiting, Heartburn; Stomach, derangement of; Colic, Diarrhea, Gastric fevers, &c.

GASTROENTERITIS. — For the treatment, we refer the reader to GASTRITIS and ENTERITIS.

GLANDS, DISEASES OF.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Amm, aur, bar-c. bell, calc. carb-wg. cham, cist, con. dulc. hep. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. sil. spong. staph. sulph. 2) Alum, bov. canth. carb-an. graph, jod. kal. mang. ol-jec. plumb. sabin.

§ 2. Particular indications:

Ammonium care.: Swelling of the cervical glands, with itching eruptions of the face and body.

AURUM: Swelling and suppuration of the inguinal glands in consequence of syphilis, or abuse of mercury.

BARYTA: Swelling, inflammation and induration of the cervical glands, especially when there is dry scurf on the head and in the face.

Belladonna: Inflammatory swelling of the glands and lymphatic vessels, forming red and shining strings or cords, with lumps; heat of the affected parts, tensive and stitching pains; also for swelling, suppuration or induration of the inguinal or cervical glands, and for cold swellings.—After Bell. are frequently suitable: Dulc. hep. merc. rhus-t.; or Calc. nux-v. and sulph.

BRYONIA: Swelling of the cutaneous glands, forming small, hard knots under the skin.

CALCAREA: Swelling and induration of the submaxillary, axillary and inguinal glands, also of the cervical, parotid and facial glands, especially when there is otorrhoa and hard hearing.—Also for cold swellings and swelling of the mesenteric glands. ('alc. is frequently suitable after Sulph.

CARB-VEG.: Induration of the axillary glands, and lumps in the breasts.

CHAMOMILLA: Inflammatory and painful swelling of the submaxillary and cervical glands, and for induration of the mamma of new-born infants,

CISTUS: Swelling and suppuration of the submaxillary glands, with caries of the jaws.

Dulcamara: Cold swelling, also for inflammation and induration of the inguinal and cervical glands, with tensive pain.—

Dulc. is frequently indicated after Bell. or Merc.

GRAPHITES: Scrofulous swelling of the cervical glands.

HEPAR: Suppuration of the axillary and inguinal glands, especially when much mercury had been used.

IODIUM: Scrofulous or arthritic induration of the inguinal, cervical or axillary glands.

MERCURIUS: Cold swellings, inflammation, swelling or suppuration of the submaxillary, axillary, inguinal or parotid glands, especially in scrofulous or syphilitic individuals.—After Merc. are frequently suitable: Dulc. bell. hep., or rhus-t.

NITRI-AC.: Inflammatory swelling or suppuration of the inguinal or axillary glands, especially after abuse of mercury, or in syphilitic subjects.

Nux-vom.: Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels, with heat and shining redness, hardness and painfulness.—Nux-v. is frequently suitable after Bell.

SILICEA: Scrofulous induration and swelling of the cervical, parotid, axillary and inguinal glands, with or without inflammation.

SPONGIA: Scrofulous swelling and induration of the cervical glands.

SULPHUR: Swelling, induration and suppuration of the inguinal, axillary and submaxillary glands, also of the cervical and even cutaneous glands, either from scrofula or in consequence of some

cutaneous disease, such as scarlatina, &c., or from abuse of mercury.*

- § 2. Give more particularly:
- a) For inflammatory swelling: 1) Bell. merc. phos. sil. 2) Acon. baryt. camph. cham. graph. hep. nitr-ac. n-vom. puls. staph. sulph. thuj. 3) Arn. carb-an. carb-veq. luc. rhus.
- b) Cold swellings: 1) Ars. bell. calc. cocc. con. merc. 2) Asa. dulc. lach.
- c) Hard swellings: Baryt. bry. calc. con. phosph. puls. rhus. sulph.
- d) Painful swellings: Aur. bell. carb-an. chin. jod. puls. sil. sulph.
 - e) Painless swellings: Calc. con. dulc. phos-ac. sep. sulph.

§ 3. Also:

- a) For suppurating glands: Bell, calc, cist, hep. merc. nitr-ac. cil. sulph.—Aur. lach sep.
- b) Ulcerated glands: Ars. phosph. sil.—Bell. con. hep. lach. sulph. thuj.
- c) Indurated glands: Baryt. bell. calc. carb-an. clem. con. graph. lyc. sulph.—Carb-veg. cham. chin. magn-m. rhus. spong.
- \S 4. Compare: Inflammation, Swellings, Suppuration, Ulcers, &c.
- GLANDERS, POISON OF.—The best remedies, according to Hering, are: 1) Ars. phos-ac. 2) Calc. sulph.
- GOITRE, STRUMA.—Principal remedies: 1) Jod. spong. 2) Amb. amm. calc. caust. hep. lyc. natr. natr.-m. spong. staph.; and perhaps, 3) ('arb-an. con. dig. kal. magn-c. merc. petr. phos-ac. plot. sil. sulph.
- GONITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE KNEE.—For lymphatic or scrofulous swelling of the knee: Calc. or sulph.; or, 2) Arn. ars. ferr. jod. lyc. sil.

Arthritic swelling requires: Arn. bry. chin. cocc. lyc. n-vom. sulph.

For suppuration: 1) Merc. sil.; or, 2) Bell. hep. sulph.

For serous effusion (hydrarthrus): 1) Sulph.; or, 2) Calc. god merc. sil.; or, 3) Con. dig.

For white swelling (or phlegmasia alba dolens): 1) Bry. lyc. 2) Ant. ars. puls. rhus. salin. sulph. 3) Bell. calc. chin. jod. merc. rhus. sep. sil.

* Rhus tox. is a most important remedy for glandular swellings.-

See: ARTHRITIS, SUPPURATION, TUMOR, DROPSY, SCROPHULA, &c.

GONORRHŒA.

§ 1. For inflammatory gonorrhoa the best remedy is ('annabis 30, 3 pellets, only one dose, allowing it to act about a week. This is better than the tincture, and will produce a favourable change, provided the patient keeps perfectly quiet. After the inflammatory symptoms have been subdued, give Merc. or sulph., either alone or alternately; Merc. for a greenish and purulent, Sulph. for a whitish, serous, and painless discharge.

Cantharides are indicated by violent inflammation, suppression of urine, priapism, painful erections, &c.; or Petrosel., when the ischuria does neither yield to Merc. nor sulph.

Acon., in water, is sometimes excellent for violent pains.

- § 3. The best remedies for secondary generative, especially when it had been mismanaged with large doses of Copaiva or Cubels, are Sulph. and Merc.; or: Caps. ferr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. sep. thuj.—Caps. is indicated by a whitish, thick discharge like cream, with burning during micturition; if Caps. should be insufficient, give Ferr. or nux-vom.—For strictures, give: 1) Clim. petr. sulph. 2) Dig. dulc. puls. rhus.
- § 4. Figwarts require: Nitr-ac. thuj. or cinnab.; Merc. and sulph. sometimes effect a cure.

For gonorrhaa and chancre combined, give Merc.

§ 5. The following remedies have likewise been recommended: Agn. con. cop. cub. dulc. hep. led. lyc. merc-c. mez. petr. sabin. sclen.—Agnus is suitable when the sexual instinct has become extinct or greatly diminished, and when there is a whitish serous gleet, without pain.

For the consequence of suppressed gonorrhom, see: RHEUMA-TISM in the extremities, ORCHITIS, OPHTHALMIA, &c.

GROWING, ILL EFFECTS OF.

The best remedy is *Phos-ac.*, not only for the pains in the limbs, but also for the bodily and mental langour of which so many young people complain when growing too fast.

GUMS, DISEASES OF THE.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Amm. amm-m. bell. borax. carb-v. chin. hep. merc. mur-ac, natr-m. nitr-ac, n-vom. phos-ac, rhus. staph. sulph. 2) Ars. baryt. calc. caps. carb-an. caust. dulc. graph. kal. kreos. phos. puls. ruta. sep. sulph-ac, thuj.

§ 2. For swelling and inflammation of the gums: 1) Bell. calc. caust. cham. chin. cist. graph. hep. merc. n-vom. phos-ac. sep. staph. sulph.; or, 2) Amm. amm-m. baryt. borax. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. sil

For the liability to bleed: Ars. cale. carb-v. cist. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos-ac, phos. sil. staph. sulph.

For ulceration: Alum. calc. carb-v. kal. lyc. merc. natr-m. staph. sulph-ac.

For abscesses and fistula: Calc. sil. staph. sulph.; or, Caust. lyc.? natr-m. petr.? canth.?

For fleshy excrescences : Staph, thui,

For looseness of the teeth: 1) ('arb-v. cist. merc. phos-ac. 2) Ant. natr. phos. rhus. sep.

For scorbutic affections: 1) ('aps car's-v. merc. natr-m. mtr-ac. staph. sulph.; or, 2) Amm. amm-m. ars. bry. caust. dulc. kal. kreos mur-ac. sep.. &c.

 \S 3. For mercurial symptoms: ('irb-v. chin.; or, Hep. nitr-ac. staph., &c.

Ill effects of salt require : Carb-v. or nitr. sp.

Persons who lead a sedentary life, and are corpulent and phlegmatic, require: 1) Caps. 2) Bell. cale. merc. sulph.; thin and lively persons, on the contrary: Nux-v.; or, Carb-v. chin. natr-m.

HÆMATEMESIS, VOMITING OF BLOOD.

Principal remedies: 1) Acon. arn. ferr. hyos. spec. n-vom. phos. 2) Amm. bell. bry. canth. carb-v. caust. chin. lac. lyc. mez. mill. plumb. puls. sulph. veratr.

See: Vomiting and Stomach, DERANGEMENT OF.

HÆMORRHOIDS.

Principal remedies: 1) Acon. ant. ars. hell. calc. carb-v. caps. cham. ign. mur-ac. n-vom. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Amb. amm-c. amm-m. anac. berb.? caust. chin. coloc. graph. kal. lach. nitr-ac. petr. rhus. sep.

§ 2. Hæmorrhoidal colic requires: ('arb-v. coloc. lach. n-vom. puls. sulph.

Itching of the anus: Acon. n-vom. sulph.

Inflammation of hemorrhoidal tumours: Acon. cham. puls.; or, Ars. mur-ac. n-vom. sulph.

Hæmorrhage: 1) Acon. bell. ipec. phos. 2) Calc. chin. sulph. Anomalous pains and diseases arising from the suppression of

an habitual hæmorrhoidal discharge: 1) N-vom. sulph.; or, 2) t'alc. carb-v. puls.

Mucous hamorrhoids: 1) Ant. caps. carb-v. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Borax. ign. lach. merc.

Hamorrhoidal disposition: 1) N-vom. sulph.; or, 2) Calc. carbv. caust. graph. lach. petr., &c.

§ 3. Particular indications:

ACONITUM: Bleeding piles, with stitches and pressure in the anus, feeling of repletion in the abdomen, with tension, pressure and colicky pains; pains in the small of the back, as if the back or the os-sacrum were broken.

Antimonium: Copious secretion of a light-yellow mucus, with burning, creeping, itching or even smarting at the anus. (Is frequently suitable in alternation with *Puls.*)

ARSENICUM: Burning discharge of blood, with burning and stitching pains in the tumours; heat and restlessness, burning in all the veins, or great debility. (Is frequently suitable in alternation with Carb-v.)

BELLADONNA: Bleeding piles, with violent pains in the small of the back, as if the back would break. (If Bell. should not be sufficient, give Hep.)

CALCAREA: After Sulph., if this should be insufficient or if it should have been abused; for frequent bleeding of the piles, or for suppression of habitual bleeding.

('APSICUM: The tumours are very large, with discharge of blood or bloody mucus from the rectum, burning pains at the anus; painful drawing in the small of the back and back; colic.

Carbo-veg.: Large bluish tumors, with stitching pains in the small of the back, stiffness of the back, burning and tearing in the limbs; constipation, with burning stools and discharge of blood; frequent tendency of the blood to the head, bleeding of the nose, flatulence, slow action of the bowels, &c., also for copious and burning discharge of mucus from the rectum.

CHAMOMILLA: Flowing piles, with compressive pains in the abdomen, frequent urging to stool, occasional burning and corrosive diarrhoric stools; tearing pains in the small of the back, especially at night; or painful and ulcerated rhagades of the anus.

IGNATIA: Violent stitches in the rectum, itching and creeping at the anus, copious discharge of blood, prolapsus recti during stool, or sore, contractive pain of the rectum, with frequent, ineffectual stools and discharges of blood-streaked mucus.

MURIATIC-AC: The hæmorrhoidal tumours are inflamed, swollen, bluish, with swelling of the anus, sore pains, violent stitches and great sensitiveness to contact.

NUX-VOMICA: Blind and flowing, or irregular piles, especially suitable to persons who lead a sedentary life or use too much coffee or spirits; also suitable to pregnant females or persons affected with worms, &c.; generally for: stitching, burning or itching of the anus; stitches and shocks in the small of the back, with bruised pain so that the patient is unable to raise himself; frequent constipation with ineffectual urging to stool, and with sensation as if the anus were closed or constricted; frequent tendency of the blood to the head or abdomen, with distention of the epigastrium and hypochondria; heaviness of the head, inability to think, vertigo; ischuria, suppression of urine; discharge of blood and mucus from the anus.

SULPHUR: If Nux. should be insufficient, especially for alternate constipation and discharges of blood-streaked mucus; feeling of soreness at the anus, with itching and stitches; frequent tendency of the blood to the head; palpitation of the heart; the vascular system is easily excited, throbbing in the whole abdomen, with anguish and oppression, after the least emotion; weak digestion; dysuria; bleeding, burning and frequent protrusion of the hæmorrhoidal tumours. (Sulph. is best given in alternation with Nux-v.; these two remedies in alternation are sufficient in most cases to effect a cure.)

§ 4. See: Colic, Constipation, Congestions of the Abdomen, &c.

HÆMORRHOIDS OF THE BLADDER.

Principal remedies: 1) N-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Acon. ars hor. calc. carb-v. graph. lach. merc. sab.

Compare: CATARRII OF THE BLADDER, CYSTITIS, and URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

HÆMORRHAGES.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. arn. bell. calc. clun croc. ferr. ipec. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. puls. sabin. sep. sulph. 2) Ant. ars. cann. caps. carb-a. carb-v. cham. cupr. dros. hyos jod. kal. lach. led. lyc. nitr. plumb. puls. rhus. sec. sil. stram. sulph-ac. zinc.
- § 2. For active homorrhages of young plethoric subjects, give: 1) Acon. bell. 2) Croc. ferr. hyos. puls. 3) Arn. calc. cham. chin. ipec. kal. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. rhus. sabin. sep. stram. sulph.

Passive hemorrhage, of persons who have been weakened by depletions, or loss of animal fluids, requires: China. We may consider moreover: Ars. carb-v. ferr. spec. phos-ac. puls. rhus. sec. sep. staph. sulph.

§ 3. For arterial hemorrhage, give: 1) Acon. bell. dulc. hyos. salin. 2) Arn. calc. carb-v. ferr. ipec. led. magn-aust. merc. phos. rhvs. sec.

For dark-red, venous hæmorrhage: 1) Cham. croc. n-vom. puls. sep. 2) Amm. ant. arn. lach. magn-c. nitr-ac. n-mosch. phos-ac. sulph.

§ 4. If the blood be brown, use: 1) Bry. carb-v. 2) ('alc. con. puls. rhus.

For acrid blood: 1) Canth. kal. nitr. sil. 2) Amm. ars. carb-kal. rhus. sulph. sulph-ac. zinc.

Coagulated blood: 1) Bell. cham. plat. rhus. 2) Arn. chin. croc. ferr. hyos. ign. ipec. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos-ac. sabin. sec. sep. stram.

Fetid blood: 1) Bell. bry. carb-v. sabin. 2) Caust. cham. chin. croc. ign. kal. merc. phos. plat. sec. sil. sulph

Tenacious, viscous blood: Croc. cupr. magn-c. sec.

§ 5. See: Hæmorrhage from the respective organs.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE ANUS.

See: Hamorrhoids.—If caused by injuries of the anus or rectum, give: Acon. arnic. china. croc. phos. sulph. sulph-ac.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE EYES.

Principal remedies: 1) Bellad. carb-v. cham. n-vom. 2) Arnic. calc. crotal. euphras. ruta. seneg.

Bloody sweat: Bell. calc. n-vom. seneg.

Ecchymosis: 1) Arn. bell. calc. n-vom. seneg. 2) Chum. crotal. plumb. ruta.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS, HÆMOPTYSIS.

Principal remedies: 1) Acon. arn. chin. ferr. ipec. nitr-ac. phos. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. bell. carb-v. dros. dulc. hyos. ign. n-vom. op. rhus. 3) Amm. bry. cocc. coff. con. croc. cupr. kal. kreos. lach. led. lyc. merc. mill. sep. sulph-ac.

§ 2. For spitting of blood: 1) Arn. bell. bry. carb-v. chin. dulc. buch. merc. nitr-ac. puls. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. 2) Amm. ars. bry. con. cupr. kal. led. lyc. nitr-ac. sep. sulph. sulph-ac.

For real hamorrhage, loss of large quantities of blood, give: 1)
Acon. arn. bell. carb-v. chin. dulc. ferr. hyos. ipec. n-vom. op. phos.
puls. rhus. 2) Ars. croc. ign. led. mill. sulph. sulph-ac.

In severe cases, with imminent danger, give: Acon. chin. ipec. op. After-ailments require: 1) Carb-v. chin. 2) Ars. coff. ign. sulph.

Preventive remedies: Ari. n-vom. sulph., alternately, at long intervals, one dose only.

§ 3. Particular indications.

ACONITUM: The paroxysm is preceded by: Orgasmus sanguinis in the chest, with feeling of fulness and burning pain; palpitation of the heart, anguish, restlessness, aggravation on lying down, pale face, expression of anguish in the countenance; copious discharge of blood from time to time, even when coughing but very little. (After Acon. are sometimes suitable: Ars. and Ipec.)

ARNICA: The hæmorrhage is caused by mechanical injury, fall, blow on the breast or back; or for: slight expectoration of black and coagulated blood, with heavy breathing, stitching, burning and contraction in the chest, palpitation of the heart, great heat in the abdomen, and fainting fits; or for: discharge of bright-red, frothy blood, mixed with mucus and coagulated lumps; tickling under the sternum; stitching in the head and bruised pain in the region of the ribs when coughing. (In traumatic hamorrhage it may sometimes be necessary to give a dose of Acon. previous to Arn.)

ARSENICUM: If Aconite be insufficient, and for: Great anguish with palpitation of the heart, sleeplessness, dry, burning heat, and restlessness driving one out of bed; also after Chin. arm.ferr. in violent hemorrhages,—or after Hyoscyam., in the blood-spitting of drunkards.—After Ars. are sometimes suitable: Ipec. nuvv. sulph., especially in chronic hemorrhage.

Belladonna: Constant tickling in the throat, with desire to cough and aggravation of the hæmorrhage by coughing; sensation as if the chest were filled with blood, with aching or stitching pains which are made worse by motion.

CARBO-VEG.: Violent, burning pains in the chest, even after the hæmorrhage; in general suitable to persons who are very sensitive to changes of weather, or who suffer with mercurial symptoms.

CHINA: Bloody expectoration during violent cough which was first hollow, dry and painful, with taste of blood in the mouth; alternate shiverings and flushes of heat; great debility with constant desire to lie down; frequent sweats; trembling, obscuration of sight or dulness of the head.—Or after great loss of blood, the patient being pale and cold, with fainting fits and convulsive twitching of the hands and facial muscles. (After Chin., are frequently suitable, especially for the last-mentioned symptoms, Ferr. or Arn., also Ars.)

DULCAMARA: Constant titillation in the larynx, with desire to cough; expectoration of bright-red blood, with aggravation dur-

ing rest; the hemorrhage is caused by a cold or a loose cough which had existed for some time previous.

FERRUM: Scanty expectoration of pure bright-red blood during a slight paroxysm of cough, with pains between the scapulæ, heavy breath, especially at night; inability to sit; relief by motion, but frequent desire to lie down, and great debility after talking (Is suitable to thin persons, of yellowish colour of the skin, and whose sleep is frequently disturbed:—also after China in severe cases.)

HYOSCYAMUS: The discharge of blood is preceded by a dry cough, especially at night, obliging the patient to get up; frequent sudden starting from sleep; also suitable to drunkards, particularly if Op. and Nux-v. should not be sufficient. (In such a case, Ars. is sometimes suitable after Hyoscyamus.)

IONATIA: For debility after the arrest of the hæmorrhage, with disposition to be vehement and vexed.

IPECACUANHA: If, after Acon., there remain: taste of blood in the mouth, frequent hacking with expectoration of blood-streaked mucus, nausea and debility; also after the incomplete action of Ars., the paroxysm recurring.

NUN-VOM.: After Ipec. or Ars. (and, in drunkards, after Op.) for: tickling in the chest, with cough distressing the head; aggravation towards morning, especially in persons of a lively and choleric temperament; or when the hæmorrhage is occasioned by suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux, by a fit of anger or by a cold. (In the latter case Sulph. is frequently suitable after Nur-v.; Hyos. and Ars. are especially suitable to drunkards.)

OPIUM: Suitable to persons who are addicted to drinking, in severe cases; or for: discharge of a thick, frothy blood; the cough is aggravated by swallowing; oppression or heavy breathing and anguish; burning at the heart, tremor of the arms, and feeble voice; anxious sleep with sudden starting; coldness, especially of the extremities, or heat, especially in the chest or other parts of the trunk. (After Op., Nux-v. is frequently suitable.)

Pulsatilla: In obstinate cases, discharge of black and coagulated blood; anguish and shuddering, especially at night; debility, pains especially in the lower part of the chest; qualmishness or empty feeling in the pit of the stomach; suitable to timorous, phlegmatic and readily-weeping individuals; or for hæmorrhage from suppression of the menses. (In this case Cocc. is sometimes suitable)

RHUS-TOX.: Bright-red blood, aggravation of the symptoms from chagrin or the least emotions; disposition to be angry, uneasy and timid mood; tickling in the chest.

SULPHUR: Frequently suitable after Nux., to persons affected with piles, or after Ars. to prevent relapses.

See: Hæmorrhage, Pneumonia, Pulmonary phthisis, Cough, &c.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE MOUTH.—Principal remedies: Arn. bell. chin. dros. ferr. kreos. led. lyc.

See: HÆMORRHAGE and EPISTAXIS.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE UTERUS, METRORRHA-GIA and MENORRHAGIA.

- § 1. For metrorrhagia or hæmorrhage, give: 1) Arn. bell. bry. cham. chin. cinnam. croc. ferr. hyos. ipec. plat. puls. sabin. sec. sep.; or, 2) Acon. calc. carb-an. ign. magn-m. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. sil. sulph. veratr.; or, 3) Cann. jod. rat. ruta.
- § 2. For active hamorrhage, in plethoric persons, give: 1) Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. ferr. n-vom. plat. sabin. sulph.; or, 2) Arn. croc. hyos. ign. ipec. phosph. sil. veratr.

For passive hamorrhage, in debilitated, cachectic subjects: 1) Chin. croc. puls. sec. sep. sulph.; or, 2) Carb-vey. n-vom. ipec. phosph. ruta. ? veratr.

for menorrhagia: Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. ign. ipec. magn-m. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. plat. sec. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.

For hæmorrhage during pregnancy, or after confinement or a miscarriage: 1) Bell. cham. croc. ferr. plat. sabin.; or, 2) Arn. bry. cinnam. hyos. ipec.

Hæmorrhages at the critical age, require: Puls., or Bell. lach.

§ 3. Particular indications:

ARNICA: Hæmorrhage in consequence of missing a step, straining, by lifting a heavy weight, especially in pregnant females, provided cunnam. had been ineffectual.

Belladonna: The blood is neither bright nor dark; violent aching and tensive pains in the abdomen; constrictive or distensive sensation; painful pressure over the sexual organs as if every thing would fall through them, with pains in the loins as if the os-sacrum would break.

BRYONIA: Frequently after Croc., if ineffectual, or for profuse discharge of a dark-red blood, with violent, aching pains in the loins, distensive pain in the temples, violent pressure in the abdomen, nausea, vertigo and fainting fits.

CHAMOMILLA: Discharge of a dark-red, or black, fetid blood, with lumps, the discharge taking place by fits and starts; with labour-like pains in the abdomen; great thirst, cold limbs, pale face, debility and even fainting fits, obscuration of sight and buzzing in the ears.

CHINA: Paroxysmal discharges of blood, with spasmodic pains in the uterus; colic; frequent urging to urinate, and painful tension

in the abdomen; or suitable to persons who have lost much blood even in severe cases, with heaviness of the head, vertigo, vanishing of the senses, sopor, fainting fits, cold extremities, pale or bluish face and hands, with convulsive jerks across the abdomen.

CINNAMONUM: Suitable to pregnant or lying-in females, after straining, missing a step, or some other exertion. (Give Arn. if Cinnam. be insufficient.)

CROCUS: Black, glutinous, lumpy blood, Cham. chin. ferr. being insufficient; or for: Bounding and turning in the abdomen as if of something alive; yellowish, sallow complexion; debility with vertigo, dim eyes, fainting turns; sadness, and great anxiety and restlessness.

HYOSCYAMUS: Labour-like pains, with drawing in the loins, kidneys and extremities; heat through the whole body, with full and quick pulse, swelling of the veins of the hands or face, great restlessness; increased liveliness, trembling through the whole body; or: the extremities go to sleep, with dulness, obscuration of sight, delirium, subsultus tendinum or convulsive twitching of the limbs alternating with tetanic rigidity of the extremities.

FERRUM: Copious discharge of partly fluid, and partly black and coagulated blood, with pains in the loins and labour-like colic; violent vascular excitement, with headache, vertigo, glowing-red face, full and hard pulse. (After Ferr., Chin. is frequently suitable.)

IPECACUANHA: Suitable to pregnant females, or after parturition, with copious and uninterrupted discharge of fluid and bright-red blood; cutting pain in the umbilical region; violent pressure over the uterus and rectum, with shuddering and chilliness, heat about the head, debility, pale face, nausea and constant desire to lie down.

PLATINA: Thick and dark blood, not coagulated, with drawing pains in the loins extending to the inguinal region, and causing a sensation as if all the inner parts would be drawn down, or great sexual excitement.

PULSATILLA: The hamorrhage ceases for a short time and then recommences with redoubled force, the blood being black, mixed with coagulated lumps; labour-like pains; suitable to pregnant females and females at the critical period, or after parturition, or when the placenta adheres.

SABINA: After parturition, or miscarriage, with black, dark, lumpy blood; pains in the abdomen and loins, like labour-pains; great debility or rheumatic pains in the extremities or head.

SECALE: After parturition or miscarriage, suitable to debilitated and cachectic persons; with cold extremities, pale or sallow face, small and almost suppressed pulse, anxiety, dread of death.

SEPIA: Induration of the neck of the uterus, with spasmodic

colic, painful pressure over the sexual organs, and transitory stitches through the parts.

HEADACHE, CEPHALALGIA.

- § 1. Sometimes symptomatic, but in many cases idiopathic, or constituting the most prominent symptom in the group. For such headache the principal remedies are: 1) Acon. ant. bell. bry. calc. caps. cham. chin. coff. coloc. ign. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. veratr. 2) Arn. ars. aur. carb-veg. cin. cocc. dulc. hep. ipcc. lyc. op. plat. 3) Amm. amm-m. asar. clem. con. ferr. graph. guaj. hyos. kal. luch. mosch. natr-m. petr. phosph.
- § 2. As regards the pathological varieties, give for arthritic headache: 1) Bell. bry. coloc. ign. ipec. n-vom. sep. veratr.; or, 2) Arn. ars. aur. caps. caust. cin. mang. nitr-ac. petr. phosph. puls. sabin. zinc.

For catarrhal headache: 1) Acon. cham. chin. cin. merc. n-vom. sulph.; or, 2) Ars. hell. carb-veg. ign. lach. lyc. puls.

For headache from congestion of blood to the head: 1) Acon. arn. bell. bry. coff. merc. op. puls. rhus. veratr.; or, 2) Cham. chin. cin. cocc. dulc. hep. ign. nitr-ac. sil. sulph.; or, 3) Alum. amm-c. con. lach. led.

For gastric headache: 1) Ant. ipec. n-vom. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Arn. berb.? bry. carb-veg. cocc. n-mosch.; and if constipution should be the principal cause: Bry. coff. magn-c. n-vom. op. or veratr.

For hysteric headache: 1) Aur. cocc. hep. ign. magn. magn-m. mosch. nitr-ac. phosph. plat. sep. val. vcratr.; or, 2) Caps. cham. luch. rhus. ruta.

For nervous headache: megrim: 1) Calc. chin, coloc. puls. sep. 2) Bry. caps. ign. ipec. n-vom. rhus. veratr. 3) Acon arn. ars. bell. cham. chin. cic. coff. hep. nitr-ac. petr. sil. sulph.; or, 4) Agar. asar. caust. con. graph. hyos. mang. mosch. natr-m. phosph. plat. sabin. spig. zinc.

For rheumatic headache: 1) Acon. cham. chin. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n. vom. puls. spig. sulph.; or, 2) Bell. bry. chin. ign. phosph.; or, 3) Caust. lach. led. magn-m.

§ 3. For the headache to which females are liable, give: Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. chin. cocc. coloc. dulc. magn-m. n-vom. puls. plat. spig. veratr.

For nervous, sensitive persons: Acon. cham. chin. coff. ign. ipec. spig. veratr.

For children: Acon. bell. caps. cham. coff. ign. ipec.

§ 4. As regards external causes, give for headache from abuse

of coffee: 1) Cham. ign. n-vom. 2) Bell. caust. coccul. hep. lyc. merc. puls.

From heat or getting heated: 1) Acon. bell. bry. or Carb-veg.; or, 2) Amm. calc. baryt. caps. ign. ipec. sil.

From nightly revelling or abuse of spirits: 1) Carb-veg. n-vom.; or, 2) Ant. ars. bell. bry. calc. chin. coff. ipec. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. rhus. sulph.

From excessive studying, exertions, &c.: 1) N-vom. sulph.; or, 2) Aur. calc. lach. natr. natr-m. puls. sil.; or, 3) Anac. graph. lyc. magn. phosph. magn-arct.

From grief: Ign. staph, or phosph-ac.

From chagrin or anger: 1) Cham. n-vom.; or, 2) Coloc. lyc. magn-c. natr-m. petr. phosph. plat. rhus, staph.

From external injuries, blows on the head, fall, concussion of the brain: 1) Arn. cic. 2) Merc. petr. rhus., &c.;—and from straining: 1) Calc. rhus.; 2) Amb. arn. bry. natr. phys-ac. sil.

From the influence of metallic substances, give Sulph., as the principal remedy; or, if principally from the influence of copper, give Hepar.; or if from abuse of Mercury, give: 1) Carb-veg. chin. puls. 2) Aur. hep. nitr-ac. sulph.

Headache from cold, requires: 1) Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. dulc. n-von.; or, 2) Ant. chin. coloc. puls.—From draught of air: Acon. bell. chin coloc. n-vom.—From bathing: Ant. calc. or puls.;—and from a cold drink: 1) Acon. bell. 2) Ars. natr. puls.—Headache from bad weather, requires: Bry. carb-veg. n-vom. or bool.

Headache from smoking or abuse of snuff, requires: Acon. ant. or Ign.

From long watching: 1) Cocc. n-vom. or puls. 2) Bry. calc. chin. sulph.

Compare: CAUSES.

§ 5. Particular indications:

Aconitum: Violent, stupifying, compressive, or contractive pains, especially over the root of the nose; great heaviness and feeling of fulness in the forehead and temples, as if the head would burst; burning pains through the brain, or drawing pains in one side of the head; headache with buzzing in the ears and coryza, or with desire to vomit; moaning, lamenting, dread of death, excessive sensitiveness to noise or motion; pale and cold, or else red and bloated face with red eyes; strong, full and quick, or small and even intermittent pulse; sensation as if the hair were pulled, or as if a ball were rising into the brain, spreading a coolness; aggravation by motion, when talking, raising one's self and drinking; relief in the open air. (After Acon. are frequently suitable: Bell. bry. or cham.)

Antimonium: When, in consequence of derangement of the

stomach, indigestion, cold, or suppressed eruption, the following symptoms make their appearance: pain in the forehead, as if it would break, or boring, crampy, dull (and tearing) pains, especially in the forehead, temples or vertex; aggravation on going up-stairs; relief in the open air; falling off of the hair; nausea, loathing, loss of appetite, eructations, desire to vomit. (This medicine is frequently suitable after *Puls*.)

Belladonna: Great fulness and violent aching pains, or pains as if the head would split, or as if everything would issue through the forehead or one side; pains over the eves and nose, or semilateral, drawing, tearing or stitching pains; wavering shocks and undulations in the head, as of water, with sensation as if the skull were too thin; violent throbbing of the temporal arteries, and swelling of the veins of the head; the headache sets in every afternoon and lasts until morning; it gets worse by motion, especially by moving the eyes, or by ascending an eminence, by contact, in the open air, or in a draught of air, or at night in the warm bed; Bell. is particularly suitable when the headache is accompanied by vertigo, stupefaction, red and bloated face, red eyes; excessive sensitiveness to noise, light, shock or contact; ill humour; moaning, desire to remain in bed, buzzing in the ears, obscuration of sight. (After Bell, are frequently suitable: Hep. merc. or plat.)

BRYONIA: Distensive pressure or compressive sensation in the head, with feeling of fulness as if everything would issue through the forehead; beating, jerking or drawing pains and stitches in the head, especially on one side, or from the orbital bones to the temple; burning pain in the forehead, or heat in the head; head-ache with vomiting, nausea, and desire to lie down; the head-ache sets in every day after dinner, or early in the morning on waking and first opening one's eyes; aggravation by walking, stooping, and by contact; vehement, quarrelsome disposition; frequent chills. After Bry. are frequently suitable Rhust., or Nux-vom.

CALCAREA: Stupifying, aching, beating or hammering pains, or hemicrania with nausea, eructations and desire to lie down; or boring in the forehead as if the head would split; heat or feeling of coldness in the head; cloudiness and dulness of the head as if in a vice; the headache sets in every morning on waking; aggravation by mental labour, spirits, bodily exertions, motion, stooping, chagrin, &c.; falling off of the hair. (Calc. is particularly suitable after Sulph. or nitr-ac. After Calc. are frequently suitable Lyc. nitr-ac. or sil.)

CAPSICUM: Semi-lateral, stitching and aching pains, with nausea, vomiting and weak memory, or pains as if the skull would split: the pains get worse by moving the head or eyes,

by walking in the open air, and in cold; especially suitable to plegmatic, indolent persons of suspicious disposition, or to headstrong, clumsy people, afraid of exercise or the open air, with frequent chills, especially after drinking.

CHAMOMILLA: Suitable to children and to persons who are driven to despair by the least pain; for tearing and jerking in one side of the head (down to the jaws); stitching, heaviness or painful beating in the head; one cheek is red, the other pale; hot sweat about the head, even the hair; bloated face, painful eves: catarrhal state of the throat or bronchi, or bitter, foul taste in the mouth, &c. (Cham. is suitable after Acon. or coff.; after Cham. are frequently suitable: Bell. and puls.)

CHINA: Suitable to persons who are sensitive to pain, especially for: aching pains at night that prevent sleep, or piercing, jerking pains in the forehead as if the contents would issue through it; boring in the vertex, with contusive pain in the brain; or jerking, tearing, and sensation as if the skull would split; aggravation by contact, reflection, conversation, open air, motion, draughts of air and wind; the hairy scalp and the hair are very sensitive to contact; or suitable to persons of a pecvish, dissatisfied disposition; or to obstinate, disobedient children that are fond of dainties, of pale complexion, with flushes of heat and redness, loquacity and restlessness at night. (Is suitable after (off. and cars.)

COFFEA: Pain as if a nail were driven into the head, or as if the brain were torn or bruised; sensitiveness to noise, music, and to pain; which appears intolerable, with despair, screams, weeping, restlessness and great anguish, chilliness, aversion to the open air; especially suitable to persons who do not use coffee, or to persons who take a momentary dislike to coffee, though they are otherwise fond of it; the headache is caused by thinking, chagrin, a cold, &c. (Is frequently suimble after Acon. or

cham.; or before Ign. nux-v. or puls.)

COLCYNTHIS: Violent semi-lateral, tearing, drawing pains, or crampy aching pains, with nausea and vomiting; compressive sensation in the forehead, worse when stooping or lying on the back; the headache sets in every afternoon or evening, with great anguish and restlessness, obliging one to leave the bed; violent pain, extorting cries from the patient; sweat smelling like urine; copious watery urine during the pains, or scanty. fetid urine between the paroxysms.

IGNATIA: Aching pains over the nose; worse or better when stooping, or jerking and beating, pressing as if the parts would split, or boring stitches deep in the brain; tearing in the forehead, and sensation as if a nail had been driven into the brain, with nausea, obscuration of sight, photophobia, pale face, copious and watery urine; momentary disappearance of the pains by a change of position; they come on again after eating, in the evening after lying down, or early after rising; aggravation by coffee, brandy, tobacco and strong odours; tendency to start, fitful mood, taciturn and sad. (Is frequently suitable after Cham. puls. or nua-vom.)

MERCURIUS: Feeling of fulness as if the skull would split, or as if the head were tied up with a bandage; tearing, burning or stitching and boring pains, or semi-lateral tearing down to the teeth and neck, with stitches in the ears; violent aggravation at night, by the warmth of the bed, also by contact, hot and cold things; constant night-sweat, but without relief.

NUX-VOMICA: Pain as from a nail driven into the brain, or stitching pains with nausea and sour vomiting; stitches and pressure in one side of the head, worse towards morning, driving the patient out of his senses; excessive sensitiveness of the brain to motion and walking; heaviness of the head, especially when moving the eyes, thinking, with sensation as if the skull would split; whizzing in the head, with vertigo, or with shocks when walking; contusive pain in the brain; headache every morning on waking, after eating, in the open vir, when stooping, or during motion, even when merely moving the eyes; the pains come on again after drinking coffee, with aversion to coffee; pale, wornout look; constipation, with tendency of the blood to the head; irritable, vehement disposition, or lively, sanguine temper, &c. (Compare: Bry. cham. coff. iyn. and puls.)

PULSATILLA: Tearing pains, worse towards evening; or beating stitches, early after rising and in the evening after lying down; semi-lateral tearing pains, shocks and stitches, with vertigo, desire to vomit; heaviness in the head; obscuration of sight; photophobia; whizzing, tearing, darting or jerking in the ears; pale face whining mood, loss of appetite, no thirst, chill, anguish, paroxysms of bleeding at the nose; palputation of the heart; aggravation in the evening, also during rest, and especially when sitting; relief in the open air, decrease of the head-nche by pressing or bandaging the head; bland temper, or else cold and phlegmatic.

Rhus-tox.: Tearing, stitching pains, extending to the ears, root of the nose, malar bones and jaws, with painfulness of the teeth and gums; burning or beating pains; fulness and oppressive heaviness of the head; headache immediately after a meal; desire to be quiet and lie down; the pains are excited again by the least chagrin, or by walking in the open air; wavering of the brain when stepping and creeping in the head. (Is frequently suitable after Bryonia.)

SEPIA: Stitching and boring pains, extorting cries from the patient, with nausea and vomiting; headache every morning;

semi-lateral tearing and drawing in the head; pressure and drawing in the occiput; photophobia, with inability to open one's eyes; constipation; sexual desire; aversion to food; tendency of the blood to the head, with heaviness and confusion; pressure over the eyes, when looking at bright day-light; feeling of coldness about the head.

SILICEA: Beating pains with heat and tendency of the blood to the head; headache every morning or afternoon; aggravation by mental labour, talking or stooping; pains at night from the nape of the neck to the vertex; sensation as if the head would split, and as if the brain would issue through the forehead and eyes; semi-lateral stitching or tearing pains, extending to the nose and face; tumours on the head; frequent sweat about the head; great sensitiveness of the scalp; falling off of the hair. (Is frequently suitable after Hep. or Lyc.)

SULPHUR: Fulness, pressure and heaviness of the head, especially forehead; or pressure as if the head would split; tearing, stitching, drawing or jerking pains, especially on one side; or beating and painful bubbling in the head, with heat and tendency of the blood to the head; roaring in the head; aching pain over the eyes, obliging one to knit one's brow or to close one's eyes; or headache with dim sight, inability to think, nausea and desire to vomit; headache every week, or every morning or night; or in the evening in bed, or after a meal; aggravation by thinking, in the open air, by walking; great sensitiveness of the scalp to contact; falling off of the hair.

VERATRUM: Maddening pains; semi-lateral beating with pressure, or constriction in the brain, with constriction of the throat; sensation as if the brain were bruised; pains in the stomach; painful rigidity of the nape of the neck; copious discharge of clear urine; nausea, vomiting, &c.; great debility even unto fainting, with great malaise on raising one self from a recumbent posture; chilliness and cold sweat over the whole body; thirst; diarrheic stools, or else constipation with tendency of blood to the head.

§ 6. Besides, we may use:

ARNICA: For pains over one eye with greenish vomiting; crampy compression in the forehead, as if the brain were compressed and indurated; heat in the head, with coldness of the rest of the body.

ARSENICUM: Semi-lateral, beating pains, with nausea, buzzing in the ears, &c., periodically, especially after a meal, or in the morning, or at night, or in the evening, in bed, with weeping and mouning; the pains sometimes become maddening; painfulness of the scalp; cold applications relieve the pain.

AURUM: Bruised pains, especially early in the morning, or during mental labour, so that the ideas frequently become confused; roaring in the head, in hysteric females.

CARB-VEG.: Aching or beating pains over the eyes, or in the whole head, commencing at the nape of the neck; the pains set in especially in the evening or after a meal, with tendency of the blood to the head, and heat in the head.

CHINA: Tearing, drawing or oppressive pains, as from a load on the head, worse in the open air and when reading or thinking; with corvza.

COCCULUS: Headache with feeling of emptiness in the head, or with bilious vomiting.

DULCAMARA: Oppressive, stupefying pain in the forehead, with stoppage of the nose; or boring and burning in the forehead, with digging in the brain; aggravation during motion, even when talking, with heaviness in the head.

HEPAR: Pain as from a nail in the brain; violent boring in the head, or nightly pains as if the forehead would be pulled out, with painful tumours on the head.

IPECACUANHA: Headache with nausea; sensation extending to the tongue as if the brain were bruised; vomiting or desire to vomit.

LYCOPODIUM: Headache with disposition to faint, and great restlessness; or tearing headache, especially in the afternoon or at night; pains extending to the eyes and nose, even teeth, with desire to lie down.

OPIUM: Tendency of blood to the head, with constipation, violent, tearing pains, or tensive pressure through the whole brain, with beating or great heaviness in the head; unsteady look, thirst, dry mouth, sour eructations, desire to vomit, &c.

PLATINA: Violent, crampy pains, especially over the root of the nose, with heat and redness of the face, restlessness, whining mood, roaring in the head as of water, with coldness in the ears, eyes, and one side of the face; scintillations, illusions of sight, objects appearing smaller than they really are. (Is frequently suitable after Bell.)

§ 7. Use more particularly:

a) For pressing pains as if the skull would split: 1) Bell. bry. chin. natr-m. n-vom. puls. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Acon. amm. ant. baryt. calc. caps. caust. graph. magn-arct. merc. mez. natr. plat. phos. phos-ac. rhus. spig. spong. staph. stront.

b) For aching pains: 1) Anac. arn. bell. calc. carb-an. carb-veg. chin. coccul. ign. kal. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. sep. stann. sulph. 2) Acon. ars. asa. aur. bry. caust. cham. cic. dig. dulc. ferr. ipec. lach. mez. natr. petr. plat.

- c) For tensive pains: 1) Arn. asa. bell. caust. lyc. n-vom. puls. sil. stront. sulph. 2) Ars. cann. carb-an. carb-veg. clem. graph. magn-arct. mosch. natr. natr-m. nitr. petr. spig. stann. tart. veratr.
- d) For crampy, pinching, spasmodic pains: 1) Acon. arn. calc. carb-veg. coloc. ign. phos-ac. plat. stram. 2) Amb. ang. chin. colch. mez. mosch. n-mosch. n-vom. petr. sep. stann. zinc.
- e) For compressive pains: 1) Arn. bry. carb-veg. chin. cocc. hell. lyc. men. mosch. natr-m. n-mosch. phos-ac. plat. sil. spig. staph. tart. 2) Acon. alum. anac. calc. caust. cic. con. dulc. graph. magn-arct. nitr-ac. oleand. sep. staph. sulph-ac.
- f) For constrictive, contractive pains: 1) Anac. asa. carb-veg. chin. cocc. graph. laur. merc. natr-m. nitr. petr. phosph. plat. puls. 2) Acon. camph. cann. hyos. ipec. lach. mosch. petr. phos-ac. stann. sulph-ac. val. veratr.
- g) For pain as if tied up with a bandage or surrounded with a tight band: Cycl. 3od. laur. merc. nitr-ac. sassap. stann. sulph.
- § 8. a) For boring, digging-up pains: 1) Calc. dulc. hep. puls. sep. 2) Amm. amm-m. bell. cocc. ign. laur. magn-c. merc. mez. phos-ac. plat. sabin. spig. stann. staph. zinc.
- b) For beating, hammering, pulsative pains: 1) Acon. ars. bell. cale. carb-veg. ferr. ign. kreos. lach. natr-m. phosph. puls. sep. sil. stram. sulph. 2) Borax. bry. cham. cocc. dros. euphr. kal. laur. led. mang. nitr-ac. op. oleand. p.tr. plat. sabad. seneg. squill.
- c) For pain as if a nail or plug were driven into the brain: 1) Anac, arn. hep. ign. magn-arct. n-vom. plat. sulph-ac. 2) Asa. carb-veg. cocc. coff. dulc. hell. kreos. natr-m. oleand. rhus. thuj.
- d) For tearing or drawing pains: 1) Arn. ars. bell. calc. chin. con. ign. lach. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. puls. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Amb. aur. bry. caps. carb-an. carb-veg. cham. natr. phosph. spig. staph.
- e) Stitching pains: 1) Acon. bell. bry. canth. caust. con. ign. merc. natr. petr. puls. rhus. sep. sil. stann. sulph. 2) Alum. arn. asa. calc. chel. chin. lach. laur. magn-c. natr-m. n-vom. selen. staph.
- f) Sore or ulcerative pains: 1) Amm. ars. carb-veg. caust. chin. ign. lyc. magn-c. mez. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. sep. sulph. zinc. 2) Acon. borax. kreos. lach. magn-arct. mang. oleand. rhus. sabad. sabin. stront.
- g) Pain as if bruised, torn or dashed to pieces: 1) Aur. bell. camph. chin. con. hell. ign. n-vom. puls. veratr. 2) Alum. amm-m. ars. carb-an. caust. coff. con. euphr. hep. ipeo. merc. mur-ac. phosph. phos-ac. rhus. sep. stann. sulph. zinc.
 - h) Darting, jerking pains: 1) Amb. arn. bell. calc. chin. ign. kal.

magn-aust. nitr-ac. puls. sep. sil. 2) Anac. caust. graph. lyc. n-vom. petr. phosph. phos-ac. plumb. sulph.

- § 9. a) Feeling of coldness in the head or on the vertex: 1) Bell. calc. phosph. sep. sulph veratr. 2) Acon. arn. dulc. mosch.
- b) Burning in the head: 1) Acon. bell. bry. eug. merc. n-vom. phosph. sabad. sep. 2) Amm. arg. arn. carb-veq. caust. cocc. dulc. graph. hell. kal. mur-ac. phos-ac. rhus. spig. stann. sulph-ac. veratr.
- c) Roaring, buzzing in the head): 1) Aur. calc. graph. lach. plat. puls. staph. sulph. zinc. 2) Acon. baryt. carb-veg. caust. cocc. dulc. graph. hell. kal. mur-ac. phos-ac. rhus. spig. stann. sulph-ac. veratr.
- d) Sensation as if the brain were loose, moving, falling against the skull: 1) Acon. bell. chm. sep. sulph. 2) Acon. ars. baryt. bry. calc. carb-an. cic. coff. kal. lyc. magn-s. phos-ac. plat. puls. rhus. spig.
- e) Wavering (swashing) in the head, as of water: 1) Bell. dig. amm. asa. aur. carb-an. hep. hyos. lach. magn-m. n-vom. rhus. spig. squill.
- f) Creeping sensation as of something alive: 1) Arn. colch. hyos. laur. magn-aust. plat. puls. rhus. 2) Acon. baryt. canth. cic. cocc. cupr. petr. phosph. phos-ac. sil. sulph.
- g) Sensation as if a ball were rising into the head: Acon. ign. lach. vlumb. sev.
- h) Sensation as if a current of air were passing through the head, or as if wind were blowing upon one: Aur. colch. magn-aust. puls. sabin. zinc.
- § 10. a) For pains from above downwards, pressure, stitches from above downwards: 1) Carb-veg. caust. ferr. magn-arct. puls. sulph. 2) Amb. cin. con. cupr. mur-ac. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos-ac. plat. rhus. spig. spong. tart. veratr.
- b) Pains from below upwards: 1) Bell. caust. cham. 2) Phosac. rhus. sep. sil. staph.
- c) From within outwards: 1) Asa. bell. bry. calc. chin. con. dulc. merc. mez. phosph. rhus. sep. sil. spig. spong. stann. sulph. val. 2) Acon. alum. carb-veg. dros. ign. lach. lyc. magn-arct. magn-m. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. n-mosch. n-vom. phos-ac. rhod. sabad. samb. staph. verb.
- d) From without inwards: 1) Anac. arn. calc. canth. laur. plat. 2) Coccul. dulc. hell. ign. plumb. sabin. spig. stann. staph. sulph-ac.
- e) Pains seated at a small spot: 1) Acon. bry. lyc. 2) Ambanac. dulc. eug. ferr. graph. hep. laur. led. mosch. n-mosch. plat. sep. spig. squill. staph.

- f) External pains, in the integuments of the skull: 1) Acon. arn. bell. calc. chin. lyc. merc. mez. n-vom. rhus. staph. 2) Alum. carb-vcg. caust. graph. guaj. hep. nitr-ac. phosph. 1 uls. ruta. sep. spig. sulph. thuj. veratr.
- § 11. a) Forehead and sinciput are principally affected: 1) Acon. amm. ars. bell. calc. chin. cocc. dulc. ign. kreos. lyc. natr-m. n-mosch. n-vom. phosph. plat. sabad. stann. sulph. 2) Alum. arn. caps. carb-vey. ferr. hep. ipec. lach. magn-c. magn-m. merc. mez. natr. nitr-ac. puls. spig. thuj.
- b) The temporal region: 1) Bell. calc. natr-m. plut. 2) Acon. alum. anac. chin. kal. kreos. magn-c. mang. n-mosch. petr. puls. sabin. sulph-ac.
- c) The sides of the head: 1) Acon. bry. natr-m. phos-ac. 2) Asa. canth. graph. guaj. kal. laur. lyc. magn-arct. magn-aust. magn-c. magn-m. mang. plat. puls. sulph. thuj. veratr.
- d) Semi-lateral pains: 1) Ars. calc. chin. cic. coloc. ign. merc. n-vom. puls. sep. 2) Agar. alum. amm-m. anac. asa. cin. dulc. kal. mang. mez. mur-ac. phosph. phos-ac. plat. sabad. sabin. sassap. spig. staph. sulph-ac. verb.
- e) Left side: Ant. arn. asa. asar. calc. chin. colch. coloc. dros. lach. merc. mez. nitr-ac. n-mosch. rhod. selen. sil. spig. sulph. zinc.
- f) Right side: Acon. alum. calc. caust. dros. ferr. hep. ign. luc. mosch. plumb. ruta. sabad. sabin. sil.
- g) Vertex and upper head: 1) Agn. calc. caust. con. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. phosph. spig. 2) Acon. amb. anac. carb-an. cocc. cupr. natr. natr-m. n-mosch. phosph. sep. sil. staph. sulph. veratr.
- h) Occiput: 1) Acon. cale. carb-veg. ign. kal. nitr-ac. petr. rhus. sep. sulph. 2) Amb. carb-an. colch. mayn-m. mez. mosch. natr. n-vom. sil. thuj.
- § 12. a) The eyes are involved, or the pains extend to the eyes:
 1) Acon. baryt. bell. bry calc. coccul. hep. lach. natr. natr-m. n-vom.
 puls. selen. sep. sil. 2) Ars. borax. carb-veg. caust. cic. ign. kreos.
 nitr. phosph. phos-ac. spong. sulph-ac.
- b) The region of the ears is principally affected, or the pains extend to the ears: 1) Canth. lyc. merc. mosch. mur-ac. puls. rhus. sep. sulph. 2) Anac. alum. arn. borax. calc. caps. caust. con. ign. natr. natr-m. nitr. phosph.
- c) The pains are seated over the root of the nose, or extend down to the nose: 1) Acon. hep. n-vom. phosph. rhus. 2) Ars. ign. lach. luc. merc. mez. mosch. stann.
- d) They affect the face: 1) Acon. hep. rhus. sil. 2) Amb. bry. calc. carb-veg. cin. dros. graph. kreos. lach. natr-m. nitr. n-vom. petr. phosph. spong. sulph. thuj.

- e) They cause heat and redness of the face: Acon. bell. ign. lach natrain. n-vom. phosph. plat. sil. sulph.
- f) They extend to the teeth: 1) Lach. lyc. puls. rhus. sep. 2) Calc. carb-veg. caust. ian. kreos. magn-c. merc. sulph.
- g) The nape of the neck is involved, or the pains extend to the nape of the neck: Baryt. bell. carb-veg. caust. con. graph. kal. lyc. ruls. sabin.
- § 13. a) The pains attack the understanding and impede thought: Acon. amb. aur. bell. bry. calc. carb-an. caust. cocc. hell. kal. lach. magn-c. natr. n-vom. op. petr. phosph. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.
- b) They cause vertigo or dizzîness: 1) Acon. bell. bry. calc. carb-an. caust. lach. n-vom. phosph. puls. 2) Anac. chin. cocc. con. hell. magn-m. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. rhus. sep.
- c) Dimness or weakness of sight: Acon. arn. bell. calc. cham. cic. hvos. ign. n-vom. puls. sil. stram.
- d) Roaring in the ears: Acon. ars. borax. chin. n-vom. puls. rhus. staph. thuj.
- e) Nausca or vomiting: 1) Amm. arn. bell. bry. carb-veg. coloc. ipec. lach. nitr-ac. n-vom. puls. sep. sulph. 2) Alum. calc. chin. cocc. con. dulc. ign. kal. magn-c. natr-m. phosph. stann. veratr.
- f) They oblige one to lie down: 1) Bry. calc. con. n-vom. phosac. puls. rhus. selen. sep. 2) Alum. amm. anac. bell. graph. kal. mugn-m. natr-m. nitr-ac. oleand. op. petr. sil. stann. sulph.
- § 14. a) The pains occur principally in the evening: 1) Alum. carb-an. carb-veg. laur. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. phosph. puls. sulph. 2) Coloc. hep. merc. mur-ac. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. rhus. sep. sil. val.
- b) At night or in the evening in bed: 1) Bell. chin. hep. lach. lyc. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Alum. ars. magn-c. merc. natr. nitr-ac. op. sassap. sepia.
- c) In the morning on waking: 1) Bry. calc. kal. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. sulph. 2) Baryt. bell. cham. chin. coff. con. hep. ign. ipec. lach. magn-c. magn-m. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. thuj.
- d) In the morning generally: 1) Bry. calc. caust. chin. hep. kal. lach. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. petr. phosph. phos-ac. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Amm. amm-m. ars. aur. baryt. bell. carb-an. con. jod. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. mang. mur-ac. natr. nitr. nitr-ac. n-mosch. puls. thuj.
- e) After a meal: 1) Amm. ars. bry. carb-an. carb-veg. n-vom. phosph. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Alum. arn. baryt. calc. canth. caust. chin. cin. coff. con. graph. ign. kal. lach. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. natr. nitr-ac. puls.
 - f) In consequence of mental labour (reading, writing, thinking,

- &c.): 1) Calc. chin. natr. n-vom. puls. sil. 2) Arn. aur. carb-veg. caust. cin. cocc. coff. ign. lyc. natr-m. petr. phosph. sep.
- g) Worse in the open air, better in a room: 1) Calc. caust. chin. coff. con. rhus. spig. sulph. 2) Bell. ferr. hell. hep. magn-arct. mang. merc. mur-ac. n-vom. petr. puls. staph. sulph. sulph-ac.
- h) Worse in a room, better in the open air: 1) Alum. amm. arn. asar. bov. carb-an. magn-c, magn-m, phosph. puls. sabin. 2) Acon. ant. arn. hell. sep. sulph.
- § 15. Compare: Congestions of the head, Pains, paroxysms of, Causes, Conditions, &c.
- HEAD, LARGE, or CHILDREN.—The best remedies for this affection and the retarded closing of the fontanelles, are: Calc. sil. sulph. (See Scrophula.)
- HEAD, MORBID CONDITION OF, in consequence of mental exertions.—Principal remedies: 1) N-vom. sulph.; or, 2) Aur. calc. colch. lach. mosch. natr. natr-m. puls. sil.; or, 3) Amm. amb. bell. cham. cic. dig. jod. laur. led. nitr. n-mosch. phosph. sep. spong. sulphac. val. zinc.

See: WORN-OUT, WEAK MEMORY, EMOTIONS, MORBID.

HEARING, DEFECTIVE, DYSÆCIA, &c.

- § 1. The principal remedies for this affection are: 1) Bell. calc. caust. graph. hyos. lach. led. lyc. mang. merc. nitr-ac. op. petr. phosph. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Amm. anac. asa. aur. coff. con. hep. kal. magn-c. mur-ac. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. sec. staph. veratr. 3) Amb. ant. ars. carb-veg. cic. coccul. dros. jod. laur. oleand. plumb. rhus. ruta. stram.
- § 2. If caused by congestion of blood, with buzzing, &c., give:
 1) Aur. bell. caust. graph. merc. phosph. puls. sil. sulph.; or, 2)
 Anac. bry. calc. lyc. mur-ac. n-vom. sep. spig.

For nervous deafness, from paralysis of the auditory nerves:
1) Bell. caust. hyos. n-vom. petr. phosph. phos-ac. puls. sil.; or, 2)
Anac. calc. coccul. con. graph. lyc. mur-ac. nitr-ac. op. veratr.

For catarrhal or rheumatic deafness, in consequence of a cold in the head, or of the whole body, give: 1) Acon. ars. bell. cham. hep. led. merc. and puls.; or, 2) Calc. caust. coff. lach. nitr-ac. sulph.

§ 3. If caused by suppression of herpes or other cutaneous eruptions: Sulph., or Ant., or: Caust. graph. or Lach.? &c. (See: CAUSES: SUPPRESSED ERUPTIONS.)

If a sequel to some acute exanthem, measles, scarlatina, &c.:

1) Bell. merc. men. phosph. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Carb-veg. phosph.

—Deafness caused by measles, requires: Puls. carb-veg.; by scarlatina: Bell. or Hep.; and by variola: Merc. or Sulph.

If caused by suppression of fever and ague, give: 1) Calc.

puls.; or, 2) Carb-veg. hep. n-vom. sulph.

If by abuse of mercury: 1) Asa. nitr-ac. staph.; or, 2) Aur. carb-veg.? chin.? hep. petr. sulph.

If by swelling or hypertrophy of the tonsils, give: Aur. mcrc. nitr-ac. staph.

If by tuphoid diseases: Arn. phosph. phos-ac. veratr.

If by suppression of an habitual discharge from the ears or nose: 1) Hep. lach. led.; or, 2) Bell. merc. puls.

§ 4. Particular symptomatic indications:

Belladonna: Tendency of blood to the head, with buzzing in the ears, scintillations, pressing pain in the forehead from within outwards, especially in young, plethoric, large individuals; also in scrofulous subjects, with a fine, delicate skin, red and white cheeks; also after apoplexy, meningitis, typhus, &c.

CALCAREA: Deafness as if the ears were closed; frequent buzzing, rolling or ringing, singing and musical sounds in the ears; or frequent beating and heat in the ears; constant dryness of the ears, or purulent discharge; aching pain in the forehead, &c.

CAUSTICUM: Sensation as if the ears were stopped up, with buzzing and roaring in the head; loud reverberation of sounds and of one's own words in the ears; otorrhœa, rheumatic pains in the ears and extremities; extreme sensitiveness to cold winds, &c.

GRAPHITES: Great dryness in the ears, or purulent discharge; hard hearing, which sometimes ceases while riding in a carriage; singing, whizzing and ringing, or buzzing and thundering reports in the ears, especially at night, or sensation as if air were penetrating into the eustachian tube; herpes and crusts around the ears and on other parts of the body.

HYOSCYAMUS: Hard hearing as if stupified, especially after apoplexy, if Bell. proves ineffectual.

LACHESIS; Dry ears, with hard and pale, or white and pappy corumen; painful beating, cracking or whizzing, rolling and drumming in the ears, with reverberation of the sounds; soreness and crusts around the ears, &c. (Frequently suitable after Caust.)

LEDUM: The ears feel as if closed, with whizzing in the ears; dulness and stupefaction of the head on the affected side, feeling

of stiffness in the scalp, and after suppression of otorrhea or of coryza or catarrh of the eyes.

LYCOPODIUM: Roaring and whizzing in the ears, or cracking as of air-vesicles; sensation as if hot blood were tending towards the ears; humid scurf in the region of the ear, or on the ears.

MERCURIUS: Stoppage of the ears discontinuing when swallowing or blowing one's nose; loud reverberation of all the sounds in the ear; ringing, buzzing and whizzing, especially in the evening, or purulent otorrhoa with ulceration of the ears; rheumatic pains in the ears or head, or in the teeth; great tendency to sweat, &c.

MANGANUM: Frequent otalgia, with tearing and stitching extending to the tympanum; ulcerative pain in the ears; whizzing and rushing in the ears, especially after stooping; report, when swallowing or blowing one's nose; hard hearing as if the ear were stopped up, the ear opening when blowing one's nose; the deafness increases or decreases according as the weather is fair or bad.

NITRI ACIDUM: Dry ears, or discharge of cerumen; stoppage of the ears, with roaring, beating and detonations; frequent toothache, with scorbutic affection of the gums; stitches in the teeth and ears.

OPIUM: Suitable after apoplexy, or to patients who are liable to epileptic fits; or in alternation with Bell. or Hyoscyam.

PETROLEUM: Painful dryness of the inner ear, or discharge of blood and pus; ringing, or rumbling and roaring in the ears, herpes and soreness on or near the ears; frequent toothache with swollen cheek; bleeding of the gums, pressing pains in the occiput, from within outwards, &c. (Is frequently suitable after Nitr-ac.)

PHOSPHORUS: Hard hearing, especially deep to the human voice, with loud reverberation of the sounds, especially words, in the ears, extending to the inner head; tendency of blood to the ears, with beating and throbbing; dry feeling, or discharge of cerumen.

PULSATILLA: Hard, black or liquid cerumen, with discharge; stitching pains in the ears, or discharge of pus or blood; the ears are stopped with roaring and whizzing, or beating, murmuring, ringing or chirping; especially suitable to persons of a bland disposition, or to females who are liable to leucorrhœa and other irregularities of the urinary system.

SILICEA: Discharge of cerumen; stoppage, passing off with a report, or when blowing the nose; deafness, especially to the human voice, also without noise in the ears, or also with ringing, gurgling and fluttering; the deafness is worse when the moon changes,

especially at full or new moon; deafness, alternating with extreme sensitiveness of hearing; crusts behind the ears.

SULPHUR: Deafness, especially to the human voice; frequent stoppage of the ears, especially when eating or blowing one's nose; also on one side only; murmuring or undulating sensation in the ears as if caused by water, or whizzing and roaring; tendency of blood to the head; disposition to coryza or other blennorrhœas, discharge of the ears, &c.

§ 5. Use more particularly, for roaring and whizzing in the ears: 1) Acon. bell. caust. chin. con. graph. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. puls. sep. sulph. 2) Anac. alum. amb. amm. baryt. borax. bry. calc. carb-veg. cham. croc. hep. kal. lach. natr-m. op. phosph. plat. spig. therid.

Buzzing: Amm. bell. caust. con. graph. hyos. jod. natr-m. puls. sulph.

Thundering, rumbling: Amm-m. calc. caust. graph. plat.

Ringing and singing: 1) Bell. calc. caust. chin. graph. kal. lyc. men. natr-m. n-vom. puls. 2) Amm. baryt. borax. chel. con. petr. sil. sulph.

Fluttering (as of a bird): Aur. bell. calc. caust. graph. petr. puls. sil. spiq. sulph.

Ringing, as of bells: Amb. calc. con. led. natr-m. sil.

Cracking, when chewing or moving the jaw: Baryt. calc. graph. kal. men. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr.

Frequent reports: Graph. kal. mang. natr. sil. staph. zinc.

§ 6. For deafness to the human voice: Ars. phosph. sil. sulph. For sensation of stoppage: 1) Bry. con. lyc. mang. merc. puls. sil. spig. 2) Calc. caust. graph. kal. jod. lach. men. nitr-ac. petr. sep. sulph.

Sensation as if closed by something in front: 1) Calc. nitr-ac. sulph. 2) Acon. ant. carb-veg. chin. coccul. hyos. led. men. phosph. snia.

For occasional alternation with great sensitiveness of hearing: Aur. bell. calc. coff. lyc. sep. spig.

§ 7. Comp.: Excessive *irritation* of the sense of hearing, ERUPTIONS ON THE EARS, HEMORRHAGE FROM THE EARS, OTORRHOLA, CERUMEN, PAINS in THE EARS, &c.

Thinking practitioners, who endeavour to reason from analogy, may find useful indications under AMBLYOPIA.

HEARING, EXCESSIVE IRRITATION of.—Principal remedies:
1) Arn. aur. bell. bry. coff. lach. lyc. natr. phos-ac. sep. spig. 2)
Acon. calc. cham. chin. con. graph. merc. n-vom. petr. phosph. puls. sulph.

For sensitiveness to noise, give: 1) Acon. bell. bry. cham. coff. ign. lyc. n-vom. 2) Ang. arn. borax. calc. colch. con. ipec. natr. phos-ac. plat. puls. sep. spig.

To music: 1) Bry. natr. phos-ac. sep. 2) Acon. amb. cham. lyc. n-vom. phosph. puls.

Comp.: NERVOUS IRRITATION, DEBILITY, &c.

HEARTBURN, ERUCTATIONS, REGURGITATION, &c.

- § 1 Principal remedies: 1) Arn. bry. calc. carb-vey. con. ign. lyc. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. rhus. sep. sulph. veratr. 2) Amm. arn. carb-an. caust. cocc. graph. natr. sil. staph. tart. val. 3) Alum. amb. ant. bell. cann. canth. caps. chin. cin. croc. cycl. dros. graph. kal. mez. natr. nitr-ac. petr. ran. rhod. sabad. sassup. stan. sulph-ac. thuj.
- § 2. For frequent rising of air, give: 1) Arn. bell. bry. carb-veg. caust. cocc. con. hep. kal. lach. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. puls. rhus. ruta. sep. staph. sulph. veratr. 2) Alum. amb. amm-m. ant. alc. carb-an. chin. dull. graph. ign. lyc. mur-ac. petr. sabad, sassap, sil. spong. stann. sulph-ac. thuj. val. verb.

Painful eructations require: Coccul. n-von. petr. phosph. sabad. sep.—Ineffectual urging to eructate: Amb. carb-an. caust. cocc. con. graph. hyos. ign. kal. magn-arct. magn-c. n-vom. phos. plumb. puls. rhus. sulph. zinc.

Eructations tasting of the ingesta: Amb. amm. ant. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. chin. con. lyc. natr-m. phosph. puls. sil.

- § 3. Regurgitation of food: 1) Arn. bry. carb-veg. graph. n-vom. phosph. puls. sassap. sulph. sulph-ac. tart. 2) Ant. bell. cale. can. con. dros. hep. ign. lyc. merc. natr-m. plumb. staph. veratr. zinc.
- Regurgitation of undigested food: 1) Bry. cham. con. ign. lack. phosph. 2) Anm-m. camph. magn-m. mez. sulph.
- § 4. Sour eructations or regurgitation: 1) Calc. cham. chin. lyc. n-vom. phosph. sulph. 2) Amm. ars. bell. caust. ferr. graph. upn. ipec. kal. natr-m. phos-ac. puls. sassap. stann. thuj. veratr.

Pyrosis, heartburn: 1) Amm. calc. chin. can. croc. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. sulph. 2) Caps. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. dulc. graph. hep. ign. jod. kal. merc. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. sabad. sep. sil. staph. sulph-ac.

- Waterbrash: 1) Ars. calc. carb-veg. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. sep. sulph. 2) Baryt. bell. caust. cupr. dros. graph. hep. ipec. led. natr. pctr. rhus. sabad. sil. staph. veratr.
- § 5. Comp.: GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, WEAK STOMACH, DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH, &c.

HEART, DISEASES OF :

- § 1. The best remedies are: 1) Acon. calc. natr-m. puls. sep. spig. sulph. 2) Arn. ars. aur. cann. caust. dig. lach. phosph. sp.ong.; or, 3) Amb. asa. bell. con. cupr. krcos. mang. mosch. natr. n-mosch. n-nom. rhus.
- § 2. For carditis use: 1) Acon. bry. cann. caust. lach. puls.; or, 2) Ars. cocc. spig.

For acute rheumatism of the heart: 1) Acon. caust. lach.; or,

2) Ars. bry. puls. spig.

For aneurism: 1) Carb-veg. lach. lyc.; or, 2) Calc. caust. graph. guaj. puls. rhus. spig.; or, 3) Amb. arn. ars. ferr. natr-m. zinc.

For hypertrophy: Ars.? jod.? phosph.? spong.? For polypi of the heart: 1) Lach.; or, 2) Calc.? staph.?

§ 3. For palpitation: 1) Acon. calc. chin. jod. lyc. merc. natr. phosph. puls. sep. spig. sulph. 2) Alum. ars. aur. bell. bry. caust. cocc. coff. ign. kal. lach. n-vom. petr. phos-ac. ruta. thuj. veratr.

For palpitation from plethora or rush of blood: Acon. aur. bell. cuff. ferr. luch. n-vom. op. phosph. sulph.

In the case of nervous or hysteric individuals: Asa. cham. cocc. coff. lach. n-vom. puls. veratr.

After emotions: Acon. cham. coff. ign. n-vom. op. veratr.—After chagrin: Acon. cham. ign. n-vom.—After a fright: Op. or Coff.—After sudden joy: Acon. or Coff.—After great fear or anguish: Veratr.

After debilitating loss of fluids: 1) ('hin.; or, 2) N-vom. phosac. sulph.

After suppression of eruptions, or old ulcers, &c.: Ars. caust. lach. sulph.

According to several practical observations communicated to me by a friend and colleague, *Bromine* 30 (and even higher) is an excellent remedy for many diseases of the heart, and also polypi of the heart; and Ars. and Kalic. are excellent remedies for dropsy of the pericardium and pericarditis.

§ 4. Compare: Congestion of the chest, Emotions, Plethora, &c.

HEATED, ILL EFFECTS OF GETTING, in consequence of exertions, exposure to the heat of the sun, &c.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1) Acon. ant. bell. bry. camph. carb-veg. sil.; or, 2) Op. thuj. zinc.

§ 2. Particular indications:

ACONITUM: For the consequences of a stroke of the sun, or of excessive heat of the stove, especially when the patient had been sleeping in the sun or near the hot stove.

Antimonium: One is unable to bear the heat of the sun, or is exhausted by doing the least work in the sun, with night-sweat, constant desire to sleep, gastric symptoms, &c., and in general, if Bruon. should not be sufficient to remove these symptoms.

Belladonna: Aconite being insufficient, and especially for: headache, with feeling of fulness, and sensation as if every thing would issue through the forehead; worse when stooping, moving or by the least emotion; great anguish and restlessness, rage, or great irritation of the cerebral nerves, or great fearfulness, tendency to start, and dread of the things around and near one; disposition to weep and scream.

BRYONIA: Painful feeling of fulness in the head; loss of appetite, or *loathing*, vomiting and diarrhœa; milk is indigestible; mobility and trembling; the pressure of the clothes on the hypochondria is troublesome; vehement disposition, fits of anger; dread of the future.

CAMPHOR: Acon. or Bell. being insufficient to remove the effects of heat.

CARBO-VEG.: Every exposure to heat causes headache, or heaviness, pulsative pains and pressure over the eyes; pain in the eyes, whenever the patient endeavours to look at a thing.

SILICEA: The heat causes nausea or other gastric ailments, for which Ant. and Bry, are insufficient.

- § 3. For the weariness which one often experiences in heavy sultry weather, give: 1) Bry. carb-veg. n-vom. rhod. sil.; or, 2) Caust. lach. natr. matr-m. nitr-ac. petr. phosph.
- \S 4. Comp. : Seasons and Weather, Worn-out, Debility. &c.

HEMERALOPIA.—The best remedies for this kind of blindness, which commences at twilight, are: 1) Bell. veratr.; or, 2) Merc. hyos. puls. stram.

See: Amblyopia, for particular indications.

HEPAR SULPHURIS, ILL EFFECTS OF.

For poisoning with large doses: 1) Vinegar diluted with water, or citric acid. 2) Mucilaginous drinks and the like, or injections. For secondary ailments and the consequences of medicinal abuse of Hepar, give: 1) Bell.; or, 2) Cham. sil. 3) Alum. ign. graph.

HERNIA.

§ 1. The best remedies for the cure of hernia, are: 1) Amm-m. our. cocc. lyc. magn-c. n-vom. sil. sulph-ac. veratr. 2) Cham. clem. magn-arct. nitr-ac. rhus. sil. sulph.

Hernia of little children, occasioned by constant screaming, requires: Aur. cocc. n-vom. nitr-ac. or veratr.

§ 2. Incarceration of hernia is generally cured, without operation, by: 1) Acon. n-vom. op. sulph.; or, 2) Ars. bell. lach. veratr.

ACONITUM: Violent inflammation of the parts, with burning pains in the abdomen as from hot coal, extreme sensitiveness to contact, nausea, bitter, bilious vomiting, anguish and cold sweat; in most cases relief is obtained by one dose, which may be followed by a second dose in one hour; but if no relief sets in after the third dose, give Sulphur. (See below.)

Nux-vom.: The swelling is less painful or sensitive to contact, and the vomiting is less violent, but there is great difficulty of breathing; the incarceration is caused by a cold, exposure to heat, by a fit of anger or by chagrin, or also by irregular living, &c. (May be repeated every two hours.)

OPIUM: If no relief is obtained after the second dose of Nux, or if the following symptoms occur from the commencement: Red face; distended, hard abdomen, putrid eructations or vomiting of fecal matter. (Repeat every fifteen minutes until relieved.)

If the vomiting should be attended by cold sweat and coldness of the extremities, *Veratr.* deserves a preference; and if no improvement takes place after the second dose, give *Bell.*

SULPHUR: If Aconte remains without effect, or if the bilious voniting should change to sour. If, after giving the Sulphur, the patient should go to sleep, do not disturb him for some hours at least.

If gangrenous symptoms should set in, give Lach.; or Ars. if Lach. should not suffice.

HEPATITIS, inflammation of the liver, with other diseases.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. bell. bry. cham. chin. lach. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Aur. calc. kal. lyc. magn-m. natr. vatr-m. nitr-ac. 3) Alum. amb. amm-c. cann. canth. n-mosch. 4) (ic. dig. magn-m. mang. nitr. petr. ran.
- § 2. Acute hepatitis requires: 1) Acon. 2) Bell. merc. n-vom.; or, 3) Bry. cham. chin. lach. puls. sulph.

ACONITUM: Violent, inflammatory fever, with stitches in the region of the liver, intolerable pains, moaning, tossing about, anguish and dread of death.

BELLADONNA: Aching pains extending to the chest and shoulder; distention in the pit of the stomach; tension in the region of the stomach; laboured and anxious breathing; congestion of blood to the head; obscuration of sight; vertigo with fainting; burning thirst; anxious tossing about and sleeplessness. (Is frequently suitable after Acon., in alternation with Merc. or Lach.)

BRYONIA: Aching pains, with tension in the hypochondria, yellow-coated tongue, violent oppression of the chest, with hurried, anxious breathing, constipation, aggravation of the pains by motion.

CHAMOMILLA: Dull aching pains, not aggravated either by pressure or motion, or breathing; pressure in the stomach, tension in the hypochondria, oppression of the chest; yellow colour of the skin, yellow-coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, and paroxysms of anguish.

CHINA: Aggravation every other day, with stitching and aching pains, swelling and hardness of the region of the liver and stomach; headache, bitter taste in the mouth, and yellow-coated tongue.

LACHESIS: Merc. or Bell. being insufficient, or alternating with either, suitable to drunkards.

MERCURIUS: Bell. being insufficient, especially for aching pains which do not allow one to lie on the right side; bitter taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, thirst; constant chills, very yellow colour of the skin and eyes. (After Merc., Lach. is frequently suitable.)

Nux-vom.: Stitching or beating pains, with excessive sensitiveness of the region of the liver to contact; bitter and sour taste, desire to vomit or vomiting, pressure in the hypochondria, and region of the stomach, with short breath; thirst, red urine, headache, vertigo and paroxysms of anguish. (After Nux-v., Sulph. is frequently suitable.)

PULSATILLA: Frequent attacks of anguish, especially at night, with diarrheic, greenish and slimy stools; desire to vomit; bitter taste in the mouth, yellow-coated tongue; oppressed chest; tension in the hypochondria and pressure in the stomach.

SULPHUR: Frequently after Nux-v., especially when the stitching pains continue; or when the above-mentioned remedies are ineffectual, or produce only a partial improvement.

§ 3. The best remedies for chronic affections of the liver are:

1) N-vom. sulph.; or, 2) Aur. lach. lyc. magn-m. natr.; or, 3) Alum. amb. calc. chin. sil.; or, 4) Chel. ign. jod.

For swelling or induration of the liver: 1) Ars. calc. chm. n-vom. sulph.; or, 2) Caps. graph. lyc. magn-m. merc. natr-m. n-mosch. puls.

For abscesses: Lach, or Sil.; or, Bell.? merc.? hep.?

For affections of the liver resulting from mismanaged or suppressed fever and ague: 1) N-vom. sulph. 2) Calc. caps. lack. natr-m. puls.

For bilious calculi in the liver, I recommend: Calc. hep. lach. sil. sulph.

HERPES PUSTULOSUS, ECTHYMA.—Not to be confounded with rapia, the primitive form of ecthyma being pustulous, that of rupia vesicular; the ecthyma-pustules, at their base, are more inflamed, harder and more firmly seated, than in rupia. (See: Rupla, Rhypla.)

However, rupia and ecthyma being closely related to each other, externally at least, the same remedies will probably do for either eruption. Ecthyma seems to require more particularly: Ars. merc. rhus. sulph.; or, Borax. cham. staph.

See: RUPIA and HERPES.

HERPES OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS, HERPES PRÆ-PUTIALIS, &c.

§ 1. For true herpes proputialis (spots on the prepuce): Aur. hep. nitr-ac. phos-ac.—Besides: Dulc. scp. sulph.

Itching of the pudendum requires: 1) Calc. carb-v. con. kal. lyc. natr-m. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Amm. graph. kreos. magn-c. nitr-ac. staph.

Itching and herpes of the scrotum: 1) Dulc. petr. natr-m. nutr-ac. sulph. 2) Amb. coccul. rhod. thuj.

Itching and humour of the anus: 1) Merc. nitr-ac. sep. sulph. thu). 2) Bar. calc. zinc.

See: HERPES, VAGINA, SWELLING OF, PHIMOSIS, &c.

HERPES SQUAMOSUS, PSORIASIS.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Ars. calc. cic. clem. dulc. led. lyc. merc. sep. sulph. 2) Bry. caust. graph. mur-ac. nitr-ac. oleand. petr. phos. rhus. thuj. 3) Aur.? cupr.? magn-c.? sassap.? zinc.?
 - § 2. For psoriasis infantilis: Calc. cic. lyc. merc. sulph.

Psoriasis inveterata: 1) Clem. sulph. 2) Calc. merc. petr. rhus.

sep.

Psoriasis syphilitica: Merc., or, if much Mercury should have been used: 1) Clem. sassap. sulph. 2) Lyc. n-jugl. nitr-ac. thuj.

§ 3. Psoriasis labialis, with cracked, ulcerated lips: 1) Merc. natr-m. 2) Calc. graph. mez. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sil.

Psoriasis facialis: 1) Calc. sulph. 2) Graph. lyc. sep. 3) Cic. led. merc. eleand.

Psoriasis palmaris: 1) Mur-ac. sulph-ac. zinc. 2) Aur. calc. graph. hep. merc. petr. sassap. sil, sulph.

Psoriasis scrotalis: Petr. nitr-ac. thuj.

§ 4. See: HERPES.

HICCUP, SINGULTUS.

Generally a mere symptom, though sometimes very troublesome, and then pointing to the following remedies: 1) Acon. amm. bell. bry. cupr. hyos. ign. magn.m. n-mosch. n-vom. puls. stram. sulph. 2) Agar. ars. baryt. borax. calc. carb-v. cocc. coff. cupr. graph. lach. led. lyc. merc. mur-ac. natr-m. nitr-ac. ruta. sep. sil. spong. staph. veratr.

HOARSENESS, RAUCEDO, APHONIA.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Carb-v. dros. mang. phos. spong. 2) Bell. bry. caps. caust. cham. dulc. hep. merc. natr. n-vom. petr. puls. rhus. samb. sil. sulph. 3) Amb. calc. chin. graph. natr-m. sency. stann. veratr.
- § 2. Catarrhal hoarseness requires: 1) Cham. carb-v. dulc. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. samb. sulph.; or, 2) Bell. calc. caps. dros. hep. mang. natr. phos. tart.

Chronic hoarseness: 1) Carb-v. caust. hep. mang. petr. phos. sil. sulph.; or, 2) Dros. dulc. rhus.

Aphonia (loss of voice): Ant. bell. caust. merc. phos. sulph.

§ 3. Hoarseness in consequence of measles: Bell. bry. carb-v. cham. dros. dulc. sulph.

In consequence of croup: 1) Hep. phos.; or, 2) Bell. carb-v. dros.

Of bronchial catarrh: Carb-v. caust. dros. mang. phos. rhus, sil, sulph.

Of a cold: Bell. carb-v. dulc. sulph.; and if aggravated by every return of cold and damp weather: Carb-v. and Sulph.

§ 4. As regards affections of the voice, give :

- a) For monotonous sound of voice, without modulation: Dros. graph. spong. stram.
 - b) For high, fine, shrill voice: Bell. cupr. stann. stram.
- c) Hollow, dull voice, as if from the grave: 1) Bell. caust. dros. phos. samb. spong. veratr. 2) Camph. carb-v. hep. ipec. stann. veratr.
 - d) For croaking voice: Acon. cin. ruta.
 - e) Crowing voice: Cupr. stram.
- f) Loss of voice: 1) Baryt. bell. carb-veg. caust. phos. 2) Ant. dros. hep. lach. merc. natr-m. plat. puls. spong. sulph. veratr.
- g) Nasal voice: 1) Aur. bell. lach. lyc. merc. phos-ac. 2) Alum. bry. staph.
- b) Rough, hoarse voice: 1) Carb-v. dros. mang. phos. spong. 2) Bell. bry. caps. caust. cham. dulc. hep. merc. natr. n-vom. petr. puls. rhus. samb. sil. sulph. 3) Amb. calc. chin. graph. natr-m. seneq. stann. veratr.
- i) Feeble, low voice: 1) Ant. canth. caust. hep. sec. veratr. 2) Bell. carb-v. chin. lyc. op. spong. staph.
- k) Deep bass voice: 1) Chin. dros. sulph. 2) Anac. jod. laur. par.
 - 1) Insonorous voice: Agn. dros. spang.
- m) Falsetto voice, not pure: 1) Caust. graph. merc. spong. 2) Baryt. camph. chin. croc. nets-ac. n-mosch. sabad.
 - n) Voice that gives out : Dros. spong.
 - o) Hissing voice: Caust. phos.
- § 5. Compare: Bronchial Catarrh, Cough, Speech, Deficient, &c.

HOME-SICKNESS, NOSTALGIA.

Principal remedies: 1) Caps. merc. phos-ac.; or, 2) Aur. carban. ign.

CAPSICUM: Red cheeks, weeping and sleeplessness.

MERCURIUS: Anguish, trembling and restlessness, especially at night, sleeplessness; vexed mood, causing one to complain of every body; desire to escape, &c.

PHOSPHORI ACIDUM: Taciturn; dull mood, hectic fever with drowsiness and morning-sweat.

HONEY, ILL EFFECTS OF POISONOUS.

According to Hering, the principal remedy is Camph., by olfaction and as a liniment; then: drink black coffee or tea, as hot as you can bear it.

HUNGER, CANINE.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Calc. chin. cin. jod. lyc. petr. phos. sil. spig. staph. sulph. veratr. 2) Con. graph. hep. kal. natr-m. n-vom. sabad. sep. 3) Bry. coccul. hyos. lach. magn-m. merc. rhus. squill.
- § 2. The desire to eat much, gluttonous, requires: 1) Chin. cin. lyc. merc. petr. staph. 2) Calc. natr-m. sil. sulph. veratr.

If this hunger should set in during recovery after violent acute diseases, after debilitating loss of animal fluids or blood, or after other debilitating causes, give: 1) Chin. veratr.; or, 2) Calc. natr-m. sil. sulph.

§ 3. Sudden hunger, inducing fainting unless satisfied, requires: 1) Calc. chin. cin. hyos. merc. sabad. sil. spig. 2) Con. magn-m. natr-m. n-vom. petr. sep.

When the food is readily thrown up again: 1) Bry. n-vom.

phos. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Calc. cin. hyos. lyc. natr-m.

When passed undigested as soon as taken into the stomach: 1) Chin. phos. veratr. 2) Bry. calc. con. merc. sulph.

§ 4. If affecting pregnant females: Con. magn-m. natr-m. n-vom. petr. sep.

If persons who are affected with worms: Hyos. merc. sabad. sil. spig.

§ 5. Compare: Weak Stomach, Gastric Derangement, Malaria, &c.

HYDROCEPHALUS ACUTUS.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. bell. 2) Bry. hell. sulph. 3) Ars. cin. con. dig. lach. merc. op. stram.

Acute hydrocephalus requires: 1) Acon. bell.; or, 2) Bry. hell. sulph.

Chronic: Hell. ars. sulph.

Particular indications:

ACONITUM: Violent vascular and nervous excitement as in all inflammatory fevers; (see: Meningitis.)

BELLADONNA: After Acon., the fever having abated, but without discontinuance of the disease. (See: Meningitis.)

BRYONIA: Acon. and Bell. being insufficient, or for: Face red, almost brown-red; the eyes roll about in their sockets; at times closed, at others wide open; dry lips; dry, yellow brown coated tongue; distended abdomen; no stool; scanty urine, or burning while passing it; quick, moaning breathing; dry, hot skin over the whole body; thirst, with hasty swallowing of the liquid.

HELLEBORUS: Bryonia being insufficient, or for: Moderate fever; feeble, not very quick, soft and irregular pulse; laboured breathing occasionally with deep sighs; complete apathy; inability to raise one's-self alone; the patient frequently moves his trembling hands to his head; constant relapsing of the head on raising the trunk; frequent rubbing at the nose; the eves are half-opened with the pupils turned sideways or upwards, and convulsive movements of the lips; dilated pupils; wrinkled forehead and covered with cold sweat; no desire for any thing but drink, swallowing it greedily and in large quantities, and moving the mouth constantly as if chewing, both before and after drinking; easily angry, striking about, unwilling to have any body near him, and getting the more angry the more kindly he is spoken to: pale and bloated face; stupor; starting frequently, with screams and howling; the nostrils become dirty and dry; dropping of the lower jaw.

SULPHUR: Smelling of it, if Helleborus should do no good. (Digitalis is an excellent remedy for hydrocephalus, in alternation with Acon., Helleborus, &c. Hempel.)

HYDROPHOBIA.—Doctor Hering advises first to apply heat at a distance, and to continue this proceeding until chills set in, after which the application of heat is to be renewed three or four times a-day, until the wound is healed without leaving a cicatrix with discoloration.

At the same time the patient is to take a dose of Bell. or Lach., as often as the wound becomes worse, or a dose of Hydrophobin, and this treatment is to be continued until the wound is perfectly healed.

If, after the lapse of seven or eight days, a little vesicle should shew itself under the tongue, accompanied with febrile motions, it should be opened with a pointed knife, and the mouth should be rinsed with salt-water.

If the rage should have actually broken out without any thing having been done for it previously, give: Bell. or lach., or canth., hyoscyam. and merc., or stram. veratr. (See: MENTAL DERANGEMENT, and PHARYNGITIS.)

HYDROPHOBIA, SPURIOUS, DREAD OF WATER, symptomatic hydrophobia.

This disease requires: Amm. calc. nitr-ac. sassap. sep. sulph.
The following remedies may likewise be considered, though I
have no evidence of their curative powers in this disease: 1)
N-mosch. puls. 2) Amm. ant. bell. carb-veg. dulc. merc. rhus. spig.,
&c.

HYDROTHORAX.-Principal remedies: 1) Am-c. ars. bry.

carb-v. dig. hell. kal. lach. merc. spig; or, 2) Aur. calc. dulc. lyc. sen. savill. stann.

For symptoms, see: Asthma; PNEUMONIA; PULMONARY PHTHISIS; HEART, DISEASES OF; CATABRH, SUFFOCATIVE, &c.

HYPEROITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE PALATE.—Principal remedies: 1) Baryt. bar-m. bell. calc. lach. merc. n-vom.; or, 2) Acon. aur. chin. coff. sil.

Inflammation of the velum, requires: Acon. bell. coff. merc. n-vom.

Inflammation of the palate: 1) Calc. chin. n-vom.; or, 2) Bur-e. bar-m. lach. merc.; or, 3) Aur. bell. sil.

Ulceration or caries of the palate: 1) Aur. lach. merc. sil.; or,

2) Baryt. calc., &c. (See: Bones, Diseases of.)

If caused by abuse of mercury, give: 1) Aur. lach.; or, 2) Bell. bur-m. calc. sil., &c. Compare: Sore Throat, Stoma-CACE.

HYPOCHONDRIA.

§ 1. The principal remedies for this condition of the mind are:
1) Nux-v. and then Sulph.; or, 2) Calc. and then Chin. and Nutr.; or, 3) Anac. aur. con. grat. lach. mosch. natr-m. phos. phos-ac. sep. staph.

If caused by sexual abuse, loss of animal fluids or other debilitating causes, give: 1) Calc. chin. nux-v. and sulph.; or, 2) Anac. con. natr-m. phos-ac. sep. and staph.

If caused by derangement of the abdominal functions, sedentary mode of life, &c., give: 1) Nux-v. and sulph.; or, 2) Aur. cak. lach. natr. and sil.

§ 2. Symptomatic indications, as far as possible.

CALCAREA: Lowness of spirits, with disposition to weep; paroxysms of anguish, with orgasmus sanguinis, palpitation of the heart, shocks in the region of the heart; despair about one's health; apprehensions of illness, misfortune, infectious diseases, insanity, &c.; dread of death; excessive sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; malaise, aversion to work, inability to think or to perform any mental labour, &c. (Compare: Sulphur.)

CHINA: Languor, mental dulness; or excessive sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; mental distress; discouragement; fixed idea that he is unhappy and persecuted by enemies; headache, or boring pain in the vertex; weak digestion, with distention of the abdomen, ill humour, indolence after eating; sleeplessness on account of ideas crowding upon his mind, or restless, unrefreshing sleep, with anxious dreams, tormenting the patient even after he wakes, &c.

NATRUM: Lowness of spirits, weeping and lamenting on account of the future; desire to be alone; aversion to life; ill-humour; disposition to vehemence; inability to perform any mental work; headache; want of appetite, feeble digestion, ill-humour, and a number of bodily and mental ailments after a meal, and after the least irregularity, &c.

NUX-VOM.: Ill humour, despondency, aversion to life, disposition to vehemence; indisposition to work, or to perform any mental labour; fatigue of the mind after the least mental exertion; unrefreshing sleep, aggravation of the distress in the morning; dulness of the head, with aching pains, or sensation as if a pin were sticking in the brain; aversion to the open air, constant desire to lie down, with great exhaustion after walking; painfulness and distention in the region of the hypochondria, epigastrium, and pit of the stomach; constipation, slow action of the bowels, hæmorrhoidal disposition, &c. (Sulph. is frequently suitable after Nux.)

SULPHUR: Lowness of spirits, painful anxiety of mind; solicitude on account of one's affairs, health, salvation; fixed ideas; paroxysms of anxiety, with impatience, restlessness, vehement disposition; budily and mental indolence; absence of mind, irresoluteness; dulness of the head, with inability to perform any mental labour; exhaustion after the least mental exertion; headache, especially on the vertex; fulness and pressure in the pit and region of the stomach; constipation, hæmorrhoidal disposition; disposition to feel very unhappy, &c. (Calc. is frequently suitable after Sulph.

§ 3. Use moreover:

ANACARDIUM: For sadness, desire to be alone; dread of the future, despondency, fear of approaching death, &c.

AURUM: Great restlessness, dread of death, whining mood, painfully anxious state of the mind; inability to reflect, with headache after making the least mental exertion, as if the brain were dashed to pieces, &c.

CONIUM: Listlessness, dread of company and death at the same time. &c.

GRATIOLA: Peevish, capricious, constipation, oppression of the stomach after a meal, &c.

LACHESIS: Uneasy about one's health; idea that one is hated by one's own family; inability to perform any mental or physical labour, &c.

MOSCHUS: The patient complains without knowing what ails him, with anguish, palpitation, &c.

NATRUM MUR.: When Notr. is insufficient, though it seems to be indicated.

PHOSPHORUS: Sadness, alternating with mirth and laughter;

uneasy about one's health; paroxysms of anguish, when alone, or in stormy weather, with timorous disposition, &c.

PHOSPHORI ACID.: Dread of the future, brooding over one's condition, taciturn, &c.

SEPIA: Anxious about one's health, feels indifferent even to his own family; aversion to one's own affairs; desponding, weary of life.

STAPHYSAGRIA: Listless, sad, dreading the future; sad distressing thoughts about one's illness; aversion to mental or physical labour; inability to think, &c.

§ 4. Compare: Mental derangement; Melancholy, Hysteria. Emotions, morbid.

HYSTERIA.—Principal remedies: 1) Agn. aur. bell. calc. caust. cic. cocc. con. grat. ign. lach. mosch. n-mosch. n-vom. phosph. plat. puls. sep. sil. stram. sulph. veratr.; or, 2) Anac. ars. asa. bry. cham. chin. jod. natr-m. nitr-ac. stann. staph. stram. val. viol-od.

Compare: Hypochondria; Emotions, morbid; Headache, hysteric; Colic; Fainting, &c.

JAUNDICE.—Merc. is the principal remedy, provided the patient had not abused it previously, in which case China should be given. China may likewise be given alternately with Merc. In obstinate cases, when Merc. and China are insufficient, Hep. sulph. or lach. should be tried, either alone, or in alternation with mercuru.

For jaundice caused by a fit of chagrin or anger, give: Cham. nurv. or lach. sulph.

For jaundice from abuse of China, give: Merc.; or, bell. calc. nux-v.—from abuse of Merc.: Chin. hep. lach. sulph.;—from abuse of Rhubarb: Cham. or merc.

Try moreover: Acon. ars. calc. carb-veg. dig.; or, Nitr-ac. puls.

ICHTHYOSIS.—Coloc. hep. and plumb. have been recommended.

ILEUS, MISERERE, &c.—The characteristic symptoms of this affection are: Vomiting of fæcal matter and urine. If caused by intussusception of the intestines, give: Op. plumb. thuj.: or, ('occ.? nuc-v.? sulph.?

If caused by infammation, or by some internal swelling, give: Bry. sulph.; or, if fever should be present: Acon.—Perhaps Bell. lach. merc. may be required. See: ENTERITIS and HERNIA.

IMBECILITY, IDIOCY.—Principal remedies: Bell. hell. hy. lach. op. sulph.; or, Anac. croc. n-mosch.

See: EMOTIONS, MORBID.

IMPETIGO, HERPES CRUSTACEUS.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Lyc. sulph. 2) Alum. ars. bary calc. cic. clem. dulc. graph. hep. lach. merc. oleand. rhus. en staph.
 - § 2. For impetigo scabida: Lyc. sulph.

Impetigo sparsa (scattered): Cic. lach. sulph.

Impetigo rodens (spreading and corrosive): Ars. calc. cic. rhus sep. sulph.

§ 3. For sourfs around the eyes: 1) Ars. hep. merc. sulph. 2) Calc. oleand. petr. sil. staph.

Scurfs around the mouth: Ars. calc. graph. kreos. rhus. sep. sil. staph.

Scurfs on the nipples: Ars. cham. hep. graph. lyc. sulph.

INDOLENCE, INDISPOSITION TO MOVE, &c.—Principal remedies: 1) Acon. ars. caps. chin. guaj. lach. natr. natr-m. n-vom. sep. 2) Alum. baryt. bell. bry. chell. cocc. dulc. hell. ign. jod. mez. mur-ac. op. puls. ruta. tart. thuj.

Indolence with heaviness, require: 1) Natr. natr-m. phosph. stann. 2) Asa, calc. chin. dig. ign. kal. mez. nutr-ac. phos-ac. rhab, sec. sep. sil. spong.

INDURATIONS.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Bell. carb-an. carb-veg. con. lach. rhus. sep. sil. spong. sulph. 2) Agn. alum. baryt. bov. bry. can. cham. clem. dulc. jod. kal. magn-m. phosph. plumb. ran. staph. 3) Arn. calc. chin. graph. lach. lyc. petr. phos-ac. puls. squill.
- § 2. Inflammatory indurations (after inflammations): 1) Bell. carb-veg. chin. clem. lach. magn-m. rhus. sep. sulph. 2) Agn. arn. baryt. bov. bry. calc. cham. con. dulc. graph. jod. lyc. puls. sep. sulstaph.

Scirrhous indurations: Bell. carb-an. carb-veg. cham. clem. con. magn. magn-m. n-vom. phosph. sep. sil. staph. sulph.

§ 3. Compare: GLANDS, DISEASES OF, and CANCER.

INDURATION OF THE SKIN, CALLOSITIES, &c.—Principal remedies: 1) Ars. clem. graph. rhus. sep. 2) Ant. chin. dulc. lach. ran. sil.

Hard callosities require: 1) Ant. graph. ran. sep. sil. 2) Dulc. lach. rhus. sulph. thuj.

Horny indurations: Ant. graph. ran. sulph.

When the hard pieces of skin become detached: 1) Graph. natr. 8(1). 2) Amm. ant. borax. clem. ran. sil. sulph.

INFLAMMATION.—§ 1. The principal specific for inflammation is Aconite, though this is not the only remedy. Aconite is principally indicated by fever, hard and accelerated pulse, dry skin, &c.; in short, by the so-called sthenic inflammations of the old school.

§ 2. Sulphur is the principal remedy for chronic inflammations, though only remedial when indicated by the totality of the symptoms.

See: INFLAMMATORY FEVERS.

INFLUENZA, GRIPPE.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. ars. bell. caust. merc. n-vom. 2) Arn. bry. camph. chin. ipec. phosph. puls. sabad. sen. sil. spig. squill, veratr.
- § 2. Aconitum: Inflammatory symptoms, pleuritic stitches and inflammation of the chest; or for dry, violent and racking cough, with or without oppression, stitches in the chest or sides; also for rheumatic symptoms, with bronchial catarrh and sore throat.

ARSENICUM: Rheumatic headache with violent pains, fluent coryza and discharge of corrosive mucus; or for: Great debility with aggravation at night or after a meal; spasmodic cough with desire to vomit, or with vomiting and expectoration of watery mucus; running of the eyes; inflamed eyes with ulcers on the cornea and excessive photophobia. (For this last symptom, Bell. or Lach. is sometimes indicated.)

Belladonna: Spasmodic cough, or excessive aggravation of the headache by talking, bright light, walking and other motions; or when the meningeal membranes are involved, with burning heat, restlessness, delirium and convulsions.

CAUSTICUM: Rheumatic pains in the limbs, and chills, aggravation by motion; pains in the malar bones and jaws; dry, violent cough, worse at night, with heat of the whole body; sensation in the chest as if raw and excoriated; constipation, loss of appetite, and nausea, or even vomiting of the ingesta.

MERCURIUS: Rheumatic pains in the head, face, cars, teeth and extremities, with sore throat; pleuritic stitches, inflammation of the chest, with dry, violent, racking, unceasing cough, not allowing the patient to utter a single word; dry or fuent coryza; frequent bleeding at the nose; constipation or mucous or bilious diarrhaa; chill or heat with profuse sweat.

5 3. Use besides:

ARNICA: Inflammatory symptoms with spurious pleurisy rheumatic pains in the limbs, crampy headache or bleeding at the nose, and hamoptysis.

BRYONIA: Rheumatic pains in the limbs and chest, not allow-

ing one to move.

CAMPHORA: Catarrhal asthma with excessive accumulation of mucus in the bronchi, suffocative fits, and dry and cold skin.

CHINA: Debility after the influenza, with loss of appetite and heat without thirst.

IPECACUANHA: Paroxysms of cough accompanied by violent urging to vomit and vomiting of mucus.

PHOSPHORUS: The bronchial and laryngeal affection is so intense that the voice becomes altered from the pain, and speech is almost impossible.

Pulsatilla: Cough day and night, especially when lying, with

mucous distress in the bowels, and diarrhoa.

SABADILLA: Fluent coryza, dulness of the head, gray-dingy colour of the skin, dull cough with vomiting or spitting of blood, especially when lying down; aggravation of the symptoms in the cold, also towards noon, and still more towards evening; red spots in the face or on the chest.

SENEGA: Constant tickling and burning in the larynx and throat, with danger of suffocation when lying.

SILICEA: For catarrhal disposition left after an attack of influenza.

Spigelia: Influenza accompanied by prosopalgia.

SQUILLA: Moist cough from the commencement, with mucous expectoration.

STANNUM: Cough dry at first, then moist, with copious expectoration, or when the influenza threatens to assume a phthisicky character.

VERATRUM: Influenza accompanied with symptoms of sporadic cholera, with few catarrhal symptoms, but great debility.

Compare: CATARRH, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, COUGH.

INSECTS, STINGS OF .- Acon. arn. bell. or merc. generally procure prompt relief.

If the sting should suddenly cause fever and inflammation, give Aconite, and cause the patient to smell of Camphor.

If the tongue be stung by a bee, give Aconite, and then Arn.

If no relief should be obtained, give Bell. in water, and afterwards Mercury if the Bell. should cease to act.

For stings in the eye, give Acon. and Arn.

INSENSIBILITY TO EXTERNAL PHYSICAL IMPRES-SIONS.—If this condition should exist during illness to such an extent that no remedy seems to affect the patient, give: 1) Carbvey, laur. oleand. op. phosph-ac. 2) Anac. bell. camph. carb-un. hyos. lach. stram. sulph.

10DIUM, ILL EFFECTS OF.—For poisoning with large doses, give: 1) Starch mixed with water. 2) Wheat-flour. 3) Mucilaginous druks.

For secondary affections, or drug-symptoms, give: Bell., then Phosphorus; or: Ars. chin. coff. hep. spong. sulph.

IRON, ILL EFFECTS OF.—Principal remedies: 1) Chin. hep. puls.; or: 2) Arn. ars. bell. ipec. merc. veratr.

ISCHIAS, COXALGIA, COXARTHROCACE.

- § 1: Principal remedies: 1) Bell. bry. calc. colch. coloc. hep. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.; or, 2) Ant. arg. arn. ars. asa. aur. canth. cham. dig. graph. kreos. lach. lyc. n-vom. sep. staph.
- § 2. Genuine coxalgia seems to require: 1) Bry. calc. caust. led. rhus. 2) Ant. bell. colch. coloc. tach. merc. n-vom. puls sep. sulph.

Nervous coxalgia (ischias): 1) Puls. 2) Arn. bell. coloc. lyc. rhus. sep.

Coxarthrocace: Coloc. phos-ac.; or: Calc. hep. sil. sulph. zinc. Luxatio or claudicatio spontanca (involuntary limping): Merc. and Bell., alternately, every few-days a dose; or: Calc. coloc. lyc. puls. rhus. sulph. zinc.

§ 3. See: COXARTHROCACE, GOUT, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF, &c.

ISCHURIA.—Spasmodic ischuria requires: 1) N-vom. op. pals, or, 2) Aur. canth. con. dig. hyos. lach. rhus. veratr.

Compare: URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

For ischuria paralytica, give: Ars. dulc. hyos., &c.

See: URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

196 ITCH.

ITCH, SCABIES.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Merc. and sulph. 2) Carb-veg. caust. clem. hep. lach. lyc. rhus. sep. veratr.; or: Dulc. natr. phos-ac. squill.
- § 2. For dry itch, give Merc. and Sulph. alternately every 4, 6, or 8 days, until an improvement takes place, or the symptoms change; these new symptoms generally indicate: Carb-veg. or Hep., provided it is the dry itch, or Causticum, if a few pustules should have supervened. The symptoms which remain after Carb-veg. or Hep., frequently yield to Sep. or Veratr.
- § 3. For pustulous itch give first Sulph. and Lyc. alternately as above. If the itch should become drier, give Carb-veg. or Merc. Give Caust. once a-day, if Sulph. or Lyc. remain without effect. If Caust. should not produce a change in 2 or 3 days, give a doke of Mercury every 48 hours.

If ulcers should form, give Clem. or Rhus-t.; if the pustules should change to large vesicles of a yellowish or bluish colour, give Lach.

§ 4. Itch mismanaged by Sulphur-vintment, requires Merc. or Caust.; or: Calc. dulc. nitr-ac. puls. selen. sep.—If mismanaged by the Sulphur and Mercurial ointment, give: Chin. and Caust. alternately, and then the above-mentioned remedies.

The so-called baker's itch requires: 1) Sulph. lyc.; or, 2) Calc. dulc. rhus. and graph.

§ 5. Other eruptions are easily confounded with the itch. Impetigo, eczema, &c., exactly resembling the itch, may be gradually developed by uncleanliness, vermin; and the only difference between these eruptions and the itch is, that the acarus, this only true pathognomonic characteristic of the itch is wanting in the former.

For acarous itch, Sulph. is undoubtedly the principal specific, though it seems by no means impossible that Caust. merc., &c. might cause such an alteration in the cutaneous exhalations as would lead to the destruction of the acarus, which I regard as the cause, not the effect, of the itch. I know of a young man who contracted an eruption in consequence of having slept in an unclean bed on a journey, and who removed it by a wash of tobacco-juice and vinegar.

This acarous itch admits of a mere external treatment, with the Sulphur-ointment, without exposing the patient to the danger of contracting secondary diseases. Of course I do not wish to be understood as if I would sanction the treatment, by external ap-

plications of the various itch-like eruptions where the acarus is not present. These are the eruptions to which Hahnemann's psora-doctrine should be applied, and the suppression of which, by salves and washes, will induce the various secondary affections enumerated by Hahnemann and Autenrieth.

The proper way, therefore, would be to distinguish: 1) Scabies acarosa, which can be treated externally without danger, provided the acarus is the cause, not the effect of the disease. 2) Scabies impetiginosa, eczematica, &c., dynamic diseases requiring a purely internal treatment.

As regards symptoms, I recommend for eruptions seated in the folds of joints, and especially on the hands and between the fingers, if characterised by *itching*:

- a) Generally: 1) Sulph. 2) Carh-veg. caust. merc. selen. sep. sulph. 3) Ant. ars. lach. veratr. 4) Coloc, dulc. cupr. kreos. mang. phos-ac. squill, tart. zinc.
 - b) For eruptions readily bleeding: 1) Merc. 2) Calc. dulc. sulph.
- c) Dry and rash-like eruptions: 1) Carb-veg. merc, sep. sil. sulph.
 2) Calc. caust. cupr. dulc. led. veratr.
- d) Humid eruptions: 1) Carb-veg. graph. lyc. sulph. 2) Caust. clem. kress. sep. stanh.
- e) Pustulous eruptions: 1) Caust. kreos. merc. sep. sulph. 2)
 Ant. squill.

\$ 6. See ERUPTIONS and HERPES.*

ITCHING OF THE ANUS.—Aconite is an excellent remedy, especially if the skin be inflamed; we may likewise try: Merc. nitri-ac. sepia. sulph. thuja., and: Baryt. calc. zinc. at long intervals. See: Herpes, Itching of the Skin, Hemorrhoids, Worm-Affections.

ITCHING OF THE SKIN, PRURITUS, PRURIGO SIMPLEX.

- § 1. This itching may depend upon a variety of causes, of which the principal are: 1) A simple irritation of the skin, by sweat, &c. 2) A so-called humour characterized by a very fine vesicular eruption.
- § 2. For simple itching, in the evening while undressing, or after having got warm in bed or by exercise, give: 1) Bry. n-vom. op. puls. rhus. sil. sulph. 2) Coccul. oleand.
- * An excellent means of removing inveterate itch is the hydropathic treatment. I know of a case that had been treated homoeopathically for a whole year, here and in Europe, without the least success, and finally yielded completely to hydropathic treatment (at Brattleborough) in the short space of five weeks.—Hempel.

The acrid humour about the anus, sexual organs, &c., (prurigo) requires: 1) Calc. merc. nitr-ac. sep. sulph. 2) Carb-veg. con. natr-m. sil. 3) Alum. amb. amm. baryt. caust. coccul. graph. lyc. phosph. rhus. thuj.

§ 3. For itching of the anus, give: 1) Alum. amm. calc. carlveg. caust. lyc. nitr-ac. sep. sulph. 2) Baryt. kal. phosph. sil. thuj. zinc.

Itching of the scrotum: 1) nitr-ac. petr. sulph. 2) Amb. carb-veg. caust. coccul. graph. luc. thui.

Itching of the pudendum: 1) Calc. carb-veg. con. natr-m. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Alum. amb. amm. merc. nitr-ac. rhus.

- § 4. Compare: Herpes of the SEXUAL ORGANS and ANUS, and: ERUPTIONS, HERPES.
- LABOUR.—§ 1. The best remedies to facilitate labour or to remove dynamic difficulties, are: 1) Cham. coff. n-vom. n-mosch. op. puls. sec.; or, 2) Acon. bell. calc.
- § 2. Spasmodic pains require: 1) Coff. n-vom.; or, 2) Bell. cham. n-mosch. puls.

COFFEA: For violent pains, driving the patient to despair: if Coffea should not help, give Acon.

NUX-VOM.: Pains without actual labour, with constant urging to go to stool or to urinate.

If Nux should not suffice, give: 1) Cham. or bell.; or, 2) Nuvmosch. or puls.

§ 3. Deficient pains, require: Op. puls. sec.

OPIUM: Sudden cessation of pains in plethoric, robust females, in consequence of fright or some other emotion, with tendency of blood to the head, red and bloated face, and sopor.

Pulsatilla: When in females of a good constitution, the pains do not set in, or spasmodic distress sets in, or the uterus remains inactive.

SECALE CORN.: Deficient pains in enfeebled, cachectic females or exhausted by loss of blood, no matter whether spasmodic pains on no pains at all are present. Secale is eminently suitable for these symptoms, but dangerous in most other cases.

§ 4. If the placenta should not be expelled readily, or should adhere to the uterus, give: Puls. or sec. If puls. should not be sufficient, or if there should be: tendency of the blood to the head, red face, glistening eyes, dryness of the skin and vagina, great anguish and restlessness, Bell. is the best remedy.

- § 5. Violent and long-lasting after-pains require: 1) Arn. cham. coff.; or, 2) Calc. n-vom. puls.
- § 6. Convulsions or spasms during labour, require: 1) Hyos. ign.; or, 2) Bell. cham. cic.

Injuries of the sexual parts, in consequence of painful labour. require Arn., bathing the parts with 10 drops in 8 ounces of water.

For metrorrhagia, use: 1) Croc. plat.; or, 2) Bell. cham. ferr. sabin.

Compare: Confinement.

LAGOPHTHALMUS, PARALYSIS OF THE EYELIDS.—Principal remedies: 1) Bell. nitr-ac. sep. spig. stram. veratr. zinc. 2) Calc. cham. cocc. hyos. n-vom. op. phos. plumb. rhus.

LARYNGITIS, and LARYNGEAL PHTHISIS.—Principal remedies: 1) Acon. ars. carb-veg. caust. dros. hep. lach. merc. phosph. spong.; or, 2) Calc. cham. cist. jod. ipec. led. mang. nitr. > nitr-ac. seneg. stann.

Acute laryngitis requires: 1) Acon. hep. spong.; or, 2) Cham. dros. lach. merc. ivec. phosph. seneg.

Chronic laryngitis, phihisis of the larynx: 1) Ars. calc. carbveg. caust. cist. phosph.; or, 2) Dros. hep. jod. kreos. led. mang. nitr-ac.

See: HOARSENESS, COUGH, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, PHARYNGITIS, &c.; also: TRACHEITIS.

LASSITUDE, or DEBILITY FROM BODILY OR MENTAL EXERTIONS.—§ 1. Principal remedies: Acon. arn. bry. calc. carb-veg. chin. cocc. coff. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. silic. veratr.—Aug. n-mosch.

§ 2. If worn out by bodily exertions, take: Acon. arn. bry. calc. chin. coccul. coff. merc. rhus. silic. and veratr.

If by frequent watching : Carb-v. coccul. n-vom. puls.

If by excessive study: Bell. calc. lach. n-vom. puls. and sulph.

If by sedentary habits: N-vom. and sulph.

§ 3. Particular indications:

ACONITUM: Full and hurried pulse, in consequence of some heating kind of work, with panting breathing, shortness of breath, cough, pleuritic stitches and pains in the limbs.

ARNICA: If the stitches in the side continue in spite of the Acon., or if, after a fatiguing journey on foot, a pain is experienced in all the limbs as if bruised and broken, especially the muscles, with swelling and painfulness of the feet.

Belladonna: Headache and cerebral irritation caused by excessive study.

BRYONIA: Acon. being insufficient, and even Arnica not relieving the stitches in the side.

CALCAREA: Exhausted by the least exertion, even a mere conversation, or when the least mental exertion causes a headache.

CARBO-VIG.: For the tired feeling after nightly revelling, especially for oppressive or throbbing headache, less in the open air; nausea without any other symptoms; liquid, pale stool.

CHINA: After a bodily exertion, with profuse sweat, especially suitable to persons that have been exhausted by frequent sweats

and other debilitating causes.

Cocculus: For the consequences of fatiguing work, or long watching at night, generally for great prostration after the least work or watching; also for trembling and feeling of emptiness in the head, heat in the face, blue margins around the eyes, dry mouth, aversion to food, attack of nausea even unto fainting, feeling of repletion in the stomach, oppression of the chest, aggravation in the open air, or by conversation and coffee, great sadness, sudden starting during sleep and anxious dreams.

COFFEA: Worn out by bodily exertions, and want of proper

nourishment.

IPECACUANHA: Headache from long-continued watching; loathing, disposition to vomit, and when the patient is obliged to continue his watching some time longer.

MERCURIUS: For the consequences of some heating labour, rush of blood after the least exertion, tendency of the blood to the head, chest or face.

NUX-VOMICA: For the consequences of watching, study, or sedentary life, generally suitable to persons that have been in the habit of stimulating themselves by coffee, wine or other spirituous drinks; or for headache with tendency of the blood to the head; cloudiness, heaviness in the forehead when moving the eyes, and painful concussion of the brain by every step one makes; pale and sunken face, or livid complexion, gastrio ailments, disposition to vomit, slow action of the abdominal organs; cough and nervous toothache; aggravation in the open air; aversion to motion and walking; excessive nervousness; shuddering, weariness, hypochondria and ill humour; animated and choleric disposition.

PULSATILLA: Worn out by study or watching, especially in the case of females; the head feels cloudy as when intoxicated, or the brain feels empty and the head light, or the head feels heavy, with photophobia; relief in the open air; bland disposition.

RHUS-TOX.: Painfulness of the joints after carrying or lifting heavy weight, or after any other fatiguing work, especially when commencing to move or while resting one s-self.

SILICEA: Shortness of breath in consequence of running, with aggravation when walking or ascending an eminence; cough, mucous expectoration, &c.

SULPHUR: When sedentary habits, excessive study or watching cause: fatigue of the head, hypochondriac mood, gastric ailments, bad digestion and constipation, Nurv. being insufficient.

VERATRUM: Debility in consequence of bodily exertion, the least work fatigues one unto fainting.

See: DEBILITY, and WATCHING AT NIGHT.

LAUGHTER, SPASMODIC, HYSTERIC.—Principal remedies:

- 1) Alum. bell. calc. con. croc. cupr. hyos. n-mosch. phosph. stram.
- 2) Acon. anac. asa. cic. natr-m. veratr.
 - P.S. For Rusus sardonius, frequently a dangerous symptom in severe cerebral affections, are proposed: Ran-sc. zinc-ox.
- LEAD, ILL EFFECTS OF.—§ 1. Poisoning with large doses requires: 1) Sulphate of Magnesia, dissolved in water, as a drink; 2) Sulphate of Potash. 3) Soap-water. 4) Albumen. 5) Milk. 6) Mucilaginous drinks, or injections.
- § 2. The subsequent dynamic ailments require: Alum. bell. n-vom. op. plat.—These remedies likewise remove the drug-symptoms occasioned by lead.

LEPRA.—Hering recommends: Alum. ars. carb-a. carb-v. caust. graph. natr. petr. phos. sep. sil. sulph.

For the spots and tumours of leprous patients, give: Alum. natr. and sil.

LEUCORRHŒA, FLUOR ALBUS, WHITES.

- § 1. This affection depends upon an inflammatory irritation of the vaginal mucous membrane, or upon some more deep-seated affection of the uterus. In the former case, even if the disease should be very obstinate and malignant, the following remedies should be used principally: 1) Calc. merc. puls. sep. sulph. 2) Alum. amb. amm. carb-an. carb-ueg. chin. cocc. con. graph. kal. kreos. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. mez. natr. natr-m. phosph. ruta. sabin. sil. stann. sinc. 3) Acon. agn. bov. cann. caust. dros. hep. jod. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. phos-ac. sulph-ac.
- § 2. As regards symptoms, give: a) For bloody mucus, like serum: Baryt. calc. carb-veg. chin. cocc. con. kreos. nitr-ac. sep. sulph-ac.—Bluish mucus: Amb.—Brown: Amm-m. cocc. nitr-ac.

- —Thick: Ars. borax. carb-veg. con. magn-m. natr. natr-m. puls. sep.—Thin watery: Alum. amm. carb-an. carb-veg. graph. magn-c. magn-m. puls. sil. sulph.—Purulent: Chin. cocc. ign. con. merc. nitr-ac. sep.—Albuminous: Amm-m. borax. bov. mez. petr. plat.—Yellow: Ars. carb-an. carb-veg. cham. kal. kreos. natr. phos-ac. sabin. sep. stann. sulph.—Greenish: Carb-veg. lach. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. sep.—Milky: Amm. calc. carb-veg. con. lyc. phosph. puls. sabin. sep. sil. sulph-ac.—Slimy: Amb. amm. calc. carb-veg. chin. con. magn-c. merc. mex. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. sasey. sep. stann. tart. thuj. zinc.—Fetid: Caps. kreos. natr. nitr-ac. n-vom. sabin. sep.
- b) For burning leucorrhæa: Alum. amm. calc. carb-an. con. kreos. puls. sulph-ac.—Smarting, Itching: Calc. cham. con. ferr. lach. merc. phosph. sep. sil. sulph.—Corrosive, acrid: Alum. amm. ars. borax. carb-veg. cham. con. ign. kreos. merc. natr-m. phosph. puls. ran. ruta. sep. sil. sulph. sulph-ac.
- c) For leucorrhea preceding the menses: Baryt. calc. carb-veg. chin. graph. kreos. lach. phosph. puls. sep. sulph. zinc.—During the menses, or in their stead: Alum. chin. cocc. lach. puls. zinc.—Aft& the menses: Alum. graph. kreos. nitr-ac. phos-ac. puls. ruta. sıl. sulph.
- d) For leucorrhea accompanied with abdominal spasms or colic: Caust. con. dros. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. puls. sep. sil. sulph. zinc.—With pairs in the small of the back: Baryt. caust. con. graph. kreos.—With great debility: Natr-m.—With yellow complexion: Chin. ferr. natr-m. sep.—With pale face: Ars. graph. kreos. puls. sep.
 - § 3. Comp.: AMENIA and MENSTRUAL IRREGULARITIES.

LICE-MALADY, PHTHIRIASIS.

§ 1. For lice on the head and other parts of the body, the best remedy is cleanliness and regular habits. If lice should have formed, use:

For lice on the head: Frequent washing with vinegar, mixed with part of a solution of one spoonful of tobacco-juice in a tumblerful of water, or snuff in the place of the juice. If the scalp should not be sound, or if the children are very small, it is best to use the vinegar without tobacco-juice. The same mode of washing should be adopted for lice on other parts of the body.

Tobacco-juice is likewise the best remedy for lice of the sexual organs, either in the shape of a wash of equal parts of tobacco-juice and vinegar, or of an ointment made of snuff and lard. If the use of tobacco should induce unpleasant symptoms, diarrhoa, vomiting, &c., Puls. will remove them very speedily.

If the lice should have got into one's clothes, these have to be heated in an oven; nothing else will clean them.

§ 2. Spontaneous generation of lice in the skin or in boils and tumours on the skin, requires: 1) Ars. chin. staph.; or, 2) Merc. sulph.; or, 3) Lach.? magn-arct.? oleand.? sabad.?—These remedies deserve confirmation.

LICHEN.—Principal remedies: Acon. bry. cic. cocc. dulc. lyc. mur-ac. natr-m. sulph.

Lichen simplex: 1) Coccul. dulc. 2) Acon. bry. puls.

Lichen agrius: Cic. lyc. mur-ac. sulph.

Lichen strofulus: Cic. caust. cham. merc. sulph.—Graph. rhus.

Try likewise: Agar. amm. ars. calc. carb-veg. con. phos-ac.
staph. stront.

LIENITIS, SPLENITIS, and other affections of the spleen.—Principal remedies: 1) Agn. arn. bry. caps. chm. ign. n-vom. sulph.; or, 2) Acon. ferr. jod. mez.?

Acute lienitis requires principally: China; also: Acon. arn. ars. bry. n-vom.—Acon. when there is inflammatory fever.

ARNICA: China being insufficient, especially for aching, stitching pains arresting the breathing, or for typhoid symptoms, with languor, listlessness, dulness of sense; the patient does not think that he is very sick.

ARSENICUM: Frequent bloody diarrhœic stools, with burning, great debility; or when the disease assumes an intermittent character, and *China* is insufficient.

BRYONIA: The swelling continuing after giving Chin. Ars. or Nux-v., with stitching pains in the region of the spleen during motion.

CHINA: After Acon., or even from the commencement, for aching, stitching pains, or when the disease has an intermittent character.

NUX-VOMICA: After Chin. or Ars., the swelling and the aching pain in the stomach continuing, and the general state of the patient being the same.

For constipation, swelling and induration of the spleen, give: Ars. caps. chin. ign. sulph.; or Jod. mez.?

LITHIASIS, GRAVEL.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Lyc. sassap. 2) Ant. calc. cann. n-vom. petr. phosph. ruta. sep. sil. zinc. 3) Alum. amb. amm. arn. canth. chin. lach. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. thuj. uv.

§ 2. For stone in the bladder: Cann. sassap. uv.

For gravel: 1) Lyc. sassap. 2) Ant. calc. phosph. ruta. sil. cinc.

§ 3. See SECRETION OF URINE and URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

LOCK-JAW, TRISMUS.—A mere symptom, though indicating principally: 1) Camph. hyos. ign. veratr. 2) Lach. merc. plat. sil. 3) Acon. ang. camph. hydroc. cal. laur. merc. mosch. n-vom. plumb. phosph.

LOVE, UNHAPPY, ILL EFFECTS OF: —Generally removed by: 1) Aur. hyos. ign. phos-ac. staph. 2) Lach. puls. sulph.

Melancholy, weeping, religious mania: Aur. puls. sulph.

Jealousy: Hyos. lach. n-vom.

Grief: Ign., or: Phos-ac. staph.

Hectic fever: Phos-ac. staph., or: Puls.

LUMBAGO.—Principal remedies: Bry. nux-v. puls. rhus-t. sulph.—See Rheumatism, Pains in the small of the back, and Pains in the back.

LUPIÆ.

Principal remedies: 1) Calc. daph. graph. kal.; and 2) Hep. nitr-ac. sil. sulph.

I have so far cured every case of lupia with one dose of Calcarea 30, allowing it to act 7 or 8 weeks. The swelling generally commences to diminish in the 4th to the 7th week.

For Steatoma the principal remedy seems to be Bar-c.

For Ganglia: Sil., or sometimes: Amm. or phos.

MACULÆ, EPHELIDES, PURPURA, &c.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Bry. lyc. natr. phosph. sep. sulph.
 2) Alum. ant. ars. calc. carb-veg. con. graph. hyos. lach. merc. n-vom. nitr-ac. oleand. sabad. staph. sulph-ac.
- § 2. For Ephelides (freckles): 1) Lyc. phosph. sulph. veratr. 2) Amm. ant. calc. dulc. graph. natr. mitr-ac. puls.

Hepatic spots: 1) Lyc. merc. nitr-ac. sep. sulph. 2) Ant. carbveg. con dulc. hyos. lach. natr. n-vom. phosph.

Furfuraceous spots (ptyriasis): Ars. alum. bry. lyc. phosph. sep.; and when these spots are seated on the head or along the border of the hairy scalp: Ars. and alum., or: Calc. graph. oleand.

Spots of pregnant females yield to: Sep. or con.

Moles (nævi) to: 1) Carb-veg. sulph. 2) Calc. graph. sulphac.

§ 3. Blue-red spots require : Bell. phosph.

Bloody spots: 1) Ars. bry. rhus. 2) Hyos. led. phosph. sec. sulph-ac. (See Petechia.)

Brown-red: 1) Nitr-ac, phosphor. 2) Cann.

Yellow: Arn. ferr. petr. phosph. sulph.

Greenish: Arn. con. sep.

Copper-coloured: Ars. carb-an. kreos. mez. rhus. ruta. veratr.

Red: 1) Carb-veg. lyc. merc. nutr-ac. phosph. sep. 2) Arn. con. kal. sulph. sulph-ac.—If growing pale in the cold: Sabad.

Spots as if by contusion, shock, blow: 1) Con. 2) Arn sulphace.—(See Petechiæ.)

Scarlet: 1) Amm. bell. merc. phosph. 2) Croc. cuphorb. hyos. sulph.

Violet: Phos. veratr.

Black: Ars. lach. rhus. sec.

Wine-coloured: Coccul. sep.

* White: see § 4.

§ 4. White leprous spots: 1) Ars. sil. 2) Alum. phosph. *ep. sulph.—Rose-coloured: Natr. phosph. sil.

Syphilitic (copper-coloured, violet): Merc. nitr-ac.

§ 5. See Petechiæ, Ecchymoses, Purpura, &c.

MAGNESIA, ILL EFFECTS OF.—The principal antidotes of this medicine when given in too large quantities, are: Ars. cham. coff. coloc. n-vom. puls. rhab.

ARSENICUM: For violent, burning pains, worse at night and compelling one to leave the bed.

CHAMOMILLA: Violent colic with or without diarrhea.

COFFEA: Sleeplessness and nervous excitement.

COLOCYNTH: Excessive spasmodic pains, constipation or slow stool.

Nux-vom.: Obstinate constipation, or constipation with colic, Colocynth having proved ineffectual.

PULSATILLA: Spasmodic colic with leucorrhœa, or watery diarrhœa with colic, after Rhabarb had been tried without effect.

RHABARB: Watery, sour diarrhoa with colic and tenesmus.

MALACIA, desire for strange or exceptional things.

a) Desire for beer: Acon. caust. coccul. merc. natr. n-vom. petrol. puls. sulph.—For brandy: Ars. china. hepar. n-vom. ops. selen. sepia. sulph.—Wine: Acon. bryon. calc. cicut. hepar. laches. sepia. staph. sulph.—Spirits generally: Hepar. puls. sulph. sulph.

ac.—Refreshing things: Caust. coccul. phosph. phos-ac. puls. rhab sabin. valer.—Coffee: Angust. ars. aur. bryon. carb-veg. coni.—Milk: Ars. bovist. merc. rhus. sabad. silic. staph.

- b) Fat: Nux-v. nitr-ac.—Herrings: Nitr-ac. veratr.—Smoked things: Caust.—Meat: Helleb. magnes-carb. sulph.—Vegetables: Alum. magnes-c.—Oysters: Laches.—Cucumbers: Ant. veratr.—Sourkrout: Carb-an. cham.—Flour: Sabad.—Warm food: Cycl. ferr. lyc.—Bread: Ars. bell. natr. natr-m. puls.—Liquids: Bryon. ferr. merc. staph. sulph.
- c) Bitter things: Dig. natr-m.—Salt things: Carb-veg. caust. coni. mephid. veratr.—Sour things: Ant. arn. ars. borax. bryon. cham. hepar. ignat. kali. phosph. puls. sepia. squill. stram. sulph. veratr.—Sweet, dainties: Amm. baryt. china. ipecac. kali. lycop. magnes-m. natr. rhab. rhus. sabad. sulph.—Juicy things: Phos-ac.—Fruit: Alum. ignat. magnes-c. sulph-ac. veratr.
- d) Desire for clay, chalk, lime: Nitr-ac. nux-v.—For charcoal: Cicut. con.

Comp.: Gastric Debangement, Weak Stomach, &c.

MAMMÆ and NIPPLES:—§ 1. The best remedies for sore nipples are: Arn. sulph., or Calc. cham. ign. puls.

CHAMOMILLA is suitable for inflamed or ulcerated nipples, provided the patient had not previously used it to excess; in which case Ign. or Puls., or perhaps Merc. and Sil., are the best remedies.

For simple soreness, use Arn.; and if this should not be sufficient, Sulph. calc.

Afterwards we may require to use: Caust. graph. lyc. merc. n-vom. sep. sil.

§ 2. For mastitis, give: Bell. bry. carb-a. hep. merc. phos. sil. sulph.

Belladonna: The breasts are swollen and hard, with stitching and tearing pains, and erysipelatous redness radiating from a central point. (Acts well in alternation with Bry.)

BRYONIA: The breasts are hard, rigid, turgescent, with tensive or stitching pains in the swelling, and burning heat on the outside, especially when there are febrile motions, heat, vascular irritation, &c. (If Bry. be insufficient, try Bell.)

HEPAR.: When suppuration has set in, in spite of Bell., Bry., &c.

MERCURIUS: Bell. and Bry. being insufficient, hard and painful lumps continuing to form in the breasts.

PHOSPHORUS: Ulceration of the breasts, fistulous passages with hard and callous edges, or colliquative sweat and diarrhoea, with suspicious cough, feverish heat in the evening, circumscribed redness of the cheeks, and other symptoms of hectic fever.

SILICEA: Phosphorus being unable to arrest the suppuration of the nipples, with fistulous ulcers and symptoms of hectic fever.

§ 3. The principal remedies for induration and lumps of the breasts, are: 1) Carb-a. con. sil.; or, 2) Clem. coloc. graph. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. ol-jec. phos. puls. sep. sulph.—If caused by a blow or shock, give: Arn. carb-a. con.

Cancer of the mammæ requires: 1) Ars. clem. sil.; or, 2) Bell. con. hep.? kreos.?

MANIA OF SUICIDE.—Principal remedies: 1) Ars. aur. n-vom. puls. 2) Alum. amb. amm. bell. lach. nitr-ac. plat. sep. 3) Ant. carb-veg. chin. dros. hep. hyos. mez. rhus. sec. spig. stram. tart.

For disposition to hang or choke one's-self, give Ars.—to drown one's-self: Bell. dros. hyos. puls. sec.—to shoot one's-self: Ant. carb-veg.

When accompanied with great dread of death: Alum. chin. nitr-ac. plat. rhus.—When the mania is caused by excessive anguish or fear: 1) Aur. n-vom. puls. 2) Bell. caust. chin. dros. hep. plat. rhus. spong. staph.—When by sadness, melancholy, &c.: 1) Aur. lach. 2) Carb-veg. hep. plat. ruta. spong. sulph. sulph-ac.—When by despair: Amb. carb-veg. hyos. lach. natr. sep.

MARASMUS SENILIS .- Principal remedies: Baryt. con. op. phosph. sec.

Purpura senilis requires: 1) Con. 2) Ars. bry. rhus. sec. sulphac. 3) Lach.? op.? baryt.?

MEASLES, MORBILLI.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. puls.; or, 2) Bell. bry. chin. phosph. sulph.
- \S 2. To facilitate the eruption and to abbreviate the precursory stage, give Acon. or puls., or even coffea, if the patients should be very restless, sleepless, and should be beside themselves and toss about.

Photophobia is frequently relieved by Bellad. if acon. and puls. should not be sufficient.

The cough sometimes requires a dose of Coff or hep after acon; real pulmonary catarrh or inflammation of the chest sometimes requires Bry.

§ 3. If the eruption should recede, give: 1) Bry. puls. phosph.; or, 2) Ars. bell. caust. hell. and sulph.

The cerebral symptoms require: 1) Bell. stram.; or, 2) Ars. hell. puls.

The pulmonary symptoms: Bry. phosph. or Sulph.

Typhoid, putrid symptoms: 1) Phosph. puls. sulph. 2) A. carb-veg. mur-ac, phos-ac. sulph-ac.

§ 4. For the sequelæ of measles, give: Bry. carb-veg. charchin. dros. dulc. hyos. ign. rhus. n-vom. sep. stram. sulph.

The catarrhal affections, such as: Cough, hoarseness, sore throw dc. require: Bry. carb. veg. cham. con. dros. dulc. hyos. ign. ivom. sep. sulph.—If the cough should be dry and hollow, give (ham. ign. n-vom.—If spasmodic: 1) Bell. cin. hyos.; or, : Carb-veg. dros.; or, 3) Canth. cupr. dig. ipec.

The mucous diarrhaic stools require: Chin. merc. puls. sulph.

Otitis and otorrhaa: 1) Puls. 2) Carb-veg.; or, 3) Colch. ly
men. merc. nitr-ac, sulph.

Parotitis yields to Arn. or Rhus-t., and the white rash | Nur-v.

§ 5. Particular indications:

ACONITUM: Vertigo, red and painful eyes, with photophobic coryza; sore throat with hoarseness and dry, hollow, hackin cough; stitches in the sides and chest; sleeplessness or litt sleep with vivid dreams, and sudden starting; dry heat all ove with red and hot face, or bloated face; bleeding at the nose; fr quent urging to urinate; vomiting, or colic also with diarrhes

BELLADONNA: Swelling of the parotid glands, with ptyalisn sore throat with difficult deglutition and painful stitches whe swallowing; hoarseness and dry cough which fatigues the chew ith oppression and suffocative fits; dry heat with violent achient the forehead, delirium and convulsive twitching of the limb worken threst; anguish and restlessness with nervousness at sleeplessness.

BRYONIA: Rheumatic pains in the limbs, with dry cough ar stitches in the chest when breathing or coughing.

CHINA: Violent colic with unquenchable thirst.

PHOSPHORUS: Typhoid symptoms, with loss of consciousnes watery diarrhom; tongue coated with dirty, thick mucu black lips; debility; or dry cough with desire to vomit, vomiting.

PULSATILLA: In almost every stage of the disease, and most cases, even with putrid and typhoid symptoms; and fo inflammation of the inner and outer ear, with or without d charge; also for dry mouth without thirst, short and dry coug stitches in the chest, &c.

STRAMONIUM: Delirium with frightful visions of cats, mid.c.; desire to hide one's-self; spasmodic symptoms in the pharynx, and difficulty of swallowing.

SULPHUR: Opthalmia with scanty eruption; or: viole

cialgia, with purulent discharge; hardness of hearing, tearing and beating in the head; pain in the limbs, and lameness; or when typhoid symptoms are present, with moist cough, and purulent discharge.

§ 6. Apply moreover:

ARSENICUM: Retrocession of the eruption; sallow complexion, with blue or greenish-brown stripes; crusts around the mouth; bloated face, pale or red; burning, beating pains in the eyes with photophobia; typhoid symptoms; vomiting, diarrhea.

BRYONIA: Very useful after Aconite, in inflammatory measles, with ophthalmia, constipation, inflammation of the chest, or pleurisy; brings the eruption out again if it should have disappeared.

CHINA: Abdominal ailments, with frequent stools; emaciation;

pale face; debility and no fever.

IPECACUANHA: Gastric symptoms with violent fever; short and dry cough, hurried breathing, coated tongue, nausea, vomiting, mental uneasiness.

PULSATILLA: Disposition to catarrhal affections of the mouth

and bronchial passages.—Facilitates the breaking out.

§ 7. Compare: Inflammatory Fevers, Exanthemata, Rubeola, Scarlatina, &c.

MELANCHOLIA.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Ars. aur. bell. ign. lach. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Calc. caust. cocc. con. graph. hell. hyos. lyc. merc. natr-m. n-vom. petr. sil. stram. veratr.

For black melancholy: 1) Ars. aur. lach. n-vom.; or, 2) Ant.

anac. calc. graph. merc. sulph.

For silent melancholy: 1) ('occ. hell. ign. lyc. phos-ac. puls. sil. veratr.; or, 2) Con. petr. sulph. &c.

For religious melancholy: Aur. bell. lach. lyc. puls. sulph.

§ 2. Particular indications.

ARSENICUM: Periodical attacks of anguish and restlessness, restless moving about, inability to remain quiet in bed or to sit still; the anguish sets in at night, or in the evening at twilight; disposition to weep; fixed idea that one has offended every body, or cannot lead a happy life; fear, with disposition to kill one seelf, or excessive fear of death; oppressive and compressive sensation in the pit of the stomach; hot and red face, &c.

AURUM: Violent pracordial anguish, weeping, praying, palpitation of the heart, aversion to life, desire to kill one's-self; disposition to despair of one's-self and of the respect of others, and to consider everything from the worst side; inability to perform mental labour, even the least; frequent buzzing in the ears and

headache; bruised pain of the brain after every mental labour; affections of the liver, &c.

BELLADONNA: Great anguish, especially at the approach of persons; disposition to attack people, followed by tears of repentance; or restless, gloomy and whining moods, with listlessness, and indifference; amorous paroxysms; spasms in the throat and urinary passages; excited sexual instinct, &c.

IGNATIA: Taciturn, staring look; grief, indifference to every thing; anguish, palpitation of the heart; disposition to cry; desire to be alone; debility; frequent sighing; sallow, sunken tace; falling off of the hair, &c.

LACHESIS: Anguish and restlessness, inducing the patient to go out into the open air; low spirits with longing to give one's-self up to grief, to despair of one's salvation; frequent sighing; followed by relief. &c.

PULSATILLA: Great tendency to start; anguish with desire to drown one's-self; sleeplessness with anguish, or restless sleep with anxious dreams; anxious contractive sensation in the chest, especially in the evening or at night, with asthma and suffocative fits; despair of salvation, with constant praying; great disposition to weep, or to sit still with folded hands, &c.

SULPHUE: Anguish with apprehension about one's fate, domestic affairs, salvation; disposition to sit still and listlessly, or to despair and escape; fear, anguish, whining mood, praying and complaining of impious thoughts that crowd upon one; pale face; great listleseness, &c.

§ 3. See: MENTAL DERANGEMENT; EMOTIONS, MORBID; HOME-SICKNESS; HYPOCHONDRIA, &c.

MEMORY, WEAK, INABILITY TO THINK.

- § 1. Principal remedies: Aur. arn. calc. carb-veg. chin. lach. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. veratr.
- § 2. If caused by debilitating loss of animal fluids, give: Chin. nur-vom. and sulph. (Compare: Debility.)

If caused by excessive studying or mental lahour, give: 1) Norm, and sulph.; or, 2) Aur. calc. lach. natr. natr-m. puls. sil.

Compare: LASSITUDE. If caused by external injuries, as a blow, fall on the head, &c., give: Arn.; or perhaps: Cic. merc. rhus.

If by abuse of spirits: Nux-v.; or, Calc. lach. op. merc. puls.

Compare: DRUNKARDS, DISEASES OF.

If caused by violent emotions, fright, grief, anger, &c.: 1) Acon. staph.; or, 2) Phos-ac. op. &c.

Compare: EMOTIONS.

If caused by exposure to wet or dampness, give: 1) Carb-veg. rhus. veratr.; or, 2) Calc. puls. sil.

If by congestion of blood to the head: Chin. merc. rhus. sulph.

§ 3. Use moreover:

For general morbid state of the head: 1) Aur. bell. calc. hyos. lach. lyc. n-vom. op. phos-ac. puls. sep. stram. sulph. veratr. 2) Acon. anac. caust. chin. coccul. hell. hep. ign. merc. natr. natr-m. phosph. plat. rhus. sil. staph.

For weak memory: 1) Anac. bell. hyos. lach. lyc. natr-m. n-mosch. rhus. staph. sulph. 2) Alum. bry. calc. con. cycl. graph. hell. hep.

oleand. petr. sil. stram. veratr. zinc.

For loss of memory: Anac. bell. bry. con. hep. hyos. natr-m. op.

petr. puls. sil. stram. veratr.

For difficult comprehension: Amb. calc. con. cycl. hell. ign. lyc. merc. natr. natr-m. n-mosch. oleand. op. phos-ac. rhus. sep. stuph. stram. thuj.

For slow flow of ideas: Alum. amm. aur. calc. carb-veg. hyos. lach. lyc. natr-m. n-mosch. n-vom. op. petr. phos-ac. rhus. sep. sil. staph.

For loss of ideas: Alum, amm, caust, hell, hyos, lach, natr, natr-m. nitr-ac, oleand, staph, thui, veratr.

For dulness of sense, idiocy, &c.: Alum. bell. calc. hell. hyos. natr. natr-m. oleand. op. phos-ac. sep. staph. stram. sulph.

 \S 4. Compare: Mental debangement; Emotions, morbid; lleadache, &c.

MENINGITIS, ENCEPHALITIS.

§ 1. These two affections have been arranged under one head, because their symptoms are almost alike.

The best remedy for meningitis is Bell., which is sometimes to be preceded by Acon. In some cases, we have to give: 2) Bry. hyos. op. stram. sulph.; or, 3) Camph. canth. cin. coccul. cupr. dig. hell. hyos. lach. merc.

§ 2. Meningitis of children may, beside Bellad., require: Acon. cin. hell. lach. merc.

Meningitis caused by a stroke of the sun, requires: Bell. or camph., also lach.

Compare: CAUSES.

If caused by congelation or a mere cold in the head, give: Acon. bry., or Ars. hyosc.

Meningitis from suppression of erysipelas, or some other eruption, such as scarlatina, requires: Bell. or rhus-t., or Lach. merc. or phosph.; and if caused by suppression of otorrhoea, give Puls. or sulph.

If meningitis threaten to pass into hydrocephalus, give: 1) Bell. bry. hell.; or, 2) Arn. dig. cin. con. hyos. op. stram.

See: HYDROCEPHALUS.

§ 3. Symptomatic indications:

ACONITUM: Inflammatory fever, delirium, violent burning pains through the whole brain, especially in the forehead; red and bloated face, red eves, &c.

BELLADONNA: Boring with the head into the pillow, sensitiveness to light and noise; or for: Violent burning and stitching pains the head; red, sparkling eyes, with furious look; red and bloated face; sopor, with distorted and half-opened eyes: heat in the head, with violent throbbing of the carotids; swelling of the veins of the head; loss of consciousness and speech, or muttering, violent delirium; convulsive movements of the limbs; spasmodic constriction of the throat with difficult deglutition and other hydrophobic symptoms; vomiting, involuntary discharge of urine and faces, &c.

BRYONIA: Chills, red face, heat about the head, and great thirst; constant sopor, with delirium; sudden starting from sleep, screams and cold sweat on the forehead; burning and aching pains in the head, or stitches shooting through the brain.

CINA: Vomiting with clean tongue, or discharge of worms by the mouth or rectum.

HYOSCYAMUS: Stupor, loss of consciousness; delirium, the patient talking about his domestic affairs; singing, muttering, smiling, grasping at flocks, sudden starting, &c.

OPIUM: Lethargy, stertorous breathing with the eyes half closed; and stupefaction after waking; frequent vomiting; complete listlessness and dulness of sense, the patient not desiring nor complaining of anything.

STRAMONIUM: The sleep is almost natural, with twitching of the limbs, moaning, tossing about, absence of mind after waking; or: Staring look; slow and shy retreating, or desire to escape, with screams; frightful visions; feverish heat, red face and moist skin.

MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES, SPASMS, COLIC, DIFFICULT MENSTRUATION, MOLIMINA.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Bell, bry. calc. cocc. coff. graph. ign. n-vom. phos. plat. puls. sec. sep. sulph. veratr. 2) Acon. amm. amm-m. carb-veg. caust. cupr. kal. kreos. lach. lyc. magn-c. magn-m merc. natr-m. n-mosch. petr. sil. zinc. 3) Baryt. borax. cham. chel. con. phos-ac. sabin. stram. tabac.

Particular indications :

Belladonna: Colic before the menses, with great languor, loss of appetite and obscuration of sight; or the menses are accompanied by sweat on the chest at night, frequent yawning, chills, colic; præcordial anguish, burning thirst, pains in the loins and spasmodic pains in the back; pressing-down in the abdomen, as if the contents would push through the sexual parts, with heaviness as from a stone; the limbs go to sleep while sitting, with pressure on the rectum; tendency of the blood to the chest and head, with beating pains, heat about the head, red and bloated face; suitable to young, plethoric subjects.

BRYONIA: Tendency of the blood to the chest or head, with short cough and frequently bleeding; leucorrhæa, rheumatic pains in the limbs; aching or burning pain in the stomach; pressure and fulness in the epigastrium; chilliness or frequent shuddering; constipation.

CALCAREA: Tendency of the blood to the head, with stupefaction and vertigo; or tearing, boring headache, made worse by an emotion or by a change of weather; leucorrhæa, colic, pain in the back and spasmodic pains in the small of the back; violent colicky pains; loss of appetite; asthmatic ailments; toothache; nausea, or vomiting.

CHAMOMILLA: Violent colic after profuse and premature menses, with great sensitiveness of the abdomen to contact, as if the inner parts were ulcerated; pains in the small of the back and abdominal spasms of the worst kind, with diarrhoic, greenish or whitish stools; nausea, eructations, desire to vomit, yellow-coated tongue, and bitter taste in the mouth; especially suitable when the blood is of a dark colour, clotty, and when there are fainting fits with thirst, cold limbs, pale and worn-out appearance.

Cocculus: Premature menses, with abdominal spasms, or feeble menses, with lencorrhea between the menses; or discharge of a few drops of black, coagulated blood, with aching colicky pains, flatulence, nausea unto fainting, laming weakness, oppression and spasms of the chest, anguish and convulsive motions of the extremities; or reddish lencorrhea in the place of the menses, mixed with purulent and blood-streaked serum.

COFFEA: Excessively painful and violent paroxysms of colic, with excessive discharge of blood, profuse secretion of mucus, voluptuous itching and excessive sexual excitement.

GRAPHITES: The menses are too scanty and short, the blood being thick and black or watery and pale; colic and abdominal spasses, headache, nauses, pains in the chest, bronchial catarrh or coryza; great debility, rheumatic pains in the limbs; cedematous swelling of the feet and legs; herpes or toothache with swelling of the checks.

IGNATIA: Premature and profuse menses, with thick, clotty bleed; spasmodic colic; painful heaviness in the head, photophobia, anguish, palpitation of the heart and great debility unto fainting.

NUX-VOMICA: Premature, profuse and long-lasting menses, preceded by drawing pains in the nape of the neck; or for: uterine spasms with aching pain in the hypogastrium down to the thighs; nausea with fainting, especially in the morning; languor, chill, rheumatic pains in the limbs; pains in the small of the back as if bruised; constipation with ineffectual urging; frequent pressure on the bladder, without result; sensation as if the abdomen would burst; tendency of the blood to the head, with vertigo and head-ache; irritable, quarrelsome mood, or restless and beside herself

Phosphorus: Scanty menses, preceded by leucorrhæa, whining mood, colicky pains and cutting as if with knives, vomiting of bile, mucus and food: or the menses delay at first, and then appear so much more profusely and last so much longer, accompanied with great debility, blue margins around the eyes, emaciation and restlessness; or stitching headache, bruised pain in the limbs, palpitation of the heart, spitting of blood, chills, and swelling of the gums or cheek.

PLATINA: The menses are too profuse and last too long, or they appear too early, with discharge of black and slimy blood; leucorrhoæ before and after the menses; spasmodic colic with painful pressure over the sexual parts; frequent desire to urinate; constipation or hard stools; colic; loss of appetite; frequent paroxysms of vertigo or anguish with restlessness and weeping; discharge of black and thick blood; sleepless nights; short breath and suspicious mood.

PULSATILLA: Delaying menses, with discharge of black and coagulated or pale and watery blood; or for: colic, abdominal spasms, pains in the liver, cardialgia, pains in the small of the back, nausea, desire to vomit, or sour and slimy vomiting; megrim: vertigo; chilliness with pale face; a good deal of urging on the rectum and bladder; leucorrhwa; whining mood, or anguish; sadness and melancholy.

SECALE: The menses are too scanty or last too long, with tearing or cutting colicky pains; cold, extremities; pale face, cold sweat; great debility; small and almost suppressed pulse.

SEPIA: Profuse or not very scanty menses, with leucorrhoa spasmodic colic and pressure over the sexual organs, headache rigidity of the limbs, toothache and melancholy.

SULPHUR: Premature and profuse menses, or scanty mense with discharge of pale blood; or when the menses are preceded

accompanied, or succeeded by: colicky pains, abdominal spasms, headache, tendency of the blood to the head, bleeding at the nose, pains in the small of the back; great restlessness and anguish; toothache; heartburn; cardialgia, itching of the pudendum and leucorrhœa; asthmatic complaints; cough, or epileptic convulsions.

§ 3. Use more particularly:

When the pains occur in young girls who have not yet menstruated, at a period when the menses ought to appear: 1) Puls. sulph.: or, 2) Caust. cocc. graph. kal. natr-m. sep. veratr.

For premature menses: 1) Amb. amm. calc. carb-v. ipec. kreos. kal. natr-m. n-vom. phos. plat. rhus. sabin. sep. sil. sulph-ac. 2) Amm-m. cham. cin. coccul. con. croc. ign. ruta. sec. sulph-ac.

Delaying menses: 1) ('aust. con. cupr. dulc. graph. jod. kal. luc. magn.c. natr.m. puls. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Dros. hep. lach.

Too short: Amm. baryt. dulc. graph. lach. natr-m. phos. puls. sulph.

Too long: Chin. cupr. kreos. lyc. natr. n-vom. phos. plat. puls. sec. sulph-ac.

Too scanty: 1) Alum. amm. carb-v. caust. con. graph. kal. lach. magn-c. natr-m. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Coccul. dulc. ferr. lyc. merc. phos. ruta. sabad. sassap. sep. staph.

Too profuse: 1) Acon. ars. bell. calc. carb-v. chin. ferr. pec. natr-m. n-vom. phos. plat. sabin. sec. sil. stram. sulph-ac. 2) Bry. cham. cin. hyos. ign. lyc. merc. natr-ac. ruta, samb. sep. sulph.

When the menses are about to cease, at the critical period:
1) Lach. puls.
2) Caust. coccul. con. graph. kal. lyc. natr-m. ruta. sep. sulph.

§ 4. When the menses are too pale, too watery: 1) Bell. calc. carb-v. cocc. ferr. graph. lyc. nitr-ac. plat. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. chin. con. hell. kal. natr-m. n-vom. phos. plumb. sep. spig.

Brown blood: Bry. calc. carb-v. rhus.

Thick blood: 1) Croc. cupr. plat. sulph. 2) Arn. n-mosch. puls.

Dark, black blood: 1) Bell. bry. cham. croc. n-vom. puls. sulph.
2) Amm. ant. kreos. lach. magn-c. nitr-ac. sep.

Bright-red blood: Bell. calc. carb-v. dulc. ferr. hyos. nitr-ac. sabin. sulph.

Lumpy coagulated blood: Amm. bell. cham. chin. coccul. ferr. hyos. ign. magn-c. magn-m. nitr-ac. plat. puls. rhus. sabin. stram.

Corrosive blood: Amm. carb-v. kal. natr. nitr. sassap. sil. sulph.

Fetid blood: Bell. bry. carb-an. carb-v. caust. cham. croc. kal. phos. sabin. sil.

§ 5. When the menses are attended with congestion of blood to the head, vertigo: Caust. jod. merc. phos. veratr.

With headache: 1) Carb-v. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. sulph. 2) Calc. cupr. graph. hyos, magn-c. magn-m. phos. sep. veratr.

When the eyes are affected: Calc. magn-c. merc. puls. sil. sulwh.

When the checks are swollen: Graph. phos. sep.

With toothache: 1) Baryt. calc. carb-v. kal. magn-c. sep. 2)
Amm. graph. natr-m. phos. sulph-ac.

With nausea or vomiting: 1) Amm. carb-v. lyc. m-vom. puls. veratr. 2) Caps. huos. magn-c. phos. sulph.

With colic or abdominal spasms: Bell. cale. cham. coccul. coff. con. graph, n-vom. phos. plat. puls. sec. sep. sulph.

With diarrhoa: 1) Graph. sil. veratr. 2) Alum. amm. caust. kreos. magn-c.

With distress of breathing: Cocc. graph, lach, puls. sep.

With palpitation of the heart: Alum. cupr. ign. jod. nitr-ac. phos. sep. spong.

With pains in the back and small of the back: Amm. Amm-m. calc. caust. graph. kal. lach. magn-c. magn-m. n-vom. phos. plat.

With pains in the limbs : Bry. graph. sep. veratr.

With spasms: 1) Acon. cham. coccul. coff. cupr. ign. plat. puls.

2) Bry. con. chin. graph. magn-m. natr-m. n-vom.

With great debility, languor, fainting: Caust graph. ign. magnec. n-vom. puls. sep.

With derangements of the mental or emotive sphere: Acon. cham. hyos. natr-m. stram. veratr.

§ 6. When the distress sets in shortly before the appearance of the menses: 1) Baryt. calc. carb-v. cham. coccul. cupr. lach. lyc. merc. phos. puls. sep. sulph. veratr. 2) Amm. asar. con. dulc. natr-m. phos-ac. plat. sil.

When during the menses: 1) Amm. amm-m. calc. carb-v. cham. con. graph. hyos. kal. kreos. lach. phos. puls. sep. 2) Alum. ars. borax. bry. calc. chin. cocc. coff. ign. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. merc. natr-m. n-vom. plat. sil. sulph, veratr. zinc.

When after the menses: 1) Borax. graph. kreos. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. plat. ruta. stram. 2) Alum. ars. calc. con. magn-c. phos. sep. sil.

§ 7. Compare: Uterus, diseases of, Hæmorrhage from the uterus, Colic, Amenia, Leucorrhæa, &c.

MENTAL DERANGEMENT, INSANITY, MANIA, RAGE, &c.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. bell. calc. hyos. lach. n-vom. op. plat. stram. veratr. 2) Anac. arn. ars. canth. cupr. lye. puls. sil. sulph. 3) Agar. ant. cann. caust. cic. coccul. con. coloc. croc. diy. dulc. ign. merc. natr. n-mosch. oleand. par. phos. plumb. rhus. sec. sep. sinc.
- § 2. If caused by depressing emotions, such as: grief, mortification, chagrin, anger, &c., give: 1) Ign. phos-ac. staph.; or, 2) Bell. hyos. n-vom. plat., &c.

See: EMOTIONS.

If by excessive study, use: 1) Lach. plat. stram. 2) N-vom. op. sulph.; or, 3) Bell. hyos. veratr.

Compare: Lassitude by mental labour.

If connected with religious fancies, give: 1) Bell. hyos. lach. puls. stram. sulph. veratr.; or, 2) Ars. aur. croc. lyc. selen.

For delirium tremens: 1) N-vom. op. 2) Ars. hell.; or, 3) Bell. calc. hyos. lach. stram.; or, perhaps, Puls. merc. sulph.

Compare: Drunkards, diseases of.

Mental derangement of females, if caused by irregularity of the sexual function, requires: 1) Acon. bell. plat. puls. stram. veratr.; or, 2) Cupr. lach. merc. sulph.

Compare: Menstrual irregularities, Sexual instinct, &c.

§ 3. Symptomatic indications:

ACONITUM: Fear and presentiment of approaching death; desire to escape from home or from one's bed; gloomy, taciturn; paroxysms of anguish and convulsions; cold sweats; tendency of the blood to the chest or head; palpitation of the heart and oppressive anxiety; delirium, the patient weeping and laughing alternately, &c.

BELLADONNA: Great anguish, with restlessness and apprehensions; the patient becomes unconscious in such a manner that he knows his family only by hearing them talk; frightful visions of ghosts, devils, soldiers, war, oxen, with desire to escape or hide himself; distrustful, diffident mood, or quarrelsome, or desire to spit, beat, bite, to tear every thing, or to tear out his teeth. screams, howls, &c. Conversation with dead people; dread of death; desire to be alone, aversion to talk, taciturn; ill humour disposed to be vehement and peevish, or moaning and praying; foolish gesticulations; wild eyes; with fixed, furious look bloated face; great desire to look at the sun or fire; froth and foam at the mouth; stuttering speech; burning thirst, or aversion to drink, with difficult deglutition; sudden starting, twitch ing; trembling of the extremities, especially the hands; sleepless restless. &c.

CALCAREA: Delirium, talking of murder, fire, rats and mice; or for: ill-will, obstinacy, ill-humour, taciturn mood, trembling of the limbs, &c.

HYOSCYAMUS: Rage, alternating with epileptic spasms; sleepless, delirious, loquacious; anguish and fear, especially at night, with dread of being betrayed or poisoned; desire to escape; visions of dead persons; jealousy; rage, with desire to beat and kill; foolish gesticulations; delirium, talking about his affairs, trembling of the limbs, &c.

LACHESIS: Loquacious, jumping rapidly from one subject to another; ecstacy, unto crying; distrust, suspicion; jealousy, pride, presentiment of death; doubt of salvation, &c.

NUX-VOM.: Anguish and restlessness, with desire to leave one's house and wander about the fields; loss of consciousness, delirium, frightful visions, irrational acts and speeches; pale and bloated or red, and hot face; tendency of the blood to the head, stuttering, trembling of the limbs; dull and heavy head, fulness and indolence of the body; pressure, heaviness and pressing in the pit of the stomach, in the region of the stomach, and hypochondria; desire to vomit, vomiting of bile and food; constipation or watery diarrhea; sleeplessness with sudden starting, &c.

OPIUM; Coma, loss of consciousness; rage with strange or fixed fancies, the patient imagines that he is outside of his own body; frightful visions of mice, scorpions, &c., convulsive motions and trembling; anguish, rage, inability to go to sleep, with bloated and flatulent abdomen; tendency of the blood to the head with red face, &c.

PLATINA: Delirium, talking of past things, singing, laughing, weeping, dancing, making faces and gestures; obstinate, or irritable and quarrelsome, with desire to reproach others with their faults; despising others, and thinking much of one's-self; excessive sexual excitement; constipation; anguish, with palpitation of the heart and fear of death; frightful visions with fear, fixed ideas, the patient fancies that every body he sees is a demon. &c.

STRAMONIUM: Stupefaction, with great anxiety and restlessness, or loss of consciousness, so that he no longer recognises his own family; fixed ideas, the patient imagines that his body is broken, &c.; delirium, with frightful visions, fear, desire to escape, or praying, the patient looking devout and exhibiting religious attitudes; or very loquacious, lascivious, or assuming all sorts of manners, an important look, conversing with spirits, dancing, laughing, beating about, or ridiculous gestures, alternating with expressions of sadness and melancholy; or indomitable rage, with desire to bite, spit, cut down and kill; desire for light and company, aggravation when alone and in the dark, and at the pe-

riod of the fall-equinox; red and bloated face, with a vacant friendly look, &c.

VENATRUM: Anguish and restlessness, fear and tendency to start; despondency; very taciturn, swearing and cursing on every occasion; desire to reproach others with their faults; loss of consciousness, with singing, whistling, laughing, lascivious thoughts, desire to wander about out-of-doors; irrational and proud ideas; disposition to assert that he is suffering with imaginary ailments; religious delirium, &c.

§ 4. Of other remedies, use:

ANACARDIUM: For strong disposition to laugh at serious things, and to be serious in the presence of things that are really ludicrous; constant contradiction with one's-self; want of moral and religious sentiment, even with disposition to swear and curse; fixed idea that he is possessed of the devil, &c.

ARNICA: Foolish mirth, with great levity of manners, wanton and malicious, headstrong, quarrelsome, &c.

ARSENICUM: Excessive anguish and irresoluteness; fear of ghosts, thieves, and solutude, with desire to hide one's-self; aversion to conversation, with desire to censure.

CANTHARIS: Rage with screams, beating and howling; the paroxysms come on again at the sight of water, or if water should get into his throat; great sexual excitement, and excitement of the parts; great thirst, aversion to drink, with difficult deglutition, &c.

CUPRUM: Deficient moral force; fixed idea that one is doing some imaginary work; singing, or malicious and peevish disposition; wild, red and inflamed eyes during the paroxysms; weeping and anguish, or ludicrous gestures and desire to hide himself; sweat after the paroxysm, &c.

LYCOPODIUM: Rage, attended with desire to blame others, and arrogant manners.

PULSATILLA: The patient is quiet, with folded arms, he moans, says that nothing ails him, is stupefied, delirious at night, with frightful visions, fear, desire to hide himself, &c.

SILICEA: Fixed ideas, for instance: the patient counts pins, is afraid of them, collects them from every part of the room; tacitum, listless; anguish, eversion to work; aggravation at full moon.

SULPHUR: Fixed idea that he possesses beautiful things and an abundance of every thing, with confusion of ideas, such as: mistaking a hat for a bonnet, old rags for beautiful cloths, &c.

§ 5. Use more particularly:

a) For mental derangement with anxiety, fear, frightful visions and thoughts: 1) Bell. hyos. op. stram. 2) Ars. calc. cupr. lyc. n-vom. op. sulph. veratr.

- b) For restlessness, obliging one to leave the house or bed, and wander about: 1) Bell. hyos. n-vom. op. stram. veratr. 2) Acon. ars. bry. canth. coloc. cupr.
- c) For praying, begging, moaning, weeping: 1) Ars. bell. mcrc. puls. stram. 2) Acon. ign. mosch. natr-m. sulph.
- d) For religious praying, kneeling and other religious acts: 1) Bell. hyos. lach. puls. stram. sulph. veratr. 2) Ars. aur. croc. lyc. selen.
- e) For disposition to curse, swear, quarrel, &c.: 1) Anac. bell. hyos. luc. stram. veratr. 2) Acom. ars. cupr. natr-m. n-vom.
- f) For rage, acts of violence, biting, spitting, tearing, beating:
 1) Bell. canth. hyos. lyc. stram. veratr. 2) Agar. ars. camph. cann. coccul. croc. cupr. lach. merc. plumb. sec.
 - g) For mania as if possessed of the devil: Anac. hyos.
- h) For illusions of fancy, visions, seeing of ghosts, &c.: 1) Bell. stram. 2) Anac. lach. natr-m. op. puls. sil. sulph.
- i) For erroneous fancies, fixed ideas, &c.: 1) Bell. coccul. ign. phos-ac. sabad. stram. sulph. 2) Acon. amb. cic. hell. hyos. lyc. merc. n-vom. op. phos. plat. puls. rhus. sec. sil. val. veratr.
- k) For false representations, such as: that one is sick, &c.: Bell. veratr.
- 1) For crazy mirthfulness, singing, whistling, dancing, warbling, &c.: 1) Bell. coff. croc. natr. op. stram. veratr. 2) Aur. cann. cic. hyos. phosph. phos-ac. plat.
- m) For ludicrous gestures and acts: 1) Bell. hyos. merc. stram.
 2) Cic. cupr. n-mosch.
- n) For gesticulating all the time: 1) Bell. hyos. mosch. stram.
 2) Ars. cic. n-mosch, puls. sep. veratr.
- o) For performing all sorts of crazy actions, as if one were very busy: 1) Bell. merc. stram. 2) Camph. cupr. op. sec. sulph. veratr.
- p) For loquacity: 1) Bell. hyos. stram. 2) Acon. ars. camph. n-vom. n-mosch. lach.
- q) For lascivious speeches and acts: 1) Hyos. phos. stram. veratr. 2) Bell. n-mosch.
- r) For amorous craziness: 1) Ant. hyos. veratr. 2) Aur. ign. phos-ac.
- § 6. See: Emotions, morbid, and comp.: Melancholy, and all those Bodily ailments with which deranged persons are apt to be affected.

MERCURY, ILL EFFECTS OF.

§ 1. Poisoning with corrosive sublimate, requires (according to Hering): 1) Albumen, dissolved in water, as a drink. 2) Su-

gar-water. 3) Milk. 4) Starch, mixed with water, or book-binders paste.—Albumen and sugar-water are the principal remedies, which may be used in alternation.

§ 2. Secondary affections require the usual antidotes for the drug-symptoms of Mercury, the principal of which is: Hepar, in water, a teaspoonful night and morning; especially for: headache at night, fulling off of the hair, painful nodes on the head; inflamed, red eyes, with painful sensitiveness of the nose when pressing upon it; scurfs around the mouth; ptyalism and ulcerated gums; swelling of the tonsils and cervical glands; swelling and ulceration of the inguinal and axillary glands; diarrheic stools with tenesmus; inflammation of the skin, and disposition to ulcerate, &c.

After Hep. give Bell. or nitr-ac.—If symptoms remain after Nitr-ac., give a dose of Sulphur for one or two weeks; after Sulphur, Calc. does good service.

The ill effects of Mercury and Sulphur together, require Bell. puls., or even mcrcurius.

§ 3. As regards symptoms and chronic affections, give:

For affection of the mouth and gums, ptyalism, &c.: 1) ('arb-veg. dulc. hep. nitr-ac. staph. sulph.; or, 2) Chin. jod. natr-m.

For sore throat: 1) Bell. carb-veg. hep. lach. staph. sulph.; or, 2) Arg. lyc. nitr-ac. thuj.

For nervous debility: 1) Chin. hep. lach.; or, 2) Carb-veg. nitrac.

For nervous excitement: Carb-veg. cham. hep. nitr-ac. puls.

For cacessive sensitiveness to changes of weather, to cold, &c.: Carb-veg. chin.

For rheumatic pains: 1) Carb-veg. chin. dulc. guaj. hep. lach. phos-ac. sassap. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Arn. bell. calc. cham. lyc.

For affections of the bones, exostoses, caries, &c.: 1) Aur. phasac.; or, 2) Asa. calc. dulc. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. sil. sulph.

For affections of glands, buboes, &c.: Aur. carb-veg. dulc. nitrac. sil.

For ulcers: Aur. bell. carb-veg. hep. lach. nitr-ac. sass. sil. sulph. thuj.

For dropsical symptoms: Chin. dulc. hell. sulph.

§ 4. See: MERCURIAL AILMENTS under: HEADACHE, OPH-THALMIA, TOOTHACHE, COLIC, DIABRHŒA, &c.

METRITIS.—Principal remedies: 1) Acon. bell. cham. coff. merc. n-vom. 2) Bry. canth. chin. ign. lach. plat. puls. rhus. sec.

ACONITUM: Violent fever, especially when the disease was caused by fright during confinement, or during the catamenia, or if abuse had been made of chamomile.

BELLADONNA: When the disease occurs during confinement, with suppression of the lochia, or adhesion of the placenta; or: heaviness, drawing and pressure in the hypogastrium, as if every thing would press through the vagina, with burning stitches, pain in the small of the back as if bruised and broken; and stitching pains in the hip-joint, not allowing the parts to be touched or moved.

CHAMOMILLA: After confinement, when the disease is caused by a fit of chagrin or anger, with copious secretion of the lochia and discharge of a black, clotty blood. If abuse of chamomile should have contributed to the development of the disease, give: Acon. ign. n-vom. puls.

COFFEA: The disease is caused by a sudden joy, either during the menses or during confinement.

MERCURIUS: The pains in the uterus are stitching, aching or boring, with little heat, but frequent sweats or chills.

Nux-vom.: Violent aching pains in the hypogastrium, aggravated by pressure and contact; violent pains in the loins; constipation or hard stools; retention of urine, dysuria or ischuria; swelling of the os-tincæ, with contusive pain and stitches in the abdomen; aggravation towards morning.

See: PUERPERAL FEVER; and compare: UTERUS, DISEASES OF.

MEZEREUM, ILL EFFECTS OF.—Principal remedies: Bry. merc. rhus.

MERCURIUS: When the bones or the parts of the inner mouth are affected.

BRYONIA: The joints are principally affected, in which case it should be given in alternation with Rhus-t.

MISCARRIAGE.—Principal remedies: 1) Bell. calc. carb-v. croc. cham. ferr. ipec. lyc. n-vom. sabin. sec. sep. sil. sulph. zinc. 2) Asar. bryon. cannab. canth. chin. croc. cic. hyosc. n-mosch. plumb. puls. ruta.

For the disposition to miscarriage, give: 1) Calc. carb-veg. ferr. lyc. sep. sil. sulph. zinc. 2) Asar. cann. cocc. kreos. n-mosch. plumb. puls. ruta. sil.

CALCAREA: Suitable to plethoric persons, with profuse and premature menses, disposition to leucorrhoea, painful nipples, tendency of the blood to the head, colic, pains in the loins, varices of the sexual organs.

CARBO-VEG.: Pale, or premature and profuse menses, with

varices of the sexual organs; frequent headache, pains in the loins, abdominal spasms, &c.

FERRUM: Suitable to chlorotic females, with leucorrhoa, when the menses are suppressed; or to plethoric females, with great vascular action, red face, full and strong pulse, premature and profuse menses.

LYCOPODIUM: The menses are too profuse and last too long, with itching, burning, and varices of the sexual organs; dryness of the vagina, disposition to melancholy, with sadness and weeping; leucorrhea, frequent headache and pains in the loins, fainting fits, &c.

SABINA: Suitable to plethoric persons, with profuse and too long menses; the miscarriage generally takes place in the third month of pregnancy.

SEPIA: Leucorrhea, with soreness, eruption and itching of the sexual parts: scanty or premature menses, with weeping, melancholy, headache and toothache; frequent attacks of megrim; feeble constitution; tender and sensitive skin; gray colour of the skin, with brownish or yellowish spots in the face; slender waist, nervous debility, disposition to sweat; frequent colic, disposition to catarrh.

SULPHUR: Premature and profuse, or scanty and delaying menses, with leucorrhœa, itching, burning and soreness of the parts; eruption or herpes on the skin; hæmorrhoidal disposition; disposition to catarrh or other blennorrhœas; nervous debility; with loss of appetite; great languor, especially in the lower limbs; frequent headache, with tendency of the blood to the head, &c.

Compare: Amenorrhea, and Dysmenorrhea.

§ 3. The precursory or first symptoms of miscarriage, indicate:
1) Arn. bell. bry. cham. hyosc. ipec. n-vom. sabin. sec. 2) Cann. chin. cin. cocc. n-mosch. plat. puls. rhus. ruta.

ARNICA: Is indicated, if labour-pains set in in consequence of a shock, motion, or some other external injury, with the discharge of blood or serous mucus.

BELLADONNA: For violent aching or tensive pains through the whole body, with sensation of constriction or distention, pains in the loins as if broken, bearing-down and congestion to the sexual organs, with or without discharge of blood.

BRYONIA: Violent pains with obstinate constipation, tendency of the blood to the head, dry mouth and thirst, particularly if Nux-vom. should have been ineffectual against this condition.

CHAMOMILLA: Violent cutting pains from the loins to the abdomen, with frequent desire to urinate or go to stool; discharge of blood from the vagina, with discharge of coagula; heaviness in the whole abdomen, frequent yawning, chills and shuddering; great restlessness and convulsive motions of the limbs.

HYOSCYAMUS: Alternately clonic and tonic spasms, with loss of consciousness and discharge of a bright-red blood, especially during the spasmodic paroxysms.

IPECACUANHA: For spasms with consciousness, especially when accompanied with cutting pains around the umbilicus, with pressure towards the sexual organs, and with discharge of blood. If Ipec. should be insufficient, Plat., or even Cina, is frequently indicated.

Nux-vom.: Obstinate constipation, with congestion of blood to the womb, especially suitable to patients who have indulged in stimulating drinks, such as: wine, coffee, &c.

SABINA: The precursory symptoms of miscarriage set in in the first period of pregnancy; or at any other period; when pressing and drawing pains from the loins to the pudendum are present; discharge of blood from the vagina; relaxed and soft abdomen; constant urging to stool with diarrhœa, or desire to vomit, or vomiting, even of the ingesta; fever with shivering and heat.

SECALE: Suitable to enfeebled and cachectic females, with disposition to passive hæmorrhage, spasmodic affections, &c., or when the uterus is in a state of atony, or affected with organic diseases.

§ 4. For the consequences of miscarriage, such as: metror-rhagia, metritis, &c., see these heads.

MOLES, Nævi.—Principal remedies: 1) Calc. carb-vcg. sulph.
2) Graph. sulph-ac. 3) Caust.? lyc.? nitr-ac.? petr.? phos-ac.? plat.? sil.? thuj.?

MUCOUS DERANGEMENT, diseases of the mucous membranes.—§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Alum. ars. bell. bry. calc. caps. carb-veg. caust. chin. dulc. hep. lyc. merc. mez. n-vom. phosph. puls. rhus. seneg. stann. sulph. 2) Acon. amm-m. ant. boraz. carb-an. cham. dig. dros. euphr. graph. hyos. ign. kal. magn-c. natr-m. nitr-ac. plumb. sep. sil. spig. spong. staph. sulph-ac. 3) Cann. canth. cin. cocc. colch. guaj. jod. lach. magn-m. natr. petr. thuj. zinc.

§ 2. Use more particularly:

a) For inflammation of the mucous membranes, without, or only with serous secretion: 1) Acon. ars. bry. cann. canth. merc. mcz. n-vom. phosph. sil. spong. sulph. 2) Borax. cham. dros. hyos. ign. ipec. kreos. petr. puls. sep. squill. staph.

b) For chronic blennorrheas and increased but not inflamma-

tory secretion: 1) Calc. caps. chin. dulc. euphr. merc. natr-m. phosph, puls. seneg. sep. stann. sulph. 2) Alum. ars. borax. canth. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. cham. dig. dros. graph, hep. hyos. ign. luc. magn-c. mez. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. rhus. sil. spig. staph. sulph-ac.

c) For disorganizations of the mucous membranes (thickening, interstitial distention, &c.): 1) Calc. caust. con. dulc. merc. mez. natr-m. petr. phosph. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Alum. ars. bell. carb-veg. chin. euphr. graph. lyc. seneg. sep. stann. staph.

d) For ulceration: 1) Ars. asa. bell. calc. carb-veg. caust. merc. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Aur. canth. chin. con. dros. dulc, hep, kreos, lach, lyc, petr. rhus, staph, thuj, zinc,

§ 3. As regards the nature of the secretions, give:

a) For bloody (blood-streaked, or with specks of blood): 1) Acon. ars. bell. chin. ferr. jod. merc. n-vom. puls. sep. sil. 2) Buryt. canth. carb-veg. caust. cocc. dros. kreos. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. sabin. sulph. sulph-ac, thui, zinc.

b) For thick mucus: 1) Alum. amm-m. baryt. calc. carb-veg. magn-m. natr. natr-m. phosph. puls. sil. stann. staph. sulph.

Acon. alum. ars. borax. kreos. ruta. spona.

c) Thin mucus, watery: 1) Ars. carb-vey. cham. graph. lach. magn-m. merc. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Amm. amm-m. carb-an. chin. magn-arct. mez. mur-ac. n-vom. sep. sil. squill.

d) Purulent: 1) Ars. asa. bell. calc. carb-veg. caust. merc. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Aur. cann. canth. chin. con. dros. dulc, hep. kal, kreos. lach. magn-m. natr. phos-ac, rhus. sep. stann. stanh. zinc.

e) Albuminous: Amm-m. borax, mez. petr. plat.-Jelly-like, or like boiled starch: Arg. hell. laur. rhus. sabin. selen. - Milky: 1) Calc. puls. sil. 2) Carb-veg. con. ferr. lyc. phosph. sabin. sep. *ulph-ac.

f) Tenacious, viscid: 1) Ars. bell. cann. cham. cist. hep. merc. mcz. phosph. phos-ac, samb. seneg. stann. sulph. 2) Alum. borax. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. kal. plat. sep. spong.—Fibrinous: Alum. seneg .- Lumpy, flocculent: Agar. amb. kal. kreos. magn-c. merc. phosph. sabad. sabin. sep. sil. sulph. thuj.-Indurated, in hard pieces: Bry. con. natr. phosph. sep. sil. sulph.

g) Corrosive, acrid: 1) Alum. amm. amm-m. ars. borax. merc. natr-m. phosph. puls. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Carb-veg. cham. ferr. ign. krevs. mez. nitr-ac. ruta. sulph-ac.

§ 4. As regards colour, give:

a) For blue-coloured: Amb. ars. cupr.

b) Brownish: Amm-m. ars. bell. borax. carb-v. nitr-ac. sulph.

c) Flesh-coloured: Alum. cocc. kreos. merc. nitr-ac. sabin.

d) Yellow: 1) Ant. bell. Lry. calc. carb-veg. kreos. lyc. natr.

nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. puls. scp. sil. stann. sulph. 2) Acon. alum. ars. cann. canth. cham. cic. graph. hep. kal. natr-m. sabin. sclen. stann. staph. thuj.

e) Gray-coloured: 1) Amb. arg. ars. lyc. sep. sil. thuj. 2) Anac. carb-an. caust. chin. kreos. lach. magn-m. merc.

f) Greenish: 1) Carb-veg. dros. led. lyc. magn-c. merc. phosph. puls. stann. sulph. 2) Ars. ferr. kreos. natr. sep. thuj.

g) Whitish: 1) Asar. bell. calc. colch. merc. phosph. puls. sil. 2) ('arb-veg. con. ferr. lyc. phosph. sep. sulph-ac.

§ 5. As regards colour or taste, give :

- a) For bad secretions (badly smelling or foul tasting): 1) Ars. calc. led. merc. natr. puls. sep. stann. sulph. 2) Aur. bell. con. dros. ferr. graph. guaj. hep. ipec. lach. magn-m. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos-ac. salim.
- b) For foul, putrid smell or taste: 1) Ars. calc. hep. merc. natr. puls. sil. stann. sulph. 2) Bell. con. cupr. ferr. graph. kreos. mur-ac. netr-ac. sep.
 - c) For metallic taste: Calc. cupr. ipec, n-vom. rhus.
- d) For salt taste: 1) Ars. baryt. graph. lyc. natr. petr. phosph. puls. sep. sil. 2) ('alc. carb-veg. chin. dros. graph. rhus. samb. stunn. sulph. zinc.
- e) For sourish taste or smell: Calc. chin. graph. hep. kal. magn-m. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. plumb. puls. sep. sulph.
 - f) For musty taste or smell: Borax. carb-veg.
- g) For smell or taste as of old catarrhal mucus: Bell. ign. n-vom. phosph. puls. sulph.

h) For sweetish taste: Asar. calc. dig. kreos. lach. magn-c. merc. n-vom. phosph. plumb. puls. samb. stann. sulph.

 \S 6. Compare Cough (expectoration), Whites, Suppurations, &c.

MUSCLES, CONTRACTION, INDURATION OF: See Contraction, &c.

MUSHROOM, NOXIOUS, ILL EFFECTS OF.—For poisoning:
1) Powdered charcoal mixed in water. 2) Smelling of spiritus nutri dulcis.—For the secondary diseases: 1) ('off. puls. 2) Acon. n-vom.

MYELITIS.—The principal remedy for all acute cases is Dulcamara, to be preceded by Aconite, on account of the fever.

If Dulc. should fail, select: 1) Bell. bry. coccul. n-vom. rhu.; or, 2) Ars. calc. caust. dig. ign. puls. vcratr.

In a case of chronic inflammation of the upper portion of the spinal marrow, with apparently incipient softening, and paralysis and atrophy of one arm, I have used Caust. and staphysagria with great benefit, also Dulo. and lach.

MYOPIA.—Principal remedies: 1) Amm. anac. carb-veg. con. nitr-ac. petr. phosph. phos-ac. puls. sulph.

For myopia in consequence of ophthalmia: Puls. and sulph.

For myopia from abuse of mercury: 1) Carb-veg. nitr-ac. sulph., or, 2) Puls.

Myopia in consequence of typhus or debilitating loss of animal fluids, requires: Phos-ac.

NAILS, DISEASES OF THE.—§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Graph. sil. sulph. 2) Alum. ant. ars. calc. caust. con. hep. lach. magn-aust. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. puls. ran. sabad. sep. squill.

§ 2. For panaritia (an inflammation of the skin, tendons, and their sheaths, or of the periosteum) use: 1) Sil. sulph. 2) Hep. lach. 3) Alum. calc. kal. merc. nitr-ac. petr. puls. sep.

If these ulcers should have been occasioned by a splinter, or the prick of a pin, use: 1) Nitr-ac. sil. 2) Hep. lach. petr. sulph.

For onychia, a panaritium under the nail, Hep, is almost specific, after which Lach. acts well; and, if ulceration should have set in, Silicea, or sulph.

In phlegmonous inflammation between the skin and the sheaths of the tendons, it is well to give first Sulph., and if this should not prevent suppuration, Hep., which sometimes opens the abscess in a few hours.

Inflammations of the tendinous sheaths and synovial membranes first require *Sulph.*, then *Silic.*, if no change should take place in 24 hours.

If the periosteum should have been involved, Sil. is the principal remedy; otherwise try Calc. or sulph. in alternation with Sil.

§ 3. Use more particularly:

- a) For breaking, peeling-off and splitting of the nails: 1) Graph. sil. squill. sulph. 2) Alum. merc. sep.—For thickening, curvature, roughness of the nails, use: 1) Graph. salad. sil. sulph. 2) Alum. calc. merc. sep.—For growing into the fiesh: 1) Graph. magn-aust. sulph. 2) Kal. sil.—For falling off: Ant. ars. hell. merc. squill. sec. sep. thuj.—For hang-nails: 1) Natr-m. rhus. sulph. 2) Calc. lyc. merc. salad. stann.
- b) For painfulness and sensitiveness: 1) Caust. graph. magnaust. n-vom. sep. sil. 2) Amm-m. natr-m. puls. rhus. sulph.
- c) For discoloured nails: Ant. ars. graph. mur-ac, nitr-ac, sep, sulph.—For blue-coloured: Aur. chel. chin. dig. lyc. natr-m. n-vom.

sil.—For spotted: 1) Nitr-ac. sil. 2) Alum. ars. natr-m. sulph.—For yellow-coloured: 1) Amb. con. sep. 2) Chin. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. sil. spig.—For white spots: Nitr-ac. sil.

NARCOTISM, ILL EFFECTS OF NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES .-

Poisoning with large doses requires: 1) Large quantities of black coffee. 2) Vinegar mixed with water.

The remaining ailments yield to: 1) Bell. carb-veg. cham. coff. lach. merc. n-vom. op. puls. 2) Amm. ars. caust. graph. hyos. ipec. kal. lyc. natr-m rhus. sep. sulph.

Compare: DRUNKARDS, DISEASES OF: OPIUM, and the other narcotic substances mentioned in this work.

NEPHRITIS and NEPHRALGIA, and other Affections of THE KIDNEYS.—The best remedies, so far as known, are: 1) Bell. cann. canth. nux-v. puls., and perhaps also in some cases: Alum. berb. colch. hep. lyc. sass.

BELLADONNA: Is principally indicated by stitching pains in the kidneys, extending along the ureter as far as the bladder, with periodical aggravation, great anguish and colicky pains. (If Bell, should not suffice, try Hep.)

CANNABIS: Drawing pains from the kidneys to the pubic bones, with anguish and malaise.

CANTHARIS: Stitching, tearing and cutting pains, with painful discharge of only a few drops of urine, or with complete suppression of urine, or when the urine is mixed with blood.

NUX-VOMICA: When the disease was caused by suppression of piles or congestion of blood to the abdomen, with tension, distention and pressure in the region of the kidneys.

PULSATILLA: When the disease is accompanied with amenorrhos or scanty menses, in females of a delicate constitution, and bland, phlegmatic disposition, or when the urine is bloody and deposits a purulent sediment.

Compare: Cystitis, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, URETRORRHAGIA, RETENTION OF URINE, and Secretion of URINE.

NETTLE-RASH, URTICARIA.—Principal remedies: 1) Calc. caust. dulc. hep. lyc. rhus. 2) Acon. ant. ars. bell. bry. carb-vey. con. clem. cop. ign. mez. natr-m. n-vom. petr. puls. sep. sulph. art. veratr.

Acute nettle-rash requires: Acon. bry. dulc. rhus. urt.; and chronic nettle-rash: Calc. lyc., or, Ars. carb-vey caust. lyc. petc. rhus. sulph, urt.

For essera we have: Cop. puls

NIGHTMARE, INCUBUS .- Give:

ACONITE to children and females, for: Feverish heat, thirst, palpitation of the heart, orgasmus sanguinis, oppression of the chest, anguish, and restlessness.

Nux-vom.: The paroxysms are caused by spirits, beer, copious meals, sedentary life, &c.

OPIUM: Severe paroxysms with suppressed breathing, halfopened eyes, open mouth, stertorous breathing, rattling, anxious features, cold sweat in the face, twitchings and convulsive motions of the extremities, &c.

PULSATILLA: Stertorous inspirations; anxious, sad dreams with weeping; lying on one's back, with the arms stretched above the head, or with the hands laid cross-wise on the abdomen, and the feet drawn up: suitable to females; or for dreams about black beasts.

SULPHUR: Light, unrefreshing sleep, with aching or beating pains in the head, dreams about fire, the arms stretched above the head, the eyes sometimes half open.

Try moreover: 1) Amm. bryon. coni. hepar. phosph. ruta. sil. valer. 2) Alum. cinnab. coni. guaj. natr. natr.m., &c.

NITRATE OF SILVER, POISONING WITH.

First swallow large quantities of salt water, then mucilaginous drinks.

NOMA, CANCER AQUATICUS.

I know of one case that was greatly benefited by Sulph. calc. sil. given in this order. The physician was induced to this selection of remedies by the scrofulous constitution of the child and his parents. This is another proof that the remedies ought not to be selected with reference to one pathological symptom, but in accordance with the general state and constitution of the patient.

NOSE, SUPPURATION OF.—Fetid, inflammatory ulceration of the Schneiderian membrane, Ozæna.

- § 1. Principal remedies: Alum. amm. asa. aur. bry. calc. carl-v. caust. con. graph. kal. lach. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. merc. natr. nitr-ac. puls. sil. sulph. thuj.
- § 2. For chronic stoppage of the nose: 1) Bry. calc. caust. con. graph. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. sil. sulph. 2) Alum. amb. anac. ant. aur. carb-an. carb-v. kal. lach. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. mur-ac. n-vom. petr. puls. rhod. sep. spig. staph. thuj.

For ulceration, rhagades and scurfs of the nostrils: Alum. aur. borax. calc. cic. graph. lach. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. puls. sulph.

For purulent discharge, or ozena in the narrower sense: 1) Aur. merc.; or, 2) Alum. asa. calc. cic. con. lach. puls. sulph.

For syphilitic oxema, Merc. is the principal remedy; if Merc. should have been abused by the patient, give: 1) Aur. 2) Asa. hep. lach. nitr-ac. sulph. thuj.

§ 3. Compare: Nose, swelling of, Catabrh, &c.

NOSE, SWELLING OF, AND INFLAMMATION OF THE EXTERNAL NOSE.

- § 1. Principal remedies: Arn. ars. asa. aur. bell. bry. calc. hep. merc. natr-m. phos. puls. sep. sulph. zinc.
- § 2. If caused by a blow, contusion, fall, &c., Arn. is the best remedy.

If by abuse of Mercury, give: Asa. aur. bell. hep. lach.? sulph. If by hard drinking: 1) Ars. calc. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Bell. hep. lach. merc.

To scrofulous patients, give: 1) Asa. aur. calc. hep. merc. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Bry. lach. phos.

§ 3. For red and painful swelling of the nose, give: 1) Bell. hep. merc.; or, 2) Alum. bry. calc. phos. rhus. sulph.

If the tip be red, give: Carb-an. nitr-ac. rhus.

Red spots require: Phos-ac. sil.

Copper-redness: 1) Ars. carb-an. veratr. 2) Calc. cann. carb-v. kreos. mez. rhus. ruta.

§ 4. When the swelling is accompanied by black pores: 1) Graph. natr. selen. sulph. 2) Bry. calc. natr-m. sabin.

When by scurf on the tip: 1) Carb-v. natr-m. sep. sil. 2) Carb-an. nitr-ac.

When by old warts: Caust.

§ 5. Compare: Nose, suppuration of, Cancer of the Nose, Eruptions in the Face, Catarrh, &c.

NURSING, LACTATION.

- § 1. Principal remedies for the ailments incident to nursing:
 1) Bell. calc. cham, merc. puls. sep. sil. 2) Acon. bry. carb-v. chin.
 con. dulc. kal. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. rhab. rhus. staph. zinc. 3)
 Ars. borax. carb-an. cin. graph. ign. ipec. lach. lyc. natr-m. samb.
 stann.
- § 2. For deficiency of milk: 1) Agn. calc. caust. dulc. puls. rhus. zinc. 2) Acon. bell. bry. cham. chin. cocc. jod. merc. n-mosch. sep. sulph.

If this deficiency be caused by want of vital action (in the breasts or the organisms generally), give: Calc. caust. puls. rhus.

If the secretion of milk should be prevented by an excess of vital action in the breasts, with tension, redness and throbbing in these parts, and if considerable milk fever should be present, give: 1) Acon. bry. cham.; or, 2) Bell. merc.

Lumps or nodes in the breasts, require: 1) Dulc.; or, 2) Agn.

bell. cham. rhus.

If the deficiency of milk depend upon some unknown cause, and no particular remedy be indicated, try: 1) Dulc. 2) Agn. calc. zinc.

§ 3. Milk-fever, if medical interference should be at all necessary, requires: Acon. or Coff., alone or alternately.

If these remedies be insufficient, try: Bell. bry.; or, rhus.

Arn. is sometimes useful, especially when, in consequence of hard labour, the sexual parts have been injured.

§ 4. For the retrocession of the milk, give: 1) Bell. bry. dulc. puls. 2) Acon. calc. cham. coff. merc. rhus. sulph.

If this retrocession should be caused by violent emotions, give: 1) Bry. cham. coff. 2) Acon. bell.

If by a cold: 1) Bell. cham. dulc. puls.; or, 2) Acon. merc. sulph.

A metastasis to the abdominal organs, requires: Bell. bry. puls.

The chronic consequences of the retrocession of the milk, require: Rhus-t.; or, Calc. dulc. lach. merc. puls. sulph.

§ 5. Bad, thin milk, or if the infant refuse to take it, give the mother: 1) Cham. cin. merc. sil. 2) Borax. carb-an. lach. n-vom. puls. rhab. samb.

BORAX: The milk coagulates readily; if Borax be insufficient, give Lach.

SILICEA: The child throws up after nursing and refuses the breast.

§ 6. Puls. is the best remedy to arrest the secretion of milk after weaning the child, or to prevent the secondary ailments of weaning. Bell. bry. calc. are likewise useful.

Galactorrhwa requires Calc., especially when the breasts are turgid with milk. Try moreover: Bell. borax. bry. rhus; or, Chin. con, phos. puls. stram.

§ 7. Compare: MAMMÆ.

NYCTALOPIA.

Principal remedies for sudden paroxysms of blindness in the day-time: 1) Acon. merc. sil. sulph. 2) Con. nitr. n-vom. phos. stram.

Compare: AMBLYOPIA.

ŒDEMA OF THE FEET.—Principal remedies, provided no organic diseases are present: Ars. chin. ferr. kal. lyc. merc. phos. puls. rhus-t. sulph.

If caused by loss of blood, give Chin. or Ars. and Ferr.

If caused by abuse of China, give: Ferr. or Ars., or, perhaps, Puls. sulph.

ESOPHAGITIS.—Principal remedies: 1) Arn. ars. bell. cocc. merc, mez. rhus. 2) Asa. carb-v. euphorb. laur. sabad. sec.

Compare: Sore Throat, Deglutition, Difficult, Pharyn-Gitis, &c.

- OPHTHALMIA.—§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. ars. bell. calc. cham. euphras. hepar. ignat. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Ant. arn. bryon. caust. china. coloc. digit. dulc. ferr. graph. hyosc. laches. nitr-ac. petrol. rhus. sepia. spigel. sulph-ac. veratr. 3) Alum. aur. baryt. borax. cannab. canth. clem. coni. led. lycop. natr-m. phosph. silic. staph. thuj.
- § 2. For acute ophthalmia the first remedy is Acon.; after which a dose of Bell. is generally sufficient to cure the disease. The following remedies can likewise be used: 1) Cham. dulc. euphr. ign. merc. n-vom. puls. 2) Ant. arn. bor. canth. lach. nitr-ac. spig. sulph-ac. veratr.

Chronic ophthalmia requires, beside the above-mentioned remedies, Sulphur, and: 1) Alum. ars. bor. calc. euphr. hep. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. spig. phosph. sil. thuj. 2) Ant. bar. caust. chin. col. dig. dulc. ferr. graph. hyos. petr. rhus. sep. veratr.

§ 3. As regards the pathological character of ophthalmia, give for arthritic ophthalmia: 1) Acon. bell. col. spig. 2) Ars. cham. dig. hep. merc. n-vom. rhus. 3) Berb. colch. led. lyc.

Comp.: ARTHRITIC AILMENTS.

For catarrhal ophthalmia: 1) Acon. ars. bell. cham. euphr. hep. ign. n-vom. puls. 2) Dig. euph. merc. sulph.

Rheumatic: 1) Acon. bell. bry. cham. euphr. ign. merc, n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph. veratr. 2) Bell. led. lyc. spig.

Scrofulous: 1) Ars. bell. calc. dulc. hep. ign. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Caust. chin. ferr. graph. petr. sep. 3) Aur. bar. cann. cham. con. dig. euphr. jod. lyc. magn-c. natr-m.

Syphilitie: 1) Merc. nitr-ac. thuj. 2) Aur.? lyc.? phosph.? Gonorrheal, in consequence of suppressed gonorrhea: 1) Acon. puls. 2) Nitr-ac. merc. thuj. sulph.

Purulent ophthalmia of new-born infants: 1) Acon. bell. cham. euphr. merc. sulph. 2) Calc. dulc. puls. rhus. 3) Bor. bry. n-

Contagious, egyptic ophthalmia: 1) Acon.? bell.? calc.? euphr.? merc.? nitrac.? sulph.? 2) Phos.? staph.? thuj.?

Scorbutic: 1) Amm. amm-m.? caust.? carb-veg.? merc.? murac.? staph.? sulph.? 2) Canth.? cist,? hcp.? natr-m.? nitr-ac.? n-vom.?

§ 4. As regards external causes, give for ophthalmia caused by a cold: Acon. ars. bell. calc. cham. dulc. hep. n-vom. puls. sulph.

By external injuries: 1) Acon. arn. calc. sil. sulph. 2) Euphr. nitr-ac. petr. puls. rut. sulph-ac.

By straining the eyes in doing fine work: Bell. carb-veg. rut. spig.

By abuse of Mercury: 1) Bell. hep. nitr-ac. puls. sulph. 2) Dulc. chin, lach. luc. staph. thuj.

After exanthems (measles, scarlatina, smallpox): Bell. bry. cham. hep. hyos. merc. nitr-ac. puls. rhus. sulph.

After suppression of eruptions generally: Alum. ars. carb-v. caust. graph, lach. natr-m sel. sep. sulph. zinc.

§ 5. Symptomatic indications:

Aconitum: For acute ophthalmia, especially if the following symptoms should be present: Red eyes, with dark redness of the vessels; intolerable, burning, stitching or aching pains, especially when moving the eyes; photophobia; copious lachrymation and bleareyedness, or great dryness of the eyelids. (After Aconare frequently suitable: Ant. bell. or hep.)

ARSENICUM: For burning pains as from hot coal; or aching and stitching pains, aggravated by light or motion of the eyes; violent pains obliging one to lie down; or intolerable pains, with anguish, obliging the patient to rise from bed; congested eyes; corrosive lachrymation; nightly agglutination; photophobia; specks and ulcers on the cornea.

BELLADONNA: Vivid redness of the sclerotica, burning and corrosive lachrymation, or great dryness of the eyes, with painful sensitiveness to the light; aching pains around the eyes or deep in the eyes, or stitching pains in the eyes and head; aggravation by moving the eyes; dilatation of the pupils; violent catarrh with

cough; or violent headache with vertigo, stupefaction, sparks or black spots before the eyes; or obscuration of sight, or specks and ulcers on the cornea, &c. (Bell. is frequently suitable after Aconhep. or merc.)

CALCAREA: Violent aching or stinging pains with itching; or burning and cutting pains aggravated by reading or candle-light; redness of the sclerotica, lachrymation, specks and ulcers on the cornea; photophobia; mistiness of sight or as if spots were hovering before the eyes, especially when using the eyes. (Calc. is frequently suitable after Sulph. or Dulc.)

CHAMOMILLA: Red eyes, with aching pains when moving them or shaking the head; or stinging, aching and burning pains, as if heat were rushing out of the eyes; red and swollen eyelids, with copious secretion of mucus and nightly agglutination; great dryness of the eyes. The pains are intolerable, &c.

EUPHRASIA: Aching pain in the eyes, redness of the sclerotica; inflammation of the cornea, with vesicles, or specks and ulcers on the cornea; copious secretion of mucus and tears; swelling of the eyelids; frequent desire to wink; rash around the eyes, or coryza and headache; photophobia, flickering of the light.

HEPARS: Redness of the eyes and eyelids, with soreness when touched; spasmodic closing of the eyelids; difficulty of moving the eyes; photophobia, especially in the evening; the sight is at times dim and obscured, at others clear; pressure in the eyeball, as if it would start out of the head; specks and ulcers on the cornea and pimples around the eyes and eyelids; copious lachrymation, nightly agglutination. (Hep. is frequently suitable after Bell. and Merc.)

IGNATA: The eyes are not so much red as painful, with sensation as of sand in the eyes; copious lachrymation, especially from the light of the sun; nightly agglutination; photophobia; mistiness of sight; fluent coryza or headache.

MERCURIUS: Cutting pains or pressure as if from sand in the eyes, especially after using the eyes, or in the evening and in bed; or tearing, itching and stinging, especially in the open air; copious lachrymation, especially in the evening; excessive sensitiveness of the eyes to the glare of fire or to light; vesicles and pimples on the sclerotica; ulcers on the cornea; pustules and scurfs around the eyes and on the margins of the lids; mistiness of sight; the inflammation is brought on again by the least cold. (Merc. is frequently suitable after Bell.)

NUX-VOM.; The canthi are redder than the eyes; ecchymosis and softening of the sclerotica; burning pains and pressure in the eyes as if from sand; lachrymation; photophobia, especially

in the morning; nightly agglutination; the inflammation is attended with nightly headache, catarrh with stoppage of the nose; aggravation in the morning on waking, or after a meal, or in the evening in bed.

PULSATILLA: Pressure as if from sand, or tearing, stitching, cutting and boring pains in the eyes; redness of the eyes and eyelids with copious secretion of mucus; copious lachrymation, especially in the cold air, wind, and when exposed to the light of day; great dryness of the eyelids, especially in the evening; burning and corrosive lachrymation; nightly agglutination; adematous swelling of the eyelids or around the eyes; photophobia, with stitches in the eyes; aggravation towards evening. (Puls. is suitable at the commencement of scrofulous ophthalmia, previous to Ferr.; or after Acon, in rheumatic ophthalmia.)

SULPHUR: Pressure as if from sand, or itching and burning in the eyes and eyelids, with aggravation on moving the eyes or exposing them to the light of the sun; redness of the eyes and eyelids; inflammation of the iris, with distorted pupil; dimness of the cornea as if covered with dust, or specks, vesicles and ulcers on the cornea: pustules, ulcers and scurfs around the eyes and on the lids; lachrymation, especially in the open air; or dryness of the eyes, especially in the room; photophobia, with closing of the lids; mistiness of sight, scintillations, &c. (Sulph. is frequently suitable after Acon. or Merc. and Puls.;—after Sulph., Calc. is most suitable.)

§ 6. Try moreover:

Antimonium: For red eyelids, with eye-gum in the canthi, photophobia and stinging pains.

ARNICA: Difficult and painful motion of the eyelids and eyes, as if excoriated; dilated pupils, sensitiveness to light; red and swollen eyelids and eyes.

BRYONIA: Red eyes with burning pains and pressure, as if from sand, with aggravation in the evening or at night; swollen eyelids with pains in the head, when opening the eyes. (Bry. is frequently suitable after Puls., in rheumatic ophthalmia.)

CAUSTICUM: Swelling and ulceration of the eyelids, with nightly agglutination; pressure or burning pains in the eyes.

CHINA: Aggravation towards evening, with pressure as if from sand in the eyes; photophobia; frontal headache; hot and red, or dim and faint eyes, as if filled with smoke in the orbits.

COLOCYNTHIS: Violent burning and cutting extending far back in the head and nose, with great anguish and restlessness.

DIGITALIS: Redness of the eyes and conjunctiva; stitches through the eyes; lachrymation, increased by light and cold; photophobia; obstruction and dryness of the nose.

DULCAMARA: Aching pain when reading; dimness of sight, scintillations, aggravation by rest.

FERRUM: The eyes become weak and moist after using them ever so little; or they become red, with burning pains and styes.

GRAPHITES: Ulcers on the cornea, photophobia, swollen lids, agglutination.

LACHESIS: Dry eyes, photophobia, lancinations, dimness of sight

NITRI-ACIDUM: Pressure and stitches in the eyes; lachrymation especially when reading; yellow rings round the eyes; specks on the cornea; swelling of the eyelids and suppuration of the eyes.*

PETROLEUM: Burning, stitching or pressure over the root of the nose, and swelling of the nose, with discharge of pus.

RHUS-TOX.: Bry. being insufficient, with burning and stitching and copious lachrymation, nightly agglutination and erysipelatous swelling of the eyelids, with photophobia.

SEPIA: Photophobia, catarrh, nightly agglutination, pustules on the eyeball, aching pains.

SPIGELIA: Aching, stitching or boring pains, penetrating into the orbits and head, with sensation as if the eyeballs were too large; excruciating pains.

SULPHURIS-AC.: Burning pains, with photophobia, lachrymation, especially when reading, difficulty of opening the lids.

VERATRUM: Tearing pains, with violent headache, photophobia, heat and feeling of dryness in the eyes.

§ 7. Use more particularly:

- a) For evening-exacerbation: Amm. amm-m. asar. bell. calc. carb-a. caust. euphr. hyos. lach. lyc. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. puls. sep. sulph-ac.—Night-exacerbation: Acon. arn. ars. cham. chin. croc. euphr. hep. hyos. ign. kal. lyc. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. sep. stoph. sulph.—Morning-exacerbation: Acon. amm-m. calc. carb-v. euphr. graph. ign. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. phosph. phos-ac. sep. sil. sulph. sulph-ac.—Exacerbation after eating: Bry. calc. caust. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sil sulph.
 - b) For congestion of the vessels: Acon. ars. bell. ign. lach.

^{*} Specifically suitable for syphilitic ophthalmia.- Hempel.

merc. phos-ac. spig. sulph. - Interstitial distention of the sclerotica. Bell. sen. sulph. - Eruption around the eyes, accompanying the inflammation : Bell. euphr. merc. nitr-ac. sen. sep. spong, staph, sulph, thui, -Bloody spots and sweat: Arn. bell. calc. carb-v. cham. crotal. n-vom. plumb. rut. sen. Suppuration : Bell bry. caust. euphr. graph. hep. kreos. merc. nitr-ac. puls. sulph. -Twitching of the lids: Bell. calc. carb-v. caust. croc. kreos. luc. n-vom. sulph .- Worse in the open air: Acon. amm-m. bell. bry. calc. caust. lyc. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. puls. rut. sen, sep, sil, staph, sulph, sulph-ac, thui, -Yellow colour of the sclerotica: Acon. ant. ars. bell. cham. chin. dia. ian. merc. n-vom. phosph. puls. sulph .- Styes: (on. ferr, graph, puls. rhus. sen. sep. stanh, sulph, -Swelling of the affected parts: Acon, bell, bry, calc. cham, dig. euphr. quar. ign. merc, n-vom. puls, rhus, sen, sep, sulph. thui,-Ophthalmia with ulcers on the cornea: Ars. calc. euphr. hep. lach. merc. sil. sulph .- Heat and burning of the eyes: Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. croc. euphr. lach. lyc. merc. n-vom. phos. sep. sulph .- Itching of the eyes: Alum. bar. bell. bry. calc. caust. ign merc. natr-m. n-vom. puls. sil. sulph .- Spasm of the eyes: Bell. cham. croc. hep. hyos. merc. natr-m. rut. sil. staph.-Photophobia: Acon. amm. amm-m. ars. bar. bell. bry. calc. cham. croc. euphr, graph, hev, huos, ign, luc, merc, n-vom, whos, rhus, sil, smg. sulph.—Blepharoplegia: Bell. nitr-ac. sep. spig. veratr.—Ectropium: Bell. merc, - Closing of the lids; Ars. bell, cham. croc. hep. hyos, merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. rhus, sep. staph, sulph .- Redness of the parts: Acon, ant, arn, ars, bell, bry, calc, cham, chin, euphr. graph, ign. lach. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sil. spig. pong. sulph.—Sensation as of sand in the eyes: Bell. bry. calc. carb-v. chin. ferr. graph. hyos. ign. merc. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. sulph. sulph-ac,-Halo around the light: Alum, bell. calc. dig. phos, puls, rut, sep. staph, sulph,-Blennorrhaa. Bell, dia, euphr. graph. merc. puls. sen. sulph.-Lachrymation: Acon. alum. arn. ars. hell, bry. calc. dig. euphr. graph, hep. ign. lach. lyc. natr-m. nitrac. n-vom. petr. phos. puls rhus. rut. sil. spig. staph, sulph. thu) .- Dryness : Acon. ars. bar. bry. lyc. n-vom. puls. staph. sulph. veratr.-Varicose swellings: Carb-v. puls.-Contraction of the lids: Agar. ant. arn. canth. croc .- Indurations: Bry. spig. staph. thuy .- Nightly agglutination : Ars. alum. bar. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. caust. cham. croc. dig. euphr. graph. hep. ign. lyc. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. ruta. sep. sil. spig. staph. sulph. thuz.

c) The whole eye being affected: Acon. arn. bell. calc. caust. chum. croc. dig. cuphr. hep. ign. byc. merc. natr-m. n-vom, phos. puls. rhus. scp. spig. sulph.—The conjunctiva: Acon. ars. bell. dig. cuphr. merc. puls. sulph.—For pains in the orbits: Bell. calc. chin. hyos. plat. spig.—The cornea being particularly diseased: Ars.

bell. calc. chin. euphr. hep. lach. merc, nitr-ac. rut. sen. sep. sıl. spig. sulph.—The lids: Acon. ant. ann. ars. bell. hry. calc. caust. cham. croc. dig. graph. hep. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. spig. sulph.—The canthi being principally affected: Alum. aur. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. caust. euphr. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sil. staph. sulph. thuj.—The external canthus: Bar. lry. calc. hep. ign. natr-m. n-vom. sep. sulph.—Inner canthus: Alum. aur. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. caust. euphr. n-vom. petr. phos. puls. rut. sil. staph. sulph.

§ 8. Compare: Hæmorrhage from the eyes, Running of the eyes, Blepharoplegia, Blepharospasmus, Blepharophthalmitis, Pains in the eyes, Amblyopia, Diseases of the cornea, &c.

OPIUM AND LAUDANUM, ILL EFFECTS OF.

The best remedy for poisoning with large doses, is: 1) Black coffee; or, 2) Vinegar.—If consciousness should have returned, a few doses of Ipec. will be found very useful. If any ailments should remain after Ipec., give Nux-vom. merc. or bell.

The last-mentioned remedies are excellent antidotes against the drug-symptoms occasioned by the medicinal abuse of Opium.

ORCHITIS, OSCHEOCELE, HEMATOCELE, SARCOCELE, &c., inflammation and swelling of the testes.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Arn. aur. clem. nitr-ac. puls.; or, 2) Ars. con. lyc. merc. natr. n-vom. spong. staph. zinc.
- § 2. Orchitis caused by contusion, shock, blow, &c., requires: 1)

 Arn. puls.; or, 2) Con. zinc.

By suppression of gonorrhæa: 1) Merc. puls.; or, 2) Aur. clem. nitr-ac.

By metastasis of parotitis: Merc., puls., or n-vom.

- § 3. Erysipelatous orchitis, as affects chimney-sweeps, requires:

 Ars. or Merc.
- § 4. Chronic induration of the testes (sarcoccle) frequently yields to: Agn. arg. aur. bar-m. clem. con. graph. lyc. rhod. sulph. Hæmatoccle: See the remedies for contusion, &c.

Hydrocele: Give: Graph. puls. sil. rhod. sulph.—Scrofulous persons require: Silicea.

Oschoocle or scrotal hernia has been treated most successfully with Magn-mur. and Nux-v.

See: HERNIA.

OTALGIA, PAINS IN THE EARS.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Bell. cham. merc. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Arn. chin. dulc. hep. n-vom. plat. spig.; or, 3) Ant. borax. bry. calc. magn-c. phos-ac.

Inflammatory otalgia requires: 1) Bell. merc. n-vom. puls.; or,

2) Borax. bry. calc. magn-c.

Rheumatic otalgia: 1) Bell. merc. puls.; or, 2) Arn. chin. hep. n-vom., &c.

Otalgia caused by a cold or by sudden suppression of some secretion, requires: 1) Cham. chin. dulc.; or, 2) Merc. puls. or sulph.

§ 2. Particular indications:

BELLADONNA: Stitches in and behind the ears; digging and boring pains, tearing and stitches extending to the throat, with ringing, buzzing and roaring in the ears; extreme sensitiveness to noise; painful state of the head and eyes, also with photophobia; red and hot face; tendency of the blood to the head.

CHAMOMILLA: Lancinations, or tensive and drawing pains extending to the lobe of the ear; dry ears or as if stopped up; great sensitiveness to noise, especially to music; excessive sensitiveness to pain; suspicious, ill-humour, and disposition to get angry without sufficient cause.

MERCURIUS: Stitching, deep-seated pains, or tearing extending to the cheeks and teeth, with chilly feeling in the ears; the pains are aggravated in bed: or spasmodic pains with inflammatory redness of the ears; discharge of cerumen; profuse sweat, affording no relief.

PULSATILLA: Darting, tearing pains, as if something would penetrate through the ears; the outer car is red, hot, and swollen; or stitching and tearing pains affecting the whole side of the head, and almost depriving the patient of his reason; suitable to chilly individuals disposed to cry, and especially to females.

SULPHUR: Drawing, tearing or stitching pains extending to the head and throat; burning heat through the ears; extreme sensitiveness to noise, the patient being nauseated even by the slightest musical sounds; especially suitable to persons that are subject to catarrh or tendency of the blood to the head.

§ 3. Use likewise:

ARNICA: In the case of sensitive, nervous individuals, when the pain is brought on again by the least cause, with pressure and stitches in and behind the ears, tearing, internal heat and great sensitiveness to noise.

CHINA: The tearing pains are felt more externally, are aggra-

vated by contact, with redness of the ear, stitches in the ear and ringing of the ears. (Is frequently suitable after Arn.)

DULCAMARA: The pains are aggravated at night, during rest, with nausea.

HEPAR: Frequently after Bell., when this remedy is insufficient, and the patient complains of stitches in the ears, when blowing his nose, and of beating, throbbing, and roaring.

NUX-VOMICA: Suitable to persons of a lively, choleric disposition, for: tearing, stitching pains, extorting cries, or extending to the forehead and temples, with tearing in the facial bones; aggravation in the morning, or in the evening in bed.

PLATINA: Violent crampy pains, shocks, rumbling and detonations in the ears, which feel cold, numb, and as if dead, with creeping extending to the face.

SPIGELIA: Painful aching, as if a large nail were sticking in the ear; with aching and tearing pains in the facial bones.

§ 4. Use more particularly:

For throbbing pains in the ear: 1) Acon. calc. magn-m. natr. nutr-ac. phos. sep. sil. 2) Acon. bell. caust. cham. chin. graph. kal. puls. rhus. sulph.

For tearing pains: 1) Bell. cham. colch. con. merc. n-vom. puls. zinc. 2) Acon. alum. amb. arn. caps. kal. lyc. spig. sulph.

For pains as if the ear would be torn out: Bell. merc. puls.

For stitching pains: 1) Bell. calc. cham. con. dros. kal. merc. nitrac. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Alum. baryt. canth. caust. chin. ign. magn-m. men. natr. natr-m. nitr. phos-ac, plumb. ran. sassap. sil. spig. staph. zinc.

For stitches through the ear: 1) (on. kal. sil. spong. 2) Alum. amm-m. mang. natr.

For crampy, tragging pains: 1) Bell. cham. dros. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Amb. arn. dulc. mur-ac. n-mosch. phos. plat. sabad. spig. spong. stann. thu).

§ 5. Compare: Prosopalgia, Headache, Pain, Paroxysms of, Conditions, Causes, Toothache, &c.

OTITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE EAR.'

§ 1. For acute internal otitis, Puls. is, in most cases, a specific remedy. Bell. deserves a preference when the brain is affected, with great anguish, vomiting, coldness of the extremities, delirium, &c.

For the subsequent ailments which do not yield to Bell. or

Puls., try: 1) Merc. n-vom. sulph.; or, 2) Borax. bry. calc. cham. magn-c.

- § 2. For chronic internal otitis, see: OTORRHEA.
- § 3. For external otitis, Puls. is likewise the chief remedy; or, 2) Bell. borax. calc. magn-c. merc. rhus. sil. sulph.

If the ears should be swollen, try: 1) Borax. merc. puls. rhus. sil. 2) Calc. kal. luc. nitr-ac. sep.

If ulcerated: Merc. puls. ruta. spong.

If itching: Amm. puls. rhus. sulph.

§ 4. Compare: OTALGIA, HERPES ON THE EAR, OTORRHGEA, &c.

OTORRHŒA.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Merc. puls. sulph. 2) Calc. carb-v. caust. con. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. petr. sil. 3) Alum. anac. asa. aur. carb-an. cham. cist. colch. gran. kal. lyc. men. natr-m. phos.
- § 2. Discharge of cerumen requires: 1) Con. merc. 2) Kal. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. puls.; or, 3) Amm-m. anac. phos.

Catarrhal'or mucous otorrhœa: 1) Merc. puls. sulph.; or, 2) Bell. calc. carb-v. hep. lyc. natr-m. phos. sulph.

Purulent otorrhea: 1) Bell. hep. merc. puls. sil.; or, 2) Asa. calc. caust. lash. nitr-ac. petr.; or, 3) Amm. aur. borax. carb-v. cist. kal. lyc. natr-m.

Scrofulous otorrhea, with ulceration of the concha: Hep. lyc. merc. puls. sulph.

Bloody discharge: 1) Merc. puls.; or, 2) Bell. calc. cist con. graph. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.

§ 3. Obstinate otorrhœa, after acute otitis, requires: Merc. puls. sulph.

Otorrhea in consequence of some acute exanthem, such as: Scarlatina, measles, variola, &c., requires: Bell. colch. hep. lyc. merc. men., or Carb-veg.

If caused by abuse of mercury, give: Aur. asa. hep. nitr-ac. sil. sulph.

If caries should be present: Aur. nitr-ac. sil.

If caused by abuse of sulphur; Puls. or merc.

§ 4. To remove the consequences of suppressed otorrhæa, give: 1) Bell. merc. puls.; or, 2) Bry. dulc. n-vom.

If this suppression should be followed by swelling of the cervical or parotid glands, give: Bell. merc. puls. If by headache or fever: Bell., or bry.; and if the discharge should have been arrested by a cold, give: Dulc. or merc.

If orchitis should set in, give: Merc. puls., or Aur. n-vom. zinc.

§ 5. Discharge of diseased cerumen, requires: Amm-m. calc. con. lach, merc. selen. sep. sil. thuj.

Red cerumen, like blood: Con.

Cerumen like pap.: Lach.

§ 6. Compare: Hearing, Deficient; Otitis; Otalgia, &c.

OVARIES, DISEASES OF.—Principal remedies: 1) Bell. lach. merc. 2) Con. chin. dulc. plat. sabin. 3) Acon. ars. amb. ant. canth. staph.

In a case of acute inflammation of an old indurated ovary, which had been treated with salves, &c., by the best old-school physicians, a dose of Con. 30, in water, a teaspoonful every three hours, was sufficient to remove not only the imminent danger, but the inflammation itself, so that, in eight days, the patient was able to walk several miles without inconvenience. It is now seven years since this case occurred, and the patient has remained well so far; the induration, however, never disappeared.

Dr Hering saw good effects from Lach., and then Plat., in a case of induration and suppuration of an overy.

For dropsy of the ovaries, Dulc. and sab. have been recommended by American physicians.

PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF; NEURALGIÆ: ARTHRITIC AND RHEUMATIC PAINS.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. arn. ars. bry. cham. chin. coff. hep. ign. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. veratr. 2) Bell. caps. colch. coloc. com. kal. magn-c. mez. phosph. ruta. sep. spig. stann. staph. thuj. val. verb. 3) Agn. alum. anac. ant. arg. asa. asar. aur. baryt. calc. canth. caust. cocc. ferr. graph. hyos. led. magnaust. natr. natr-m. phosph. rhod. sabin. sassap. spong. stront, sulph. zinc.
- § 2. Pains of irritable, nervous persons, require: 1) Acon. ars. bry. cham. chin. coff. hep. ign. merc. n-vom. val. veratr. 2) Asar. aur. canth. cocc. ferr. magn-arct. phosph. puls. rhus. stl. staph.

If affecting rheumatic individuals, give: 1) Acon. arn. bell. bry cham. merc. n-vom. phosph. puls. rhus. 2) Ant. ars. carb-veg. caust. chin. colch. ferr. ign. lach. lyc. rhod. ruta. sassap. sep. sulph. thuj. veratr.

If arthritic: 1) Acon. bell. bry. colch. kal. merc. phosph. rhod.

rhus. salin. spong. staph. 2) Agn. arg. baryt. calc. caust. chin. cocc. ferr. graph. n-vom. puls. sassap. sep. stann. sulph. thuj.

If persons who have used much meroury: 1) Arn. carb-veg. cham. chin. hep. puls. 2) Arg. bell. dulc. calc. guaj. lach. lyc. mez. phos-ac. sassap. sulph.

If persons who have indulged in the excessive use of coffee: 1) Cham. coff. ign. n-vom. 2) Bell. canth. caust. cocc. hep. merc. puls. sulph.

If plethoric individuals: 1) Acon. arn. bell. ferr. hyos. merc. natr-m. n-vom. puls. 2) Aur. bry. calc. chin. lyc. nitr-ac. phosph. sep. sulph.

§ 3. Symptomatic indications:

ACONITUM: Intolerable pains, especially at night, stitching or throbbing; fever-heat, sighing, lamenting, inconsolable, anxious, or with dread of death; thirst, red checks, small and hurried pulse, great sensitiveness of the whole nervous system, especially of the organs of sight and hearing; sleeplessness, with tossing about.

ARNICA: Creeping in the affected parts, with restlessness obliging one to move them constantly; aggravation by the least exertions, and even by the least noise.

ARSENICUM: The pains are burning or tearing, setting in principally at night or during sleep, or driving the patient to despair; attended with: great anguish, debility, obliging one to lie down; intermission; feeling of coldness in the affected part; aggravation during rest, after working, or in the evening, in bed, or after eating; relief by external warmth.

BELLADONNA: Stitching, burning pains, aggravated by motion, light or noise, also by the least concussion, or even by the stepping of other people in the room; the paroxysms set in every day, after noon, and last until midnight; aggravation by a draught of air, warmth of the bed, &c.

BRYONIA: Aching, or drawing and tearing, of stitching pains, or as if an ulcer were under the skin; aggravation by moving the body, relief by moving the affected part; irritable, vehement disposition; disposition to rheumatism, &c.

CHAMOMILLA: Jerking, tearing, and beating pains, with sensation of rigidity in the affected parts; excessive sensitiveness to pain; extreme debility, even unto fainting; after the first paroxysm of pain; bloated face, or one cheek is pale, the other red; hot sweat about the head, even in the hairs, with restlessness, cries, weeping, and irritable, quarrelsome mood.

CHINA: Extreme sensitiveness of the skin; aggravation by the least touch; sensation of rigidity and laming weakness in the affected parts, attended with aching pains, ill humour, dissatis-

fied temper, sensual disposition, pale face, with frequent flushes and warmth, very loquacious or restless at night. China is frequently very useful after Coffea.

COFFEA: Intolerable pains, whining mood, the patient is beside himself, with restless tossing about, cries and great anguish; shuddering in the open air; excessive sensitiveness of all the organs of sense, and especially sight; cannot bear the least noise. (After Coff. are frequently suitable: Nux-von. ign. chin., or puls.)

HEPAR: Pains as if sore, or from subcutaneous ulceration, aggravated by contact; fainting turn when the least paroxysm of pain occurs, especially in the evening.

IGNATIA: Tearing pains or pressure from within outwards, or stitching boring; pale face, watery urine; momentary relief by changing one's position: the pains come on again after eating, in the evening after lying down, or early after rising; changeable mood with tendency to start; or sad, taciturn mood; bland, sensitive temper.

MERCURIUS: Suitable to persons that are disposed to rheumatism, with night-sweats, tearing and stitching pains; aggravation at night; feeling of coldness in the affected parts, debility and orgasmus sanguinis on making the least exertion; pale face, or flushes on the face, or red spots on the cheeks.

NUX-VOMICA: Suitable to persons who are addicted to the use of spirits or coffee, of a lively, choleric temper and red face; or suitable to people who lead a sedentary life; for drawing or jerking pains setting in in the morning, in bed, after eating, or in the evening, aggravated by open and cold air, reading or meditating.

PULSATILLA: Tearing, or stitching and beating pains, only on one side, worse after retiring in the evening, or early in the morning, also during rest and when sitting; relief in the open air; ritable to females and individuals of a bland, timid, and quiet temper, with pale complexion and disposition to feel chilly.

RHUS-TOX: Creeping and burning pains, or drawing-stitching; or pains as if from subcutaneous ulceration; aggravation during rest and in the open air; relief by motion and warmth; quiet disposition, disposition to melancholy and sadness, or paroxysms of anguish.

VERATRUM: Violent pains inducing delirium and frenzy for a short time; or pains with debility, even unto fainting; cold sweat, general coldness of the body, with thirst; aggravation in bed, and at night, or towards morning; relief on rising and walking.

§ 4. Use more particularly:

- a) When there is: great nervous and muscular excitement, with feverish heat, red cheeks, &c.: 1) Acon. cham. chin. coff. ign. merc. val. 2) Arn. ars. bell. bry. canth. n-vom. puls. rhus.
- b) When great debility, chilliness and coldness: 1) Ars. veratr.
 2) Arn. chin. hep. merc. n-vom. puls.
- c) When the affected parts become very thin, emaciated: 1) Caust. staph. 2) Ars. carb-veg. graph. led. mez. natr-m. plumb. puls. sil.
- d) When they sweat readily: Bell. calc. cham. chin. graph. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. puls. rhod. sep. sulph.
- § 5. a) For sensation as if the affected part would be stretched, enlarged, widened: Bell. bry. carb-veg. chin. dulc. hyos. ign. laur. merc. n-vom. oleand. op. puls. rhus. sep. spig. staph. sulph-ac.
- b) For painful tension in the affected part: 1) Asa. bell. bry. caust. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. puls. stront. sulph. 2) Arg. arn. ars. aur. calc. coloc. con. kal. magn-m. mang. merc. mez. mosch. nitr-ac. phosph. plat. rhod. rhus. sep. stann. vcratr. zinc.
- c) For feeling of fulness: 1) Acon. arn. bell. bry. carb-veg. chin. merc. mosch. phosph. rhus. sil. sulph. 2) Amm. amm-m. asa. calc. caps. cham. coff. con. graph. hell. kal. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. natr. natr-m. n-vom. petr. puls. sep. spong. sulph-ac.
- d) For sensation as if everything would issue through the affected part (forwards, upwards, or downwards): 1) Acon. bell. bry. caust. cham. chin. cocc. kal. lach. lyc. magn-arct. magn-m. mosch. natr. n-vom. plat. puls. sep. sil. sulph. sulph-ac. 2) Alum. amm. amm-m. aur. calc. cann. con. croc. magn-c. phosph. phos-ac. spig. spong. staph. stront. thuj.
- e) As if the part would fly to pieces: 1) Bell. bry. calc. caust. con. ign. lach. merc. natr-m. puls. scp. sil. spig. sulph. 2) Acon. amm. ant. baryt. caps. carb-an. carb-veg. chin. con. graph. hep. kal. magn-arct. merc. mez. natr. n-vom. oleand. petr. phosph. ran. salin. spong. staph. thuj.
- § 6. a) For compressive pains, as if in a vice: Alum. bell. cocc. hell. ign. ipec. magn-c. mosch. natr-m. n-vom. plat. spiy. spony. sulph. sulph-ac.
- b) Sensation as if the part were tied up with a band: Anac. aur. bell. chin. con. graph. ign. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. plat. puls. sassap. sulph.
- c) Sensation as if the clothes were too tight, as if they pressed upon the affected part: 1) Bry. calc. carb-veg. caust. kreos. lach. lyc. merc. n-vom. sulph. 2) Amm. caps. carb-an. nitr-ac. puls. sassap. sep. sil. spong. stann.
- d) For sensation of heaviness in the affected part: 1) Acon. bell. calc. carb-veg. chin. magn-arct. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. puls.

- rhus. sep. sil. stann. sulph. 2) Alum. amm. amm-m. arn. ars. baryt. bry. carb-an. cham. con. dulc. kreos. lach. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. mur-ac. natr. n-mosch. op. petr. plumb. sabad. sabin. spy. spong. staph. thuj. veratr.
- § 7. a) For aching pains: 1) Arn. bell. calc. carb-veg. caust. chin. cupr. ign. lyc. n-vom. phosph. sep. stann. staph. sulph. zinc. 2) Acon. alum. amb. amm-m. anac. ars. aur. carb-an. cocc. cupr. ign. magnarct. merc. natr. natr-m. phos-ac. plat. ruta. sassap. veratr.
- b) Pressure as if a plug or noil had been driven in: 1) Arn. hep. ign. n-vom. oleand. plat. ruta. sulph-ac. 2) Acon. anac. ant. asa. carb-veg. cocc. coff. dulc. hell. lyc. magn-arct. natr-m. rhus. ruta. spig. spong. sulph. thuj.
- c) Boring pains: 1) Bell. calc. dulc. hep. merc. natr-m. puls. ransc, sep. spig. 2) Acon ang. ant. arg. aur. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. cin. cocc. hell. ign. kal. laur. magn-c. magn-m. merc. mosch. rhod. sil. stann. staph. thuj. zinc.
- d) Digging pains: 1) Amm-m. arn. bell. cin. dulc. mang. n-mosch. rhod. sep. spig. stann. 2) Acon. asa. bry. calc. carb-an. cin. cocc. con. kal. magn-m. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. phos-ac. plat. rhod. rhus. ruta. seneg. sulph. val.
- e) Sensation as if a ball were ascending in, or adhering to certain parts: Acon. ign. lach. natr-m. plumb. sep. sil.
- § 8. a) For constrictive sensation in the affected parts: 1) Alum. anac. bell. chin. graph. ign. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. plat. plumb. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Acon. aur. calc. canth. cocc. con. dig. dros. ipec. lvc. mosch. n-mosch. phosph. phos-ac. sassap. sep. stann. sulph. sulph-ac. thuj. veratr.
- b) Griping, grasping, clawing: 1) Calc. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. ign. n-vom. phosph. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Amm. bell. coloc. graph. hep. lyc. magn-m. merc. natr. natr-m. stann. stront.
- c) Dragging pains: 1) Arn. bell. calc. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Amb. ars. cham. colch. mez. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. plat. rhab. sep. staph. veratr.
- d) Sensation as if the part were too short, or contracted: 1) Amm. amm-m. baryt. caust. coloc. con. graph. lach. natr. natr-m. phosph. puls. rhus. sep. sulph. 2) Alum. arn. asa. bell. bry. carb-an. byc. magn-c magn-m. merc. mez. nitr-ac. n-vom. oleand. phos-ac. plat. rhod. seneg. stann. stront. zinc.
- e) Crampy, spasmodic pains: 1) Amb. calc. carb-veg. coloc. iyn. oleand. phos-ac. plat. 2) Acon. anac. ang. arn. ars. bell. carb-an. caust. chin. cin. cocc. con. graph. kal. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. mez. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. puls. rhod. sep. stann. staph. sulph.

f) For actual cramp: 1) Anac. ang. bell. calc. caust. cin. coloc. graph. byc. merc. plat. rhus. sep. 2) Agar. amb. ars. asa. camph. cann. cocc. con. dulc. ign. kal. magn-arct. mez. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. nhosnh. sec. svig. stann. sulph. thui.

g) For contraction of the parts; 1) Calc. caust. coloc. graph. guaj. lyc. merc. rhus. sec. sil. 2) Anac. carb-an. caps. chin. cic. cin. ferr. hyos. lach. merc. n-vom. op. phosph. plat. sol-nig. stram.

tart.

- § 9. a) For benumbing pains, with feeling of numbness in the affected parts: 1) Acon. bry. cham. cocc. con. lyc. n-vom. oleand. plat. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Amm. anac. ars. asa. bell. carban. caust. chin. hell. hyos. ign. merc. mosch. op. phosph. phos-ac. sec. sep. stram.
- b) For laming pains: 1) Aur. caps. carb-veg. cham. chin. cin. cocc. colch. n-vom. puls. rhus. sabad. sabin. staph. 2) Acon. bell. bry. caust. ign. magn-arct. natr-m. phosph. rhod. sil. veratr.
- c) Pains as if bruised: 1) Arn. chin. cocc. hep. ign. natr. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. ruta. sep. sulph. veratr. 2) Arg. aur. bry. calc. camph. carb-veg. caust. con. dros. ferr. magn-c. magn-m. merc. nitr-ac. phosph. phos-ac. sil. stann. thuj.
- d) Sensation as if the flesh were beaten loose on the bones: Bry. canth. ign. led. merc. mosch. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. rhus. staph. sulph. thuj.
- e) Sensation of contusion, blow, &c.: 1) Arn. cic. cin. con. dros. lach. oleand. plat. puls. ruta. 2) Acon. alum. amm. caust. ign. kal. natr. natr-m. n-mosch. phosph. plumb. rhus. sulph.
- f) Pain as if strained or sprained: 1) Arn. bry. calc. caust, ign. natr-m. petr. phosph. puls. rhod. rhus sulph. 2) Amb. amm. carb-veg. graph. lach. nitr. n-vom. ruta. sep. spig. stann. thuj.
- § 10. a) For tearing pains: 1) Acon. arn. bell. bry. caust. chin. ign. kal. lyc. merc. n-vom. puls. rhod. rhus. sil. stront. sulph. zinc. · 2) Alum. amb. arg. calc. caps. carb-veg. ferr. led. natr. natr-m. nitr. phosph. phos-ac. sassap. sep. thuj. val.
- b) Cutting pains: 1) Bell. calc. canth. coloc. dros. kal. lyc. merc. natr. phos-ac. rhus. sil. sulph-ac. 2) Alum. caust. chin. con. dulc. graph. hyos. ign. mur-ac. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. puls. sep. spig. staph. sulph.
- c) Stitching pains: 1) Acon. asa. bell. bry. calc. canth. chin. guaj, ign. merc. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. rhus. sep. spig. staph. sulph. thuj. 2) Amm. amm-m. arn. ars. caust. cocc. colch. con. dros. graph. hell. kal. magn-c. magn-m. natr-m. n-vom. sabad. sassap. sil. spong. sulph-ac. verb.
- d) Shocks or jerks: 1) Amb. calc. cic. colch. ign. magm-arct. n-mosch. n-vom. phosph. plat. puls. sep. sil. spig. stann. sulph. sulph-ac. 2) Anac. arn. ars. bell. cann. cham. lyc. magn-c. mez. petr. rhus. spong. tart.

- e) Twitching, jerking pains: 1) Asa. calc. caust. chin. colch. cupr. graph. ign. kal. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. puls. rhus. sil. sulph. 2) Alum. anac. aur. bell. bry. cin. clem. con. graph. lyc. magn-aust. merc. phos-ac. sep. spig. stann. val.
- § 11. a) Gnawing, corrosive, scraping pains: 1) Alum. areasa. baryt. bell. calc. canth. caust. cham. con. cupr. dros. kal. kreoslach. lyc. mang. natr-m. phosph. phos-ac. plat. puls. ran-sc. rhus. ruta. sabad. spig. staph.
- b) Tingling in the parts: 1) Acon. arn. bell. caps. chin. colch. kal. phos-ac. plat. puls. sec. sep. solan-nig. spig. sulph. 2) Alum. ars. caust. croc. euphr. ign. magn-aust. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. sabad. zinc.
- c) Creeping: Alum. arn. aur. bell. calc. kal. nitr-ac. n-vom. rhod. rhus. sec. sep. staph. sulph. thuj.
- d) Going to sleep of the parts: 1) Calc. carb-an. carb-veg. chin. cocc. croc. graph. kal. lyc. merc. petr. phos-ac. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Amb. arg. baryt. caps. cham. con. guaj. hyos. ign. magnarct. magn-aust. magn-m. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. rhod. stram. sulph. thui. veratr.
- e) Sensation as if wind were blowing on the parts, or as if a current of air were passing through: Aur. colch. graph. magnaust. oleand. puls. rhus. sabin. spiq. stram. zinc.
- f) Feeling of coldness in the parts: Ars. calc. camph. carb-veg. chin. colch. dros. ipec. laur. lyc. magn-aust. merc. mez. natr. natr-m. nitr. n-vom. phosph. phos-ac. sep. sulph. veratr.
- § 12. a) For burning pains: 1) Acon. ars. bell. bry. canth. carlveg. caust. euphorb. graph. merc. n-vom. phosph. phos-ac. rhus. sabad. sep. stann. sulph. 2) Arn. calc. chin. kal. lach. lyc. mez. petr. plumb. rhod. ruta. sabin. sil. veratr.
- b) Beating, throbbing, pulsative, hammering pains: 1) Acon. amm-m. ars. bell. calc. carb-veg. cham. cocc. ferr. ign. kal. magnaust. natr-m. phosph. puls. sep. sil. sulph. tart. 2) Alum. asa. bry. cann. caps. kreos. lach. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. nitr-ac. petr. rhod. rhus. ruta. sabad. stram. veratr.
- c) Pains as from subcutaneous ulceration: 1) Amm-m. bry. caust. kal. lach. phosph. puls. ran. rhus. sil. 2) Cann. caust. cham. cic. graph. ign. mang. merc, mur-ac. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. thuj. zinc.
- d) Pain as if burnt: Baryt, bell. bry, caust. hyos. ign. lach. magnm. n-vom. phosph, puls. sep. sulph-ac.
- e) Sore and smarting pain: 1) Arg. canth. cic. graph. hep. ign. mez. n-vom. plat. sep. sulph-ac. zinc. 2) Alum. arn. bry. calc. caust. cin. kal. kreos. lyc. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. ran. rhus. sil. stann. staph. sulph.

- § 13. a) For pains striking, from above downwards: Acon. agar. baryt. bell. bry. canth. caps. carb-veg. caust. chin. cin. ferr. graph. kal. kreos. lyc. magn-arct. magn-aust. merc. natr. natr-m. nntr-ac. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. sabin. sassap. sep. sulph. val. veratr. zinc.
- b) From below upwards: Acon. alum. anac. arp. ars. bell. calc. carb-veg. caust. cham. chin. colch. con. dulc. euphr. magn-arct. magn-c. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. puls. rhus. samb. sep. spong. stront. sulph. thuj. val.
- c) From within outwards: 1) Arg. asa. bell. bry. chin. con. rhus. spig. spong. stann. sulph. val. 2) Acon. alum. calc. dros. dulc. ign. lyc. magn-arct. magn-aust. merc. mez. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. phos-ac. salad. sep. sil. staph.
- d) From without inwards: 1) Anac, arn. calc. canth. ign. kal. plat. spig. staph. zinc. 2) Bell. calc. cann. caust. cocc. dulc. hell. laur. mez. nitr-ac. oleand. plumb. rhus. sabin. sulph-ac.
- e) For semi-lateral pains: 1) Alum. asa. calc. cocc. coloc. dulc. graph. kal. magn-arct. magn-aust. mang. mez. n-vom. oleand. phos-ac. plat. puls. sassap. spig. staph. sulph-ac. verb. 2) Agar. amb. anac. arg. ars. canth. carb-veg. caust. chin. cic. cin. guaj. ign. lach. merc. mur-ac. phosph. rhus. sabad. sassap. stann. zinc.
- f) Pains, felt cross-wise, right shoulder, left foot, &c.: Agar. calc. mang. nitr-ac. sil. val.
- g) Left side: 1) Calc. chin. coloc. lach. merc. petr. phosph. sulph.
 2) Arn. asa. asar. colch. cupr. graph. hep. lyc. mez. nitr-ac. phosph. rhod. sep. spig. sulph-ac. thuj.
- h) Right side: 1) Amm. amm-m. canth. caust. sabad. stront. zinc. 2) Agar. alum. calc. dros. ign. lyc. mosch. ruta. sabin.
- i) Erratic pains: 1) Arn. chin. daph, n-mosch, puls. rhod. sulph.
 2) Ars. asa. bell. con. ign. jod. mang. sabin sassap. sec. sep. val. zinc.
 - § 14. See: CONDITIONS, CAUSES, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c.

PARALYSIS.—Principal remedies: 1) Caust. cocc. n-vom. rhus. 2) Arn. baryt. bell. bry. dulc. ferr. lach. led. lyc. oleand. ruta. sil. stann. sulph. zinc.

§ 1. For paralysis in consequence of apoplexy, give: 1) Arn. bar-c. bell. n-vom. stann. zinc. 2) Anac. con. lach. laur. stram.

In consequence of loss of animal fluids, &c., give: Chin. ferr. sulph.

If caused by rheumatism, give: 1) Arn. ferr. ruta.; or, 2) Bry. caust. lyc. sulph.

If by suppression or retrocession of an eruption, or some other morbid secretion: Caust. sulph.

§ 2. Paralysis of the eyelids, requires: 1) Sep. spig. veratr. 2) Bell. nitr-ac. stram. zinc. 3) Coccul. op. plumb. rhus.

Paralysis of the facial muscles: Caust. graph. op.

Paralysis of the pharynx, organs of deglutition: 1) Caust. lack. sil. 2) Ars. 2 bell. 2 ipec.? kal. 2 plumb.? puls.? n-mosch.?

Of the tongue and the organs of speech: 1) Bell. caust. dulc. hyos. lach. 2) Acon. hydroc. op. stram.

Of the upper extremities: 1) Calc. chin. coccul. n-vom. rhus. sep. 2) Acon. bell. lyc. nitr. veratr.

Of the hands: 1) Ferr. ruta. sil. 2) Amb. cupr. natr-m.

Of the fingers: 1) Calc. 2) Magn-c. phosph.

Of the legs: Bell. hry. chin. cocc. n-vom. rhus. veratr.—Of the feet: Ars. chin. oleand. plumb

Of the thighs: Acon. aur. chel. cocc. sulph.

PARALYSIS OF THE LUNGS, ORTHOPNEA PARALYTICA, SUFFOCATIVE CATARRH, &c.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Ars. carb-veg. chin. ipec. lach. op. 2) Acon. baryt. camph. graph. puls. samb. tart. 3) Aur. bell. bry. cham. con. dros. hep. hyos. ign. magn-arct. merc. n-vom. op. phosph. spong. sulph. vcratr.
- § 2. If of a catarrhal nature, or caused by excessive accumulation of mucus in the bronchi, give: 1) Ars. camph. chin. ipec. tart. 2) Dros. hep. merc. phosph. puls. spong. sulph. veratr.

If of a congestive nature, caused by congestion of blood to the lungs, give: 1) Acon. bell. bry. chin. ipec. phosph. samb. 2) Ars. aur. cham. n-vom. op. spong. sulph.

Purely nervous paralysis requires: 1) Baryt. graph. hyos. lach. n-vom. op. 2) Ars. aur. carb-veg. chin. magn-arct.

§ 3. To children, give: 1) Acon. ipec. samb. tart. 2) Bell. cham. hep. ign. merc. sulph.

To old people: 1) Baryt. lach. op. 2) Ars. aur. carb-veg. chin. con. phosph. veratr.

§ 4. See: Asthma, Congestions of the Chest, Bronchitis, Cough, Pneumonia, &c.

PAROTITIS.

The best remedy for acute parotitis is Merc., in most cases, a specific, though Aurum. is sometimes indicated.

Erysipelatous inflammation or metastasis to the brain, with

disappearance of the swelling, stupor and delirium, requires Bell., or Huoscyam. if Bell., should not be sufficient.

In case Mercury should have been abused previously, or in case it should not be sufficient, or the swelling should commence to harden, with hectic fever, &c., Carbo-veg. is indicated. This remedy is generally indicated when the patient is very hoarse, and there is a metastasis to the stomach.

If Carbo-veg. should not be sufficient for the hectic fever, Cocculus will be found to be of great service.

In obstinate cases, consider: 1) Kal. rhus. 2) Amm. aur. calc. cham. con.

Comp. : SORE THROAT.

PEMPHIGUS.—Both chronic and acute pemphigus require:
1) Bell. dulc. rhus. sep. 2) Canth. hep. ran.

Compare vesicular erysipelas, which is so much like pemphigus that the same remedies may perhaps be employed for either.

We have no written evidence of the treatment of this disease; nevertheless, the remedies which have been recommended by Hahnemann, for phagedenic blisters, or the so-called Fressblasen (spreading and corrosive blisters) may be tried for pompholix, though these blisters seem to be of the class of ecthyma rather than pompholix.

PERITONITIS.—Principal remedies: 1) Acon. bell. bry. cham.; or, 2) Coff. coloc. hyos. n-vom. rhus.

Comp.: Enteritis, Metritis, Pulrperal Fever, Intermittent Fever, &c.

PETECHIÆ, MORBUS MACULOSUS.

Petechiæ which occur in typhus putridus, require: Ars. bry. rhus.

Morbus maculosus Werlhoffii yielded in my practice to Bry. in every instance.

We may try, moreover: Arn. bell. berb. hyos. lach. led. n-vom. phos. rut. sec. sil. stram. sulph-ac.

PHARYNGITIS, with inflammation of the velum and uvula.—Principal remedies: 1) Acon. alum bell. canth. hyos. lach. merc. n-vom. puls. stram.; or, 2) Ars. calc. dulc. ign. veratr.

For simple, uncomplicated inflammation, give: Acon. bell. canth. lach. merc.

Inflammation with spasmodic constriction of the fauces, requires: 1) Bell. hyos. lach. stram. veratr.; or, 2) Alum. ars. cic. cocc. ign. laur. lyc. merc. n-vom. op.

For sensation as of a foreign body in the throat, give: 1) Ars. ign. merc. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Bell. lach. sulph.

If the inflammation should extend to the velum, give: Acon. bell. coff. merc. n-vom.

Inflammation of the uvula requires in most cases: 1) Bell. coff. merc. n-vom.; or, 2) Calc. seneg. sulph.

Compare: SORE THROAT.

PHAGEDENIC BULLÆ (blisters) OF HAHNEMANN.—A kind of spreading, ulcerated blisters on the buttocks, feet, heels, toes, hands and fingers, always isolated, and distinguished from pompholix by the absence of those mucous derangements of the stomach, intestinal canal, or other functional derangements, which are generally said to accompany pompholix. Principal remedies:

1) Cham. graph. petr. sil. 2) Ars. bor. calc. caust. clem. hep. kal. magn-c. merc. natr. nitr-ac. rhus-t. sep. squill. sulph.

PHIMOSIS, paraphimosis and inflammation of the prepuce. If caused by syphilis, give Mercurius, or Nitr-ac. sep. thuj. Phimosis with gonorrhæa, requires: Cann. merc. sulph.

Phimosis from friction or some other mechanical cause, requires Arn., and if inflammation should be present, give Acon., then Arn., and if Arn. should not be sufficient, try Rhus-t. or Euphrasia.

If caused by uncleanliness, Acon. or Merc. or Sulph. will be found sufficient.

If by chemical or poisonous substances, &c., give: Acon. bell. bru. camph.

Suppuration requires Merc. or Caps. or Hep., and subsequent indurations: Lach. or Sulph. or Sep.

For threatening gangrene, give: Ars. or Lach. or Canth. To little children, give: Acon. or Merc. or Calc. and Sulph.

PHOSPHORUS, ILL EFFECTS OF.—Complete poisoning requires: 1) according to Hering, vomiting as speedily as possible; if necessary, excite it by tobacco or mustard. 2) black coffee, in large quantities. 3) water mixed with common Magnesia.—Oil and fat things are hurtful, milk likewise.

If symptoms remain, use: 1) N-vom. 2) Alum. bell. sulph.

PHOTOPHOBIA.—Principal remedies: 1) Bell. con. euphr. ign. puls. staph. veratr. 2) Acon. ars. calc. hep. merc. n-vom. phosph. rhus. sulph. veratr.

Belliadonna: Halo of various colours around the flame; red spots, mist or darkness before the eyes, dyplopia and decrease of sight.

CINA: Suitable to scrofulous children, that wet their beds frequently, and to onanists.

CONIUM: Pale redness of the eyeball, with congested vessels of the conjunctiva, suitable to scrofulous subjects.

EUPHRASIA: Headache, the light of the candle seeming to be dark and to flicker.

IGNATIA: Pressure in the eyes, with lachrymation, and without any other perceptible symptoms.

PULSATILLA: Bright circles around the candle-light, with dimness of sight as if through mist, or as if through something that can be rubbed off; diplopia, or obscuration of sight.

STAPHYSAGRIA: Blackness or scintillations before one's eyes, or flames, especially at night, or halos around the candle-light; with dimness of sight.

VERATRUM: Black motes or sparks before the eyes, with diplopia.

Comp.: OPHTHALMIA and AMBLYOPIA.

PLAGUE, ORIENTAL.—The best remedies seem to be: 1) Ars. bell. carb-teg. chin. rhus. 2) Bry. hep. lach. sil. sulph.

PLETHORA.—Such a thing as too much blood does not exist; and the symptoms which seem to point to an excess of blood frequently yield as by magic to: 1) Acon. bell. ferr. hyos. merc. n-vom. phos. puls. sulph. 2) Arn. aur. bry. calc. chin. croc. dig. graph. lyc. natr-m. nitr. nitr-ac. rhus. sep. stram. thuj., to be chosen in every case in accordance with the symptoms.

PLEURITIS, PLEURISY.—The principal remedy is Acon., a few pellets in water, a tablespoonful every 2 or 3 hours. After Acon., if the improvement should not continue, give Bry. as above; and if sensitiveness to the weather should still remain, give Sulphur after Bry.—Complicated cases may require: Chin. kal. lach. n-vom. squill.; and perhaps: Arn. gran.?

Comp.: PNEUMONIA and the other Affections of the CHEST.

PLICA POLONICA.—The principal remedies seem to be: Borax. lyc. natr-m. vinca.

PNEUMONIA.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. bry. cann. chin. phosph. rhus. squill. sulph. 2) Bell. lach. merc. puls. seneg. sulph.; or, 3) Ars. bell. canth. nitr. n-vom. op. phos-ac. sabad. sep. tart. veratr.
- § 2. The principal remedy in the first stage, is Acon., after which Bry. may be given, to be continued until the breathing is easier and the expectoration looks better.

If weakness of the chest, oppression and cough should remain after Bry., give Phosph. or Sulph.; or Chin. lach. lyc. sil.

§ 3. If hepatization should already exist before the hom. physician is called, Acon. and Bry. may still be of great use; but the principal remedy is Sulph., a few pellets in a tumblerful of water, a tablespoonful every 3 hours.

Lach. lyc. phosph. are likewise very useful at times, even after Sulph. (Jahr proposes to give only one dose, and to allow it to

act for weeks!—Hempel.)

§ 4. For asthenic pneumonia (pneumonia notha) as we see it in old people, with danger of paralysis of the lungs, the principal remedy is likewise Acon.; after which, if another paroxysm should set in, Mercury should be given.

Bell. should be given after Merc., if a spasmodic constriction of the chest, with dry hacking cough should remain; or Cham., if the breathing continue wheezing. (After Cham. n-vom. is fre-

quently suitable.)

If no change should take place after Merc., give Ipec., especially if the breathing be anxious and hurried; or Veratr., if the extremities be cold, with constriction of the chest and great anxiety; or Ars. if the patient sink more and more, with suffocative paroxysms.

§ 5. Typhoid pneumonia first requires Op., then sometimes Arn.

If no change should occur after these two remedies, give Veratr., or Ars., if the debility and rattling increase.

Bry. and Rhus-t.; Ipec. and Ars., or Veratr. and Ars. alternately, are likewise useful.

If the improvement should not continue, give Sulph. and then again one of the former remedies which seemed to be most beneficial.

Bed-sores, especially if gangrenous, require Chin. and Ars.

For obscuration of sight give Bell.; and if the strength should continue to fail, Natrum-m. is sometimes useful.

§ 6. If symptoms of incipient phthisis should set in after pneumonia, or if the inflammation should threaten to become chronic, and if the existence of tubercles should have to be suspected, give: 1) Sulphur; or, 2) Amm. lach. lyc, phosph.; or, 3) Ars. aur. calc. hep. kal. nitr. nitr-ac. ol-jec. stann. sulph-ac.

If purulent expectoration should remain after pneumonia, give:

1) Chin. ferr. hep. lach. lyc. merc. sulph.; or, 2) Dros. dulc. laur.

led. puls.; or, 3) Bell.? hyos.? phos-ac.?

§ 7. Particular indications for other remedies:

ARNICA: If the disease be caused by some external injury.

ARSENICUM: Fetid and dingy-green expectoration, pointing to approaching gangrene, China or Lach. being insufficient.

CANNABIS: Pneumonia accompanied with diseases of the heart or the larger vessels; or with greenish vomiting and delirium.

CAPSICUM: Pneumonia with bronchial catarrh or bronchitis, suitable to phlegmatic, indolent and suspicious persons.

CHINA: If the patient had lost much blood either by depletion or hæmorrhage; or bilious symptoms, or symptoms of incipient gaugrene being present.

MERCURIUS: Pneumonia and bronchitis, especially when the patients are disposed to blennorrhæa, or when there is a profuse expectoration of viscid, bloody mucus.

NUX-VOM.: Bronchial symptoms being present, or when the patients are addicted to drinking, or suffer with piles.

PHOSPHORUS: Pneumonia accompanied with bronchial catarrh and dry cough, or for inflammations which occur during the course of tuberculous phthisis. (In the last-mentioned case Kal. and Lyc. will prove useful.)

PULSATILLA: Pneumonia after measles, or in consequence of an obstinate bronchial catarrh, or suppressed meases.

SQUILES: Pneumonia attended with gastric symptoms, or after it had been treated by bleeding, Chin. being insufficient; or when a profuse expectoration of mucus was present from the commencement.

§ 8. Compare: Congestions of the Chest, Pleuritis, Astima, Bronchitis, Cough, Pulmonary Phthisis, &c.

PODAGRA.

Principal remedies: 1) Acon. sulph. 2) Arn. ars. bry. calc. sabin. sulph. 3) Amb. amm. asa. coccul. kal. led. sil. thuj. zinc. See: Gout.

POISON, ADIPIC.—This dreadful poison sometimes develops itself in badly-kept sausages or other pork. According to Hering, a beverage composed of equal portions of vinegar and water, to be taken in large quantities, is the best antidote. It may likewise be employed as a wash or gargle.

Instead of vinegar lemon juice may be employed; and, if the patient should desire, these acids may be used alternately with sugar, black coffee, or fresh black tea.

If the dryness of the throat should continue after using these remedies, and if even slimy injections should not procure an eva-

cuation from the bowels, give Bry., and continue it as long as the

symptoms continue to be unfavourable.

The ailments which remain after Bry., sometimes yield to Phos-ac.; and, if paralysis or consumption should set in, give Ars. or Kreos.

POISONING, TOXICATION.

- § 1. We refer the reader to Dr *Hering's* treatise on "Poisons," from which the principal items contained in this work about poisons and their antidotes have been borrowed.
 - § 2. In treating a case of poisoning, two things are required:
- 1) Removal of the exciting cause; and, 2) Treatment of the disease occasioned by the poisoning.

This treatment is to be conducted in every case agreeably to the principles of the New School.

The removal of the poisonous substances should be effected by the simplest and most innocent method, either with the finger, or, if this should be impossible, as in the case of poisons that had been swallowed, we recommend the following means suggested by Hahnemann and Hering:

1) Excite vomiting or stool by the simplest means, copious administration of tepid water, irritating the fauces by means of a feather or something similar; placing on the tongue a pinch of salt, snuff, or mustard; or, if neither of these means should be sufficient, resort to injections of tobacco-smoke.

2) Neutralize the poison by means of: The white of an egg, vivegar, or lemon-juice, coffee, camphor, milk, oil, soap, mucilaginous drinks, tea, wine, sugar; or, in some cases: ammoniacal gas, ironvust, charcoal, kitchen-salt, epsom-salt, sweet-almond oil, spiritus nitr, dulc., potash, boiled starch, &c.

§ 3. Particular indications :

WHITE OF AN EGG, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, and used as a drink, especially for: Metallic substances, such as, quicksilver, corrosive sublimate, verdigris, tin, lead, and sulphuric acid; when the patient complains of violent pains in the stomach or abdomen, with tenesmus, or diarrhoea and pains at the anus.

VINEGAR: Antidotes poisoning with alkaline substances: but is hurtful in cases of poisoning with mineral acids, corrosive vegetable substances, Arsenic, and a large quantity of salts. In many cases it removes the ill effects of Aconite, Opium, narcotic substances, poisonous mushrooms, belladonna, carbonic-acid gas, hepar sulphuris, poisonous muscles and fish, and even of adipic acid. The vinegar may be drank or administered by the rectum, alternately with mucilaginous substances. The vinegar should be as pure as possible. Crab-vinegar is, of itself, poisonous.

COFFEE: Strong black coffee, the beans being little roasted,

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and drank as hot as possible. Indispensable for a large number of poisons, especially when causing drowsiness, intoxication, loss of consciousness, or mental derangement, delirium, &c., in general, antidoting narcotic substances, such as: Opium, nux-vom. belladiona, narcotic mushrooms, poisonous sumach, bitter almonds, prussic acid and all those substances containing it, Bell., colocynth, valer., cicuta and cham. In case of poisoning with Antimony, Phosphor. and Phosphoric acid, coffee is no less indispensable.

CAMPHOR: Principal antidote of all vegetable substances, especially such as have a corrosive effect, or when vomiting and diarrhea, pale face, cold extremities and loss of conscioueness are present. Camphor is a specific remedy for the ill effects of poisoning insects, especially cantharides, whether administered internally or externally. Likewise for the effects of so-called worm-medicines, tobacco, bitter almonds, and other fruits containing prussic acid. It is likewise useful for the secondary affections remaining after poisoning with acids, salts, mctals, phosphorus, poisonous mushrooms, &c., after the poisonous substance itself had been removed from the stomach by means of vomiting, &c.

MILK: Less useful than is supposed. To procure an artificial covering or envelop for the poison, mucilaginous substances are to be preferred. Fat milk (or cream) is suitable in all cases where oil is, and hurtful where oil is. ('urdled or sour milk is suitable or not suitable in all cases where vinegar is or is not.

OLIVE OIL: Less useful than is believed. It is of no use in cases of metallic poisoning, and even hurtful in cases of poisoning with Arsenic. It is very bad for the ill effects of Canthar. This remark applies to poisoning with any other insect, or if the poison should have got into one's eye. Oil may be used to facilitate the extraction of insects from the ear in case they should have got into it. Oil is most suitable for poisoning with corrosive acids, such as: nitric acid, sulphuric acid, &c. It is sometimes useful in cases of poisoning with alkalies, to be administered alternately with vinegar, and in cases of poisoning with mushrooms.

MUCILAGINOUS SUBSTANCES, drinks, or injections of mucilaginous substances, should be resorted to in cases of poisoning with alkalies, especially when administered alternately with vinegar.

SOAP, common Castile scap, dissolved in four times its bulk of hot water and drunk, is one of the best remedies in many cases of poisoning. It may be drunk by the cupful,—a cupful every two, three, or four minutes, in all cases where the white of an egg is indicated but does not produce sufficient relief. Soap is particularly useful in all cases of poisoning with metallic substances, especially Arsenic, lead, &c. Likewise for poisoning with cofficient acids, such as: Sulphuric acid, nitric acid, &c., with

alum, corrosive vegetable substances, castor oil, &c. Soap is hurtful in cases of poisoning with alkalies, such as: Lye, nitrate of silver, potash, soda, oleum tartari, ammonium muriaticum (Salmac) ammonium carbonicum. caustic op burnt lime, barvets, &c.

SUGAR, or sugar-water, one of the best remedies in many cases. In case of poisoning with mineral acids or alkalies, it is best to resort at once to the specific antidote, though sugar is not hurtful. In cases of poisoning with metallic substances, various kinds of paint, verdigris, copper, sulphate of copper, alum, &c., sugar is preferable to every other remedy, and not till the patient has been relieved by the sugar, administer the white of an egg or soapwater alternately with sugar. Sugar is likewise an excellent antidote in cases of poisoning with arsenic or corrosive vegetable substances.

§ 4. Of the other antidotes, use:

AMMONIACAL GAS: For alcohol, bitter almonds, prussic acid.

IRON-RUST: For Arsenic.

EPSOM-SALTS: For alkaline poisons.

CHARCOAL: For foul fish, foul meat, poisonous mushrooms, poisoning muscles, &c.

KITCHEN-SALT: For nitrate of silver and poisonous wounds.

MAGNESIA: For acids.

SWEET-ALMOND OIL: For acids.

POTASH: For acids.
STARCH: For ioding.

SPIRITS OF NITRE: For alkaline poisons and animal substances.

TEA: For adipic acid and poisonous honey.

WINE: For noxious vapours and poisonous mushrooms.

§ 5. The first thing we have to do, in treating a case of poisoning, is to remove the poison by vomiting, and then to administer suitable antidotes.

If we should not be able to ascertain what kind of poison had been swallowed, we should first administer the white of an egg; and, if there should be stupefaction, coffee.

If we should know that the poison is:

a) A metallic substance, we have to give: first the white of an egg, sugar-water, soap-water, and afterwards, for the remaining ailments: Sulph., which is a real antidote to metals.

b) If acids and corrosive substances, give: 1) Scap-water. 2) Magnesia dissolved in water. 3) Chalk-water. 4) Alkalies or potash dissolved in water, taking a tablespoonful as long as the vomiting continues. Afterwards mucilaginous drinks, and alternately Coff. and Op. as homeopathic antidotes.

As regards the remaining ailments, give *Puls*. for sulphuric acid; *Bry*. for muriatic acid; *Acon*. for the other acids, and especially crab-apple vinegar. If the skin should have been corroded by poisons, apply soap-water, or a watery solution of *Caust*.; and if corrosive substances should have got into the eyes, apply sweet-almond oil, or fresh unsalt butter.

c) For alkaline substances: 1) Vinegar and water in large quantities. 2) Lemon-juice, or acids from other fruits, diluted with much water. 3) Sour milk. 4) Mucilaginous drinks, or injections. Vinegar is hurtful in cases of poisoning with Barytes; but epsom-salt, dissolved in water, renders good service; afterwards Camph. or Nitr. spir. The secondary effects of poisoning with potash, require: Coff. or Carb-v.; and those of poisoning with spirits of Ammonia, Hep.

d) For the inhalation of noxious vapours: Sprinkle the patient with vinegar and water, or let him inhale the vapours of a solution of chlore; afterwards, after the return of consciousness, give black coffee, or a few doses of Op. or Bell.

See: VAPOURS.

- e) For vegetable poisons: 1) Camphor, by olfaction, or sometimes a drop of the spirits of camphor on sugar. 2) Black coffee or vinegar, especially for narcotic vegetable juices. The best antidotes for corrosive vegetable juices, are soap-water and milk.
- f) For animal poisons: See the single poisons, such as: Cantharides, adipic poison, stings of insects, fish-poison, poisonous honey, &c.—For toad-poison, or similar poisons, if they should have got into the stomach, give powdered charcoal, stirred up with oil or milk; or let the patient smell of the sweet spirits of nitre, if bad symptoms should set in, and afterward give Ars.—If a poison of this kind should have got into the eye, give Acon.
- § 6. As regards the wounds or bites inflicted by poisonous animals, Hering proposes the following mode of treatment: For the bites of poisonous serpents, mad dogs, or other poisonous animals, apply heat at a distance, for which purpose any thing may be used which is handy at the time: a red-hot iron, incandescent piece of coal, or even a burning cigar; hold this as near as possible without burning the skin. The heat should be kept up uniformly, and should be concentrated upon the wound exclusively. The edges of the wound should be covered over with oil or fat, and this should be repeated as often as the skin gets dry. If no oil or fat can be had, use soap, or even saliva. Wipe off carefully every thing which is discharged from the wound. Continue the application of heat until the patient feels chilly and stretches himself; if this should take place too speedily, continue

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to apply the heat for about an hour, or until the effects of the poison commence to disappear.

§ 7. At the same time administer internal remedies. In the case of a serpent's bite, give the patient a swallow of salt-water from time to time, or a pinch of salt or powder, or a few pieces of garlic.

If, nevertheless, dangerous symptoms should set in, give a tablespoonful of wine or brandy every 2 or 3 minutes; continue this until the symptoms abate, and repeat the brandy at every

return of a paroxysm.

If the stitching pains should increase in violence, and be felt nearer the heart; if the wound, at the same time, should be bluish, checkered like marble and swollen, with vomiting, vertigo and diarrhœa, give Ars. 30, and another dose in half-an-hour, if the symptoms should continue to get worse, or only in 3 hours, if they should remain unchanged; if an improvement should set in after the first dose, do not repeat the medicine until the symptoms get worse again.

If Ars., even if repeated, should have no effect, give Bell. In some cases Senega may be tried. The chronic sequelæ of the bite

of a serpent require: Phos-ac. and Merc.

§ 8. If the bite should have been inflicted by a mad dog, apply heat at a distance as above, and for the remaining treatment see: HYDROPHOBIA.

If the bite should proceed from a man or animal which is not mad, but furious, give Hydrophobin; which is recommended by Hering.

§ 9. Wounds which have become poisonous in consequence of decayed animal matter or pus having got into them, require Ars.

To guard against unpleasant consequences in case we should have to touch decayed animal substances, poisonous wounds or ulcers, or men and animals infected with contagious diseases, we should hold our hands for ten or fifteen minutes near as strong a heat as can be borne, and afterwards wash them with soap. The use of *Chlore* in such cases is well known.

POLYPI.—Principal remedies: 1) Calc. 2) Phosph. puls. staph. 3) Con. merc. sil. thuj. 4) Amb. ant. ars. aur. graph. hep. lyc. mez. petr. phos-ac. sep. sulph. sulph-ac. seucr.

Mucous growths seem to require: 1) Calc. merc. puls. 2) Hep.

mez. sulph. teuer.

Fibrous growths: 1) Calc. staph. 2) Ars. petr. phosph. sep. sil. sulph. thuj.

It should not be forgotten, that, if we wish to treat polypi successfully, we should allow a dose of the appropriate remedy to act 6 or 8 weeks.

POLYPUS OF THE BLADDER.—In regard to this disease, we possess the record of only one case, successfully treated with Calc.—Perhaps we might try: Staphys.; or: Con. merc. phosph. puls. sil. thuj.

I ought to remind my readers of my previous remarks about the long action of Calc. I have always found, that one dose of Calc., if allowed to act, will remove the polypus (from the nose or uterus) in from 4 to 7 weeks; whereas a repetition of the dose, even from the same solution, was attended with unpleasant consequences.

POLYPUS OF THE EAR.—Try: Calc. and Staphys. See: POLYPI.

POLYPUS OF THE NOSE.—Principal remedies: Puls.; if insufficient, give Calc.—Teucr. is of little use.—Try: Phosph, staph. sep. sil.

POT-BELLIED.—If the patients be children, see: ATROPHY of scrofulous children.

If young girls, at the age of pubescence, give Lach.

If old females, or females who have borne many children, give 1) Sepia; or, 2) Bell. calc.? chin.? n-vom.? plat.

PREGNANCY.

- § 1. Principal remedies for the morbid states incident to pregnancy:
- a) For convulsions and spasms: 1) Bell. cham. cic. hyos. ign.; or, 2) Cocc. ipec. mosch. plat. stram. veratr.
- b) For affections of the emotive sphere: 1) Bell. puls.; or, 2) Acon. cupr. lach. merc. plat. stram. veratr.
- c) For headache: 1) Bell. bry. eocc. n-vom. puls. plat. veratr.; or, 2) Acon. calc. magn. sep. sulph.
- d) For the yellow or brown spots in the face: Con. ferr. nitr-ac.
- e) For toothache: 1) Magn. n-mosch. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Alum. bell. calc. hvos. rhus. staph.
 - f) For bulimy: Magn-m. natr-m. n-vom. petr. sep.
 - g) For affections of the stomach, such as: Nausea, vomiting, &c.:
- 1) Con. ipee. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Acon. ars. ferr. kreos. lach. magnm. natr-m. n-moseh. petr. phosph. sep. veratr.

- h) For colic: 1) Arn. bry. cham. n-vom. puls. sep.; or, 2) Bell. hyos. lach. veratr.
 - i) For constipation: 1) Bry. n-vom.; or, 2) Alum. lyc. op. sep.
- k) For diarrhaa: 1) Ant. phosph. sep. sulph.; or, 2) Dulc. hyos. lyc. petr.
- 1) For ischuria and dysuria: 1) Cocc. phos-ac. puls.; or, 2) Con. n-vom. sulph.
 - m) For varisces: 1) Lyc. 2) Carb-veg. puls.

PRESBYOPIA.—Principal remedies: 1) Calc. dros. sep. sil. sulph.; or, 2) Carb-an. coff. con. hyos. lyc. meph. natr. natr-m. petr.

See: AMBLYOPIA.

PROLAPSUS OF THE RECTUM.—Principal remedies: Ign. nux-v. merc. sulph.; and perhaps, to remove the disposition to this affection: Ars. calc. lyc. ruta. sep.

Prolapsus of the rectum in children, requires: Ign. or n-vom.

PROLAPSUS UTERI et VAGINÆ.—Principal remedies, so far as known: Aur. bell. n-vom. sep.; or perhaps: Calc. gran.? kreos. merc. n-mosch.? stann.?

Prolapsus of the uterus requires: Aur. bell. calc. n-vom. sep. stann.

Of the vagina: Kreos. merc. n-vom.

Recent prolapsus, of about a fortnight's duration, yields to one dose of Nux-v. 30, in 24 hours, provided the patient remains quiet in bed for 24 hours.

PROSOPALGIA.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. bell. caust. coloc. con. hep. lyc. merc. mez. n-vom. phosph. plat. spig. staph.; or, 2) Bry. calc. caps. chin. lyc. puls. rhus. sil. stann. sulph. thuj. veratr.; or, 3) Actwa. agar. arn. ars. ant. bar-c. cham. coff. kal. kal-chl.? magn.? magn-m.? &c.
- § 2. Inflammatory prosopalgiá requires: 1) Acon. arn. bry. phosph. staph. sulph; or, 2) Bar-c. bell. lach. merc. plat. thuj. veratr.

Rheumatic: 1) Acon. caust. chin. merc. mez. phosph. puls. spig. sulph. thuj.; or, 2) Arn. bry. hep. lach. magn. n-vom. veratr.

Arthritic: Caust. coloc. merc. n-vom. rhus. spig., &c.

Nervous: 1) Spig. 2) Bell. caps. lyc. plat. spig. magn-arct.; or, 3) Hyos. lach. magn. n-vom., &c.

If caused by abuse of Mercury: Aur. carb-veg. chin. hep. sulph. See: MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS.

§ 3. Prosopalgia of plethoric persons is frequently removed by:
1) Acon. Bell.; cr, 2) Calc. chin. lach. phosph. plat.

Of nervous persons, by: Bell. lach. lyc. plat. spig.

§ 4. Symptomatic indications:

ACONITUM: Red and hot face, with pain on one side, creeping or as from an ulcer; swelling of the cheek or jaws; fever-heat, thirst; violent pains with restlessness and anguish, &c.

BELLADONNA: The pain follows the course of the infra-orbital nerve, and is easily excited by friction; or for tearing, stitching pains in the bones, jaws or malar bones; in many cases rigidity of the nape of the neck; spasms of the eyelids; convulsive twitching of the facial muscles and distortion of the mouth; hot and red face. &c.

CAUSTICUM: Tensive or beating pains in the facial bones, especially under the eyes, with a sort of lameness of the facial muscles; or drawing pains in the jaws, so that the patient is unable to open his jaws; rheumatic pains in the limbs, buzzing in the ears, &c.

COLOCYNTHIS: Tearing and stitching pains, affecting principally the *left side* of the face, and extending to the head, temples, nose, ear and teeth, with swelling of the face, aggravation by touching the parts ever so slightly, &c.

CONIUM: The pains set in at night; tearing or stitching.

HEPAR: Pains in the malar bones, worse when touching the parts, extending to the ears and temples.

LYCOPODIUM: Pains commencing with a feeling of coldness, especially in the right side of the face, worse at night or in the evening.

MERCURIUS: Tearing or stitching pains, affecting one whole side of the head, from the temple to the teeth, worse at night in the warm bed, with ptyalism, lachrymation, sweat in the face or about the head, sleeplessness, &c.

MEZEREUM: Spasmodic, stupifying pains affecting the left malar bone, and extending to the eye, temple, ear, teeth, throat and shoulder, worse after taking anything warm or on coming out of the open air, and entering a room.

Nux-vom.: Tearing and drawing pains extending to the inner ear, with swelling of the cheeks; red face or cheek (or one only) or yellowish tinge, especially around the nose and mouth; creeping in the face with twitching of the muscles; aggravation by mental labour, wine, coffee, &c.

PHOSPHORUS: Tearing pains, especially on the left side, with itching and tension of the skin of the face; swelling and paleness

of the face; aggravation by moving the facial muscles when eating, talking, &c., or by the slightest touch; pains from the jaws to the root of the nose or the inner ear; congestion of blood to the head, with vertigo; buzzing in the ears, &c.

PLATINA: Tingling pains, with feeling of coldness and numbness in the affected side; or from cramp-pain and tensive pressure in the malar bones; aggravation in the evening and during rest;

whining mood; red face, thirst, &c.

SPIGELIA: Jerking, tearing, burning and pressure in the malar bones; violent pains, not allowing either to touch or move the part, with shining swelling of the affected side, or with anguish of heart and great restlessness.

STAPHYSAGRIA: Aching, beating pains from the teeth to the eye, or stitching, burning, drawing, cutting or tearing pains, with sensation of swelling in the affected side, spasmodic weeping, cold hands and cold sweat in the face.

§ 5. Use more particularly:

a) For distensive pains: Bell. ign. phos. plat. spig.

- b) Burning pains: Bell. cham. coloc. graph. ign. phos. phos-ac. rhus. samb. spig. veratr.
 - c) Aching pains: Bell. chin. mez. rhus. par. spig. stann. staph.
 - d) Crampy pains: Mez. nitr-ac. par. plat. stann. thuj.

e) Beating: Acon. bell. merc. plat. staph.

f) Tingling: Nux-v. plat.

g) Tearing: Alum. carb-v. chin. coloc. con. hep. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. rhus. spig. staph.

h) Cutting: 1) Bell. staph. 2) Calc. coloc. rhus.

i) Stitching: Alum. ars. bell. coloc. con. graph. lyc. merc. rhus. Al. staph. sulph.

k) Tensive: Aur. baryt. caust. coloc. hep. par. phos. rhus.

1) Pains with feeling of numbness in the affected parts: Mez. plat.

m) Digging pains: Coloc. plat.

n) Drawing pains : Ars. carb-v. hep. kal. rhus. sil. stann. -

o) Jerking pains: Chin. n-vom. phos. spig. thuj.

§ 6. For pains worse:

a) By contact: Actora. chin. dros. hep. phos. spig.

- b) By motion, talking, chewing: Actea. bell. bry. calc. mex. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. spig. staph.
- c) For pains on one side only: Acon. actwa. bell. coloc. con. dros. mez. natr-m. n-vom. phos. plat. puls. spig. stann. staph.
- d) Pains on the left side: 1) Coloc. graph. lach. staph. sulph. 2) Acon. calc. con. nitr-ac. n-vom. spig. veratr.

e) Right side: Bell. bry. con. rhus. spig.

f) Worse in the evening: 1) Bell. con. lach. mez. nitr-ac. phos. plat. puls. 2) Acon. bry. calc. coloc. kal. rhus. stann.

- g) Nightly pains: 1) Acon. con. merc. nitr-ac. sil. 2) Bell. bry. ealc. cin. dros. kal. lach. mez. natr-m. phos. puls. rhus. spig. staph. thui.
- h) Worse after eating: 1) Bry. calc. kal. con. natr-m. n-vom. phos. sil. 2) Nitr-ac. puls. rhus,
- § 7. See: Headache, Toothache, Pain, paroxysms of, Causes, Conditions, &c.

PROSTATITIS.

The principal remedies, so far, are: Puls. and Thuja. We may likewise try: Agn. aur. cann. canth.? jod. merc. spong. sulph.?

If caused by gonorrhea, give, above all, Puls. and Thuja.

PRUSSIC ACID, POISONING WITH.

Resort to: 1) Spirits of ammonia, which the patient should smell of, or dissolve a few drops in a tumblerful of water, and give it in teaspoonful doses. 2) Black coffee by the mouth and rectum. 3) Vapours of vinegar or Camphor.

Subsequent secondary ailments require: Coff. ipec. nux-v.

The same mode of treatment applies to poisoning with bitter almonds or laurocerasus.

PSOITIS.

Principal remedies: Acon. bry. n-vom. puls. rhus. staph.

See: RHEUMATISM and PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF.

For suppuration, see: ABSCESS, and INFLAMMATORY TUMOUR.

PTYALISM.

Principal remedies: 1) Bell. calc. canth. colc. dulc. euphorb. hep. 3od. lach. merc. nitr-ac. op. sulph. 2) Alum. amb. ant. arg. baryt. bry. caust. cham. chin. dros. graph. hell. hyos. yn. ipec. lyc. natrm. puls. seneg. sep. staph. stram. sulph-ac. veratr.

If caused by abuse of Mercury, give: Bell. chin. dulc. hep. jod.

lach. nitr-ac. op. sulph. See: STOMACACE.

PULMONARY PHTHISIS.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Calc. kal. lyc. phos. puls. stann.
 2) Ars. chin, dros. ferr. jod. lach. nitr. nitr-ac. sep. sil. sulph.
- 3) Bry. carb-v. con. dulc. hep. kreos. laur. led. merc. natr-m.

phos-ac. samb. 4) Amm. amm-m. arn. bell. dig. guaj. hyos. n-mosch. n-vom. seneg. spong. zinc.

Acute phthisis (forida) in consequence of violent and badlytreated pneumonia, or of violent pneumorrhagia, requires: 1) Lyc. 2) Ferr. hep. lach. merc. sulph.; or, 3) Dros. dulc. laur. led. puls.

Suppuration of the lungs in consequence of abuse of mercury, requires principally: 1) Carb-v. guaj. hep. lach. nitr-ac. sulph.; or, 2) Calc.? chin.? dulc.? luc.? sil.?

Phthisis of stone-cutters: 1) Calc. hep. lyc. sil.; or, 2) Lach.? sulph.?

§ 3. For tuberculous phthisis, try: 1) Calc. kal. lyc. phosph. puls. stann. 2) Ars. carb-v. hep. lach. merc. nitr-ac. samb. sil. sulph.; or, 3) Amm. arn. bell. bry. dulc. hyos. natr. natr-m. nitr. n-mosch.

In the first stage, the tubercles being still crude or commenceing to inflame and soften, give: 1) Amm. calc. carb-v. lyc. phos. nitr-ac. sulph.; or, 2) Acon. arn. ars. bell. dulc. ferr. hyos. kal. merc. nitr. stann. sulph-ac.

In the second stage, with purulent expectoration, give: 1) Calc. kal. lyc. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Carb-v. chin. con. dros. ferr. lach. merc. natr. nitr. nitr-ac. phos-ac. rhus. stann. 3) Dulc. hep. guaj. laur. samb. zinc.

Phthisis mucosa, with copious expectoration of tuberculous phthisis, requires: 1) Dulc. hep. lach. merc. seneg. sep. stann. sulph.; or, 2) Ars. calc. carb-v. chin. crot. dig. lyc. phos. puls. sil. zinc.

§ 4. Symptomatic indications:

ACONITUM: Frequent congestion of blood to the chest, with short cough, hæmoptysis and disposition to pneumonia.

AMMONIUM: Slimy and bloody expectoration, with violent oppression of the chest and short breathing.

BELLADONNA: Suitable to scrofulous children, with cough at night, shortness of breathing and mucous rattling; or suitable to young girls at the age of pubescence. (After Bell. are frequently suitable: Hep. lach. phos. or sil.)

CALCABEA: An excellent remedy in the second stage after Sulph. or Nitr-ac. refuse to act, or even in the first stage, suitable to plethoric young people that are affected with congestions of blood, bleeding of the nose, &c.; also to young girls with profuse and too frequent menstruation. (After Calc., Lyc., or Sil. or Nitr-ac. is frequently suitable.)

CARBO-VEG.: Violent, spasmodic cough, at times dry and pain-

ful, at others purulent, slimy and mixed with tuberculous substances.

CHINA: Suitable to patients that have frequently been attacked with pneumorrhagia, or have been debilitated by bleeding, (After Chin., Ferrum is frequently suitable.)

DULCAMARA: When there is great disposition to take cold, or when the disease originates in frequent colds.

FERRUM: When the disease occurred in consequence of pneumonia or a neglected catarrh, and is attended by heavy breathing and vomiting of food or lienteria. (In this latter case China is excellent.)

HEPAR: Suitable to children or scrofulous young people, in the first stage of the disease, frequently after Bell. or alternately with Merc. or Sil.

KALI-CARB.: Excellent for incipient or developed phthisis, especially after Nitr-ac. or Sil., or when the children look bloated over the eyes and between the eyebrows.

LACHESIS: After or alternately with: Bell. hep. sil.

LYCOPODIUM: For hectic fever with cough and purulent expectoration in consequence of violent or neglected pneumonia; or for incipient or even fully developed tuberculous phthisis, bloody or purulent expectoration. (Suitable after or alternately with: Calc. phos. sit.)

NITRI-AC.: At the commencement of the disease, before using Kali, suitable to persons with brown hair, yellowish complexion, and disposed to diarrhœa.

PHOSPHORUS: Suitable to thin, blond, slender individuals, or to children and delicate girls, with dry, short cough, short breath, striking thinness, bloated appearance under the eyes, disposition to diarrhæa or sweat, &c. (Suitable after Bell. or alternately with Lyc. sil.)

Sambucus: The disease is accompanied by profuse, colliquative sweats, or frequent paroxysms of asthma. (Is frequently suitable after, or in alternation with Ars.)

SILICEA: Almost the same symptoms as those for *Phosphorus* in most cases of incipient or confirmed phthisis, especially after: *Lyc. phos. hep.* or *calc.*

STANNUM: This remedy is not indicated by a decidedly purulent expectoration; but more than any other remedy by mucous expectoration in the first stage of consumption, or when a neglected catarrh threatens to pass into phthisis.

SULPHUR: For pulmonary suppression after violent pneumonia, also for tuberculous phthisis in the second stage, even for incipient tuberculosis, provided the inflammatory symptoms had been removed by other remedies (such as: Acon. phos.), and a dose is allowed to act for several weeks.

- § 3. It may be proper here to repeat, that the remedy must be well chosen, otherwise it might produce a dangerous irritation and even inflammation of crude tubercles. The medicine should not be repeated unless we are sure that it is the proper remedy, and that the first dose has ceased to act.
- § 6. Compare: Asthma, Congestions of the chest, Bronchitis, Cough, Pneumonia, &c.

PURPLE-RASH.

Principal remedies: 1) Acon. coff. 2) Bell. sulph.

If the disease should be complicated with scarlatina, give:

See: Inflammatory fevers and Exanthems, and compare: Variola, Rash, Measles, Scarlatina.

RANULA.

Principal remedies: Calc. merc. thuj.—perhaps also, Ambra.

RASH, MILIARIA.

Principal remedies: Acon. ars. bell. bry. cham. ipec. puls. sulph.

If the breaking out should be accompanied with great anguish, give Ars.

Lying-in women require principally: Bry. or Ipec.; and children: Acon. bell. bry. cham. ipec.

If sudden retrocession or slow development of the eruption should be followed by asthmatic complaints, gastric symptoms and fainting turns, give Ipec.

Miliaria alba requires principally: Ars. bry., and perhaps, Bell. val.

See: PURPLE and SCARLET-RASH.

RETENTION OF URINE, ISCHURIA.—Spasmodic ischuria: 1) N-vom. op. puls.; or, 2) Aur. canth. con. dig. hyos. lach. rhus. veratr.

Comp.: URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

Inflammatory ischuria: Acon. cann. canth. n-vom. puls., &c.

Comp. : Cystitis and Uninary Difficulties.

Paralytic ischuria : Ars. dulc. hyos., &c.

Comp.: URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

RHACHITIS, RICKETS.—Principal remedies: 1) Asa. bell. calc. lyc. merc. puls. sil. staph. sulph.; and, 2) Mez. nitr-ac. petr. phosph. phos-ac. rhus.

For curvature of the spine : Bell. calc. puls. sil. sulph.

For curvature of the long bones and swelling of the joints: Asa. calc. sil. sulph.

For too large size of the head, the fontanelles remaining open: Calc. puls. sil.

See: SCROPHULA and BONES, DISEASES OF.

RHAGADES.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Alum. calc. hep. lyc. merc. petr. puls. rhus. sep. sulph. 2) Arn. aur. cham. cycl. lach. mang. natrm. nitr-ac. sassap. sil. zinc.
- § 2. Rhagades of the hands from working in water: 1) Calc. hep. sep. sulph. 2) Alum. ant. cham. merc. rhus. sassap.

Chapping in cold weather: Petr. sulph.

§ 3. Hæmorrhoidal rhagades at the anus, require: 1) Agn. arn. cham. graph. 2) Hep. rhus. sassap. sulph.

Rhagades of the lips: Arn. ars. caps. cham. ign. mcrc. notr-m. puls. sulph.

Of the alæ nasi: Merc. sil.

Of the prepuce: Arn. merc. sep. sil. sulph. thuj.

§ 4. Deep, bleeding rhagades, require: 1) Cham. merc. sil. 2) Calc. graph. lach. nitr-ac. vetr. staph. sulph.

The principal remedy for syphilitic rhagades of the hands, or between the toes, is *Merc.*; if the patient should have had much Mercury, give: *Aur. carb-veg. lach. nitr-ac. sassap. sep. sulph.*; nevertheless, *Merc.* will be found indispensable, provided the rhagades are not exclusively mercurial.

Comp.: Ulcers, Suppurations, Soreness of the skin.

RHEUMATISM.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. bell. bry. cham. merc. n-vom. phosph. puls. rhus. 2) Ant. ars. carb-veg. caust. chin. colch. ferr. hep. ign. lach. byc. n-mosch. rhod. ruta. sassap. sep. sulph. thug. veratr. 3) Camph. cann. canth. coloc. cupr. euphr. kreos. magn-c. mez. nitr-ac. ran. spig. squill. stann. tart. val.
- § 2. For acute rheumatism: Acon. arn. ars. bell. bry. cham. chin. colch. dulc. ign. merc. n-vom. puls. and rhus.

Chronic rheumatism: Caust. clem. hep. lach. lyc. phosph. sulph. veratr.; or: Bry. dulc. ign. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. thuj.

Rheumatism and swelling of joints: Acon. ant. arn. bell. bry. chin. clem. hep. n-vom. rhus. sulph.

Rheumatism with curvature and stiffness of the affected part:

1) Ant. bry. caust. guaj. lach. sulph. 2) Amm-m. coloc. graph. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. rhus. sep.

Rheumatism with lameness: 1) Arn. chin. ferr. ruta.; or, 2) Cin. coccul. hell. plumb. sassap. staph.

Erratic rheumatic pains: 1) Bry. n-mosch. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Arn. ars. asa. bell. daph. mang. plumb. rhod. sabin. sassap. sep. sulph. val.

§ 3. Rheumatism in consequence of gonorrhæa: 1) Clem. sas-

sap. thuj.; or, 2) Daph. lyc. and sulph.

If caused by abuse of Mercury: 1) Carb-veg. chin. guaj. lyc. sassap. sulph.; or, 2) Arg. arn. bell. calc. cham. chin. guaj. hep. lach. lyc. mez. phos-ac. puls.

Pains coming on after taking the least cold, require: Acon. arn.

bry. calc. dulc. merc. phos-ac. sulph.

If caused by bad weather, give: 1) Calc. dulc. n-mosch. rhod. rhus. veratr.; or, 2) Amm. ant. carb-an. carb-veg. lach. lyc. mang. merc. nitr-ac. puls. sep. spig. stront. sulph.

If by a change of weather: Bry. calc. carb-veg. dulc. graph. lach. mang. merc. n-mosch. phosph. rhod. rhus. sil. sulph. veratr.

If by being in the water, or by exposure to wet and damp weather: 1) Calc. n-mosch. puls. rhus. rassap. sep. 2) Bell. borax. bry. carb-veg. caust. colch. dulc. hep. lyc. sulph.

If by exposure to the cold in winter: 1) Ars. bry. or n-vom. 2) Carb-veg. colch. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. sulph-ac.

§ 4. Symptomatic indications:

ACONITUM: Tearing or stitching pains, less when sitting, intolerable at night, with complaints and reproaches; red and shining swelling of the affected part, and excessive sensitiveness to contact and motion; aggravation or return of the pains by wine or other heating causes, also by emotions; high fever, with dry heat, thirst, redness of cheeks, or alternation of redness and paleness of the face.

ARNICA: Pains as if sprained or contused, feeling of lameness and tingling in the affected parts, or hard, red and shining swelling; violent pains in the affected part, with sensation as if resting upon something very hard; aggravation by moving the affected part. (Arn. is suitable, after or before: Chin. ars. ferr. or rhus.)

BELLADONNA: Stitching, burning pains, worse at night and by motion, swelling of the affected part, with shining, widely-spreading redness; violent fever, with throbbing of the carotid arteries, congestion of blood to the head, red face and eyes. (Bell. is frequently suitable after: Acon. cham. merc. or puls.)

BEYONIA: Tensive and tearing pains, with stitching in the affected part as often as it is moved; or pains which have no certain locality, and affect the muscles rather than the bones; red and

shining, or pale and tensive swelling, or stiffness of the affected part; aggravation at night and during the least motion; general sweat or chilliness and shuddering, or fever-heat with headache, bilious or gastric symptoms; vexed mood, or anger. (Frequently after Acon. or Rhus-t.)

CHAMOMILLA: Drawing or tearing pains, with sensation of numbness or lameness in the affected part; the pains are continuous and get worse at night; fever with burning heat in the affected part, preceded by shuddering; hot sweat about the head, even in the hair; redness, of one cheek only, generally; great restlessness, tossing about, or chill; desire to be in bed. (Suitable after or before Bell. puls. or ign.)

MERCURIUS: Stitching, burning or tearing pains, worse in cold and damp weather, in bed, at night or towards morning; adema of the affected parts; the pains are principally felt in the joints or bones; feeling of coldness in the affected parts; copious sweat, affording no relief. (Is frequently suitable after Bell. bry. chm. dulc. or lach.)

NUX-VOM.: Tensive, jerking or pulling pains, especially in the back, loins, chest or joints, with pale, tensive swelling; numbness or lameness of the affected muscles, with spasms or twitchings in the muscles; aversion to the open air and great sensitiveness to cold; gastric symptoms; constipation, shuddering with trembling and aggravation of the symptoms. (Rarely suitable at the commencement, but frequently after: Acon. cham. ign. or arn.)

PULSATILLA: Drawing, tearing and jerking pains, worse at night or in the evening in bed; also by the warmth of the room, or by attempting to change a position which the patient had been in for a long time; or pains which shift rapidly from one joint to the other; sensation of numbness or lameness in the affected parts, or stitches and feeling of coldness at every change of weather; relief by uncovering the part or in the open air; pale face and chills, increasing with the pains. (Frequently suitable after: Cham. ign. or arn.)

RHUS-TOX.: Tearing and burning or tensive pains, or pain as if sprained, with sensation of lameness and creeping in the affected parts; rigidity or red and shining swelling of the joints, with stitches when touched; aggravation during rest and in bad weather. (Suitable after Arn. or Bry.)

§ 5. Use likewise:

ARSENIOUM: For burning, tearing pains, worse at night, and in the cold, abating by the application of warmth.

CAUSTICUM: The pains are worse in the open air, in the room

and bed; or with lameness, stiffness and curvature of the affected part.

CHINA: Pains which are made worse by motion, with lameness

of the affected parts, profuse sweat, &c.

COLCHICUM: Paroxysms of tearing, stitching or drawing pain in the affected part through to the bone; lameness of the affected part; tearing in warm weather, with stitches in the limbs, when the weather is cold; the pains are worse from evening till morning, sometimes intolerable in the evening; nightly heat with thirst; nervousness; yellow spots in the face; loss of appetite with loathing of the smell rather than taste of the food; diminished, dark, brown urine.

DULCAMARA: The pains set in at night and during rest, with

little fever.

FERRUM: For rheumatic lameness of the shoulder.

IGNATIA: Pains as if contused or sprained, or sensation as if the flesh were loose on the bones in consequence of blows; the pains are worse at night, diminished by a change of position.

LACHESIS: Chronic rheumatism, alternately with Hepar; or

stiffness and curvature of the affected parts.

LYCOPODIUM: Drawing and tearing pains, worse at night and during rest; painful rigidity of the muscles and joints, with sensation of numbness in the affected part. (Suitable after: Rhus calc. puls. or nux-mosch.)

Nux-mosch.: Wandering, aching or drawing pains, worse

during rest, or in the open and cold air.

PHOSPHORUS: Tearing, drawing and tensive pains, setting in when taking the least cold, with headache, vertigo, oppression of the chest, &c.

RHODODENDRON: The pains are worse during rest, excited by

rough, damp, windy weather.

RUTA: Rheumatic lameness of the wrist or tarsal joint.

SEPIA: Rheumatic affections in persons of a slender form, especially suitable to females with a delicate skin and complexion.

SULPHUR: Chronic rheumatism, and secondary ailments of acute rheumatism. (Frequently after: Acon. bell. bry. merc. or vuls.)

THUJA: Tearing and beating pains, as from subcutaneous ulceration, with coldness and feeling of numbness in the affected

parts, worse during rest and in bed.

VERATRUM: Pains as if bruised, worse in bed and bad weather, less when walking, with weakness and trembling of the affected part.

§ 6. Comp.: GOUT, PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF, CONDITIONS, CAUSES, WEATHER, &c.

RUPIA 8. RHYPIA.

- § 1. Names have caused an immense confusion in the department of cutaneous diseases. Samuel Plumbe, Scheenlein and others, confound rupia and ecthyma; Hebra applies the name rupia only to syphilitic herpes with pyramidal crusts; Bateman, who distinguishes R. simplex and R. proëminens, understands by it an eruption very similar to ecthyma with which other authors have either confounded rupia, or who, in its higher forms, have classed it with the corroding and spreading ulcers. According to Bateman, the primitive form of rupia is vesicular, never pustulous, as that of ecthyma, though it is very difficult to distinguish these eruptions from each other, when more developed, except perhaps by the fact that the crusts of rupia are broader and less firmly adhering than those of ecthyma. Hebra's rupia is the syphilitic form with conical scurfs, and is the same as Bateman's rupia proeminens; whereas Bateman's rupia simplex is identical with the so-called phagedenic blister of Hahnemann and a kind of phagedenic ulcers of older writers.
 - § 2. According to these distinctions, we propose for rupia, or rhypia (Schanlein), one or more of the following remedies, or of those which have been indicated for ecthyma.
- b) For rupia simplex (Bateman), (the ulcus phagedenicum of some authors, or the bulla phagedenica of Hahnemann): 1) Ars. cham. graph. petr. sil. 2) Borax. calc. clem. hep. natr. nitr-ac. rhus. sep. squill. staph.
- c) For the rupia of Hebra (rupia syphilitica or rupia proeminens of Bateman) Mercurius. This is not always sufficient; in one case I had to give: Alum. nutr-ac. clem. thuj. sassap, then Sulph., and lastly another dose of Merc., which effected a permanent and thorough cure.
- § 3. See: Herpes, Ulcers, Herpes, pustulosus, and Syphilis.

RUBEOLÆ.—This disease is intermediate between scarlatina and measles, the symptoms of the mucous membranes being like those of scarlatina and the eruption itself resembling measles.

The principal remedies are: Acon. bell. n-vom. puls.

See: EXANTHEMATA, MEASLES and SCARLATINA.

RUNNING OF THE EYES .- Blennorrhæa oculorum, Ophthalmo-blennorrhæa.

Principal remedies: 1) Dig. euphr. graph. puls, sen. 2) Alum. amm. calc. caust. chin. euphr. guaj. hep. lyc. nitr-ac. sil. spig. sulph. thuj.

For frequent lackrymation, give: 1) Acon. bell. calc. euphr. kreos. puls. rut. sil. spig. staph. sulph. 2) Alum. ars. bry. dig. graph. hep. ign. kal. lach. lyc. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. rhus. spong. staph. thui.

Bleareyedness, lippitudo: 1) Acon. euphr. merc. puls. 2) Rhus.

spig. 3) Gran.? par.?

RUSH OF BLOOD.

Complained of by plethoric, debilitated, hypochondriac or nervous individuals; the principal remedies are: 1) Acon. aur. cal. hep. kal. kreos. lyc. phos. sep. sulph. 2) Amb. amm. arn. bell. bry. carb-v. caust. croc. chin. ferr. jod. natr-m. n-vom. op. petr. phos-ac. rhus. samb. sassop. sen. sil. stann. thuj.

Rush of blood of plethoric individuals requires: 1) Acon. aur. bell. calc. lyc. phos. sep. sulph. 2) Arn. bry. chin. ferr. natr-m.

n-vom. rhus. thuj.

Of nervous, very irritable individuals: 1) Acon. arn. bell. chin. n-vom. 2) Amb. aur. calc. ferr. lyc. petr. samb.

SAFFRON, ILL EFFECTS OF.

The best antidote, according to *Hering*, is *black coffee*, to be drunk until vomiting sets in, and for the secondary diseases: *Opium*.

Chronic secondary affections require: Acon. bell. plat. puls.

SAL-AMMONIAC, and NITRE, POISONING WITH.

Tepid water with unsalt butter, to be drunk until vomiting sets in; afterwards mucilaginous drinks in large quantity.

Secondary ailments require: Nitr-sp. coff. n-vom.

SALT, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Principal remedy: Nitri-sp. After this: Ars. carb-v. lyc. merc n-vom. puls.

SASSAPARILLA, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Hering recommends Bell. or Merc.; we may try moreover: Amm. cham. lyc. sulph.

SCARLATINA, SCARLET-FEVER.

- § 1. The principal remedy is: 1) Bell., unless we should have to give. 2) Acon. am. ars. bar. camph. carb-v. lach. merc. phosph. sulph.; or, 3) Con. coff. ipec. phos-ac. rhus.
 - § 2. For the fever in the precursory stage, give: Acon. The sore throat requires, next to Bell., Baryt. and Merc.

Gangrenous sore throat: 1) Amm. ars. carb-v.; or, 2) Lach. or sulph.

The vomiting requires Acon. or Ars., if Bell. should not stop it; for the tenesmus and the ischuria give Con., and for the pulmonary spasms Ipec., provided Bell. is insufficient.

The sleeplessness frequently yields to Acon. or Coff.

§ 3. For retrocession of the eruption, the best remedies are: Bry. phos. phos-ac. sulph.—If cerebral symptoms with coma should have set in, give Op.; or, Bell. if the patient should start as soon as he closes his eyes.

For the parotitis which sometimes sets in after the disease give: Bell. carb-v. phos. rhus. sil.; or, Merc.

§ 4. The dropsical symptoms after scarlatina, require: Arn. ars. bell. dig. hell. phos-ac. seneg.

Hydrocephalus: Arn. bell. hell. phos-ac.

Hydrothorax: 1) Ars. hell. seneq.; or, 2) Arn. dig.

Ascites: Dig. hell.

Anasarca: Ars. hell. or bar-m.

- § 5. Parotitis or otorrhea in consequence of scarlatina, requires: Bell. hep. puls.; or, Colch. lyc. men. merc. nitr-ac.; or, if caries of the ossicula aurium should have set in: Aur. calc. natr-m. or sil.
- § 6. The principal remedies for scarlet-rash, are: Acon. and Coff.; or, Sulph. and Bell., if Acon. or Coff. should not be sufficient.

For a combination of scarlatina and scarlet-rash, Dulc. has proved efficient.

§ 7. Particular indications:

ACONITUM: Frequent colic, with bilious vomiting: violent fever, with dry heat; frequent, full and hurried pulse; congestion of blood to the head, with bloated face, vertigo and stupefaction, or delirium; or drowsiness with sudden starting from sleep; dry, short, painful cough; bleeding of the nose or spitting of blood; angina faucium.

BELLADONNA: Violent inflammation of the throat and tonsils, with stitching pains and spasmodic contraction: inability to swallow liquids, which frequently return by the nostrils; suffocative sensation on touching the pharynx or turning the head; violent thirst, with or without dread of water; inflamed and painful eyes, with photophobia; violent pressure in the forehead, as if the eyes would be pressed out, or tearing and stitching in the head; vertigo with obscuration of sight; red and dry tongue; sleepless-

ness, with nervousness: frightful visions on closing the eyes; sudden starting from sleep and jumping up.

MERCURIUS: Inflammation and swelling of the tonsils, ptyalism, ulcers in the mouth, swelling of the inguinal glands, &c.

PHOSPHORUS: Dry and hard tongue and lips, which are covered with blackish crusts; loss of speech and hearing, difficult deglutition; inability to retain the urine; falling off of the hair.

RHUS-TOX: When the eruption becomes vesicular, with sopor, sudden starting from sleep, restlessness, ischuria and great thirst.

SULPHUR: Cerebral affection not yielding to Bell., with sopor, sudden starting, distortion of the eyes; constant delirium, bloated and shining-red face; stopped nose; dry, cracked, red tongue, covered with a brownish mucus; thirst and difficulty of swallowing.

§ 8. Try moreover.

ARSENICUM: For complete prostration, sudden emaciation, nightly fever, with burning heat; burning-hot face; distorted features; cold hands and no thirst; gangrenous inflammation of the throat; restless and sleepless; fetid ulcers. Suitable for dropsy after scarlatina.

CAPSICUM: Very red face, and alternately pale; swollen and chapped lips; burning blisters in the mouth and on the tongue; slimy saliva; *core throat; painful deglutition, with fulness and compression in the throat; painful pressure in the palate and velum, during deglutition; sensation of contraction and spasm in the throat; tickling and roughness in the fauces, with sneezing, hoarseness and hacking cough; accumulation of thick mucus in the nose and throat.

MURIATIC ACID: Malignant scarlatina with dark redness of the cheeks; bluish colour of the throat, red and dim eyes; irregular, faint eruption becoming dark-red, mixed with petechiæ; ulceration of the tonsils and adjoining parts; fetid breath; corrosive discharge from the nose, with soreness and blisters round the nose and lips.

SULPHURIS ACIDUM: Pale face, sudden prostration; frequent chills, stitching pains in the throat, with swelling extending to the submaxillary glands; bluish-red spots covered with a pellicle and with suppuration underneath; imperfect, dark eruption with netechies.

See: Exanthems, Erysipelas, Purple-rash, Sore throat, &c.

SCROPHULOSIS.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Ars. asa. baryt. bell. calc. cin. con.

hep. jod. lyc. merc. rhus. sil. sulph. 2) Aur. mur. carb-an. carb-v. cist. dulc. graph. lach, kreos. pin. staph. 3) Amb. amm. aur. bar-m. bry. chin. cocc. ferr. ign. magn-c. mez. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. petr. puls. ran. rhab. sep. veratr.

§ 2. At the commencement of the disease, when the children have great difficulty in learning to walk, give: Bell. calc. sil. sulph., and perhaps in some cases: Ars. chin. cin. ferr. lyc. magn. pin. puls. rhal. sen.

In the second period, when the glands are affected: 1) Baryt bell. calc. cist. con. dulc. hep. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. phos. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. 2) Ars. bry. carb-an. clem. graph. kal. natr. n-vom. puls.

The cutaneous affections (cruptions, herpes, ulcers, &c.,) require: 1) Aur. baryt. calc. cist. clem. con. dulc. hep. lyc. merc. mur-ac. rhus. sil. sulph. 2) Canth. kal. mez. nitr-ac. ol-jec. petr. ranunc.

Affections of the bones: 1) Aur. calc. cist. lyc. merc. phos. phosac. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Asa. bell. hep. mez. nitr-ac. rhus. ruta. sep. staph.

Scrofulous enlargement of the abdomen of children: Sulph.; then Calc.; or: Ars. baryt. bell. chin. cin. lyc. n-vom. puls. rhus.

§ 3. Particular indications, which, however, must necessarily be incomplete on account of the great variety of the symptoms:

ARSENICUM: Atrophy, emaciation, swelling of the cervical glands, and hard, distended abdomen; bloated face; diarrhæa, debility, with constant desire to lie down; pak and bloated; herpes, scurfy eruptions and ulcers; ophthalmia; scurfs on the hairy scalp; cancerous affections, &c.

Asa: Exostosis, caries; curvature of the bones; glandular swellings; otorrhea; ophthalmia; ulcers of the nose, or nasitis with swelling, &c.

BARYTA: Atrophy; swelling and induration of the cervical glands; bloated body and face, with distended abdomen; physical and mental debility; dry scurfs on the head; inflammation of the eyes and eyelids; herpes in the face; frequent sore throat; great disposition to take cold, &c.

Belladonna: Hard, swollen and ulcerated glands; muscular debility, with difficulty of learning to walk; photophobia; inflammation of the eyes and eyelids; cough with mucous rattling; otorrhœa; emaciation and atrophy; ulcers; inflammatory swelling of the nose; swelling of the lips; frequent bleeding of the nose; cancerous affections; pale and bloated; frequent sorethroat. with swelling; asthmatic affections; distended and hard abdomen; inability to retain the urine; disposition to wet one's bed; premature development of the mind; blue eyes and blond hair

CALCAREA: Large head with open fontanelles, curvature of the back and vertebræ, or other rhachitic affections: herpes, scaldhead, crusts in the face; hard or suppurating glandular swellings; ulcers, exostoses or caries; hard and enlarged abdomen, with swelling of the mesenteric glands; emaciation and voracious appetite; thin and wrinkled face, with dim eyes; dry and flaccid skin; difficulty of learning to walk; difficult dentition; ophthalmia, photophobia and blepharophthalmitis; otorrhea; red swelling of the nose; swelling of the upper lip: frequent bleeding of the nose; pale and bloated; constipation, or frequent diarrhea, &c.

CINA: Worm-affections, pale face, emaciation, voracious appetite, inability to retain the urine.

CONIUM: Constipation and induration of the glands; herpes; ophthalmia; photophobia; frequent blennorrhœa from the lungs; dry cough; asthma; cancerous affections, &c.

HEPAR.: Pale and bloated, with induration and suppuration of the glands; atrophy; scaldhead; herpes; ophthalmia; otorrhœa; swelling of the nose or upper lip; cancerous ulcers; disposition to phlegmonous sore throat, catarrh or bronchitis; disposition of the skin to ulcerate, &c. (Suitable before or after: Bell. lach. merc. sil.)

IODIUM: Emaciation; swelling and induration of the glands, the whole of the lymphatic system being involved; rhachitic affections; inflammation of the eyes and eyelids; otitis and otor-rhœa; swelling of the mesenteric glands; frequent catarrh, bronchial catarrh, &c.

LYCOPODIUM: Swelling and suppuration of the glands; disposition to catarrh, bronchitis, &c.; inflammation, curvature and other affections of bones; atrophy; herpes and ulcers; scabs on the hairy scalp; ophthalmia; otitis and otorrhea: pale and bloated; frequent sore throat; obstinate constipation, &c. (Frequently suitable after Calc.)

MERCURIUS: Disturbed reproduction, with bodily and mental weakness; disposition to take cold, to sweat, catarrh, bronchial catarrh, &c.; pale and bloated; swelling and suppuration of the glands; rhachitic affections: exostoses; curvature, caries and other affections of bones; eruptions and corrosive herpes with crusts; tinea capitis; crusts in the face; ophthalmia; blepharophthalmitis; otitis; otorrhœa; frequent sore throat; slimy diarrhœa, &c. (Is frequently suitable after or before: Bell. dulc. jod. rhus-t.)

RHUS-TOX.: Swelling of the glands; scaldhead, herpes in the face, and other eruptions discharging pus or forming crusts; emaciation; hard and distended abdomen; frequent catarrh;

ophthalmia; otorrhœa; frequent diarrhœa, &c. (Frequently suitable after Merc.)

SILICEA: Swelling and suppuration of the glands; exostoses, curvature, caries, and other diseases of the bones; pale and bloated; cancerous affections; disposition of the skin to ulcerate; swelling of the nose or upper lip; scabs on the hairy scalp; otorrhes, &c. (Is frequently suitable after: Lyo. hep. or sulph.)

SULPHUR: In almost every case, at the commencement of the treatment, especially when the patient complains of: Eruptions, herpes, swelling, suppuration or ulceration of glands; disposition to take cold, or to diarrhea with solic, or to constipation, also to catarrh and other blennorrheas: disposition to sweat easily and profusely; morbid reproduction; spongy and flabby flesh; physical and mental debility; difficulty of learning to walk; inflammation of the eyes and eyelids; otorrhea; pale and bloated, &c. (Suitable after Bell. merc. jod. rhus-t., &c.)

§ 4. Other remedies:

AURUM MURIATICUM: For crusts and ulcers on the nose and lips.

CARBO-ANIMALIS and VEGET .: Swollen and hard glands.

CISTUS: Swollen and suppurating glands; ulcers; otorrhœa; caries of the jaw, &c.

DULCAMARA: Swelling, induration and suppuration of glands. GRAPHITES: Herpes ophthalmia, ulcers, swelling, induration and suppuration of glands, &c.

KREOSOTUM: Swelling of glands, ophthalmia, herpes, &c.

LACHESIS: Swelling of glands, ophthalmia, sore throat with swelling, ulcers, &c.

PINUS: Weakness of the joints, with difficulty of learning to walk.

STAPHYSAGRIA: Swelling, induration and suppuration of glands; frequent catarrh with ulcerated nostrils; disposition of the skin to ulcerate; scrofulous enlargement of the abdomen; emaciation, &c.

§ 5. Compare Atrophy; Glandular affections; Bones, diseases of the; Rhachitis; Ophthalmia; Otorrhæa; Herpes; Ulcers, &c.

SCURVY.—Principal remedies for scorbutic affections: 1)

Amm. amm-m. merc. mur-ac. n-vom. staph. sulph. 2) Ars. canth.
carb-an. caust. cist. hep. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. sep. sulph-ac.

See: GUMS, DISEASES OF THE, and : ULCERS.

SEA-SICKNESS.—Principal remedies: 1) Sulph. 2) Ars. coce. petr.; or, 3) Colch. ferr. n-mosch. sep. sil. tabac. therid.

For ailments occasioned by riding in a carriage, give: 1) Cocc. sep. 2) Borax. hep. ign. n-mosch. petr. selen. sil.

For nausea and vomiting, caused by swinging, give: Cocc. petr.

SECRETIONS, SUPPRESSION OF ERUPTIONS, BLENNORRHEA.

§ 1. The principal remedies for the ailments arising from this cause, are: 1) Acon. bell. bry. calc. chin. lyc. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. carb-veg. caust. cham. dulc. graph. kal. lyc. phosph. phos-ac. rhus. sep. sil. stram. 3) Amb. amm. ant. arn. aur. baryt. cin. cocc oupr. ferr. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. merc. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. ran. seneg. spong. veratr. zinc.

§ 2. Give more particularly:

- a) After suppression of eruptions and herpes; 1) Bell. bry. dulc. graph. hep. ipec. phos-ac. puls. sulph. 2) Acon. amb. ars. curb-veg. caust. cham. lach. lyc. merc. natr. n-mosch. phosph. rhus. sassap. sep. sil. staph. thuj.
- b) Suppression of hamorrhage or abandoning habitual depletions: 1) Acon. bell. chin. terr. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Arn. aur. bry. calc. carb-veg. graph. hyos. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. ran. rhus. seneg. sep. sil. spong. stram.
- c) Suppression of ulcers and purulent discharges: 1) Bell. hep. lach. sil. sulph. 2) Ars. carb-veg. lyc. merc. natr-m. phos-ac. rhus. sep. staph.
- d) Suppression of piles: 1) Acon. calc. carb-veg. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Amb. amm. ant. ars. bell. caps. caust. chin. coloc. graph. ign. kal. lach. mur-ac. nitr-ac. petr. rhus. sep. sil.
- e) Suppression of lochia: 1) Coloc. hyos. n-vom. plat. rhus. sec. veratr. zinc. 2) Bell. bry. con. dulc. puls. sep. sulph.
- f) Suppression of milk: 1) Bell. bry. dulc, puls. 2) Acon. calc. cham. coff. merc. rhus. sulph.
- g) Suppression of menses: 1) Acon. bry. con. dulc. graph. kal. lyc. puls. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Amm ars. baryt. bell. calc. caust. cham. chin. cocc. cupr. ferr. jod. merc. natr-m. n-mosch. op. plat. phosph. rhod. sabin. staph. stram. val. veratr. zinc.
- h) Suppression of catarrh or some other blennorrhæa: 1) Acon. ars. bell. try. calc. chin. cin. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Amb. amm. carb-veg. con. dulc. graph. ipec. kal. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. phosph. rhod. samb. sulph.
- i) Suppression of sweat: 1) Bell. bry. cham. chin. dulc. lach. sil. sulph. 2) Acon. ars. calc. graph. lyc. merc. n-mosch. n-vom. op. phosph. puls. rhus. sep.

- k) Suppression of foot-sweat: 1) Cupr. nitr-ac. puls. sep. sil. 2) Cham. merc. natr. rhus.
- § 3. Compare: Eruptions, Piles, Nursing, Confinement, Amenia, Catarrh, Cold, &c.

SEXUAL INSTINCT, MORBID CONDITIONS OF THE.

- § 1. The remedies which affect the sexual functions principally, are: 1) Canth. caust. chin. con. lyc. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. plat. puls. selen. staph. thuj. veratr. 2) Arn. ars. bell. calc. cann. carb-veg. clem. coff. graph. hep. hyos. kal. lach. magn-arct. magn-c. mosch. mur-ac. n-mosch. op. phos-ac. plumb. rhus. ruta. sabin. sep. sil. stram. sulph. zinc.
- § 2. For the male sex: 1) Arn. cann. canth. merc. nitr-ac. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. phos-ac. puls. sulph. thuj. 2) Agn. amb. ars. carb-veg. caust. chin. clem. graph. hep. ign. kal. lyc. petr. rhus. sep. staph.

For the female: 1) Amb. bell. con. croc. ferr. graph. hyos. ign. kreos. mosch. n-mosch. n-vom. plat. puls. sabin. sec. sep. sulph. thuy. 2) Acon. alum. asa. aur. calc. carb-veg. cham. chin. coccul. kal. lyc. magn-m. natr-m. nitr-ac. rhus. staph.

§ 3. For excessive sexual excitement: 1) Canth. chin. magnaret. n-tom. phosph. plat. puls. veratr. 2) Ant. aur. calc. cann. graph. hyos. ign. lach. lyc. merc. mosch. natr. natr-m. op. sabin. sil. stram.

Satyriasis: 1) Canth. merc. natr-m. n-vom. sulph. 2) Hyos. phosph. stram. veratr.

Nymphomania: 1) Hyos. phosph. stram. veratr. 2) Bell. canth. merc, natr-m. n-vom, vuls. sulph.

Erections from physical excitement, even priapism: 1) Canth. coloc. graph. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. plat. puls. rhw. sil. 2) Cann. ign. kal. magn-arct. op. phos-ac. plat. staph. thuy.

§ 4. Disposition to onanism: 1) Calc. n-vom. sulph.; or, 2) Chin. coccul. merc. natr-m. phosph.; or, 3) Ant. carb-veg. plat. puls.

For the consequences of this vice, give: Chin. n-vom. phos-ac. or staph., especially when they seem to be of an acute nature, and resulting from excessive rather than long-continued abuse.

Slow, chronic ailments, require: Calc. n-vom. sulph., at long intervals. Some cases require: 1) Cocc. merc. phosph.; or, 2) Ant., carb-veg. plat. puls.

§ 5. For excessive nocturnal emissions, give: 1) Chin. phos-ac.

selen. sulph. 2) Carb-veg. caust. con. kal. lyc. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. phosph. puls. sep. 3) Bell. calc. graph. merc. stann.—If caused by onanism or sexual abuse, give: 1) Chin. phos-ac. sulph. 2) N-vom. phosph. puls. sep.

For discharge of prostatic juice, give: 1) Calc. hep. phos-ac. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Agn. anac. natr. nitr-ac. puls. selen. staph.

thuj.

SEXUAL POWER, DEBILITY OF.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Agn. baryt. calad. calc. cann. con. graph. ign. lyc. mosch. mur-ac. natr-m. selen. sulph. 2) Ant. camph. caust. chin. kal. nitr-ac. n-mosch. phosph. sep.
- § 2. Impotency of males: 1) Baryt. calad. calc. can. con. lyc. mosch. mur-ac. natr-m. selen. sulph. 2) Agn. ant. camph. caust. chin. graph. hyos, lach. magn-aust. n-mosch. petr. sep.
- § 3. Sterility: 1) Borax. calc. cann. merc. phosph. 2) Ammeaust. con. graph. natr-m. sulph. sulph-ac.; or, 3) Agn. cic. crocdulc. ferr. hyos. merc. natr. plat. ruta.

Compare: MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES, and MISCARRIAGE.

- § 4. If an embrace causes unpleasant feelings: 1) Agar. calc-kal. sep. 2) Alum. bov. carb-veg. chin. graph. merc. natr. n-vom-phos-ac. puls. selen. staph.
- § 5. Compare: Debility, Lassitude; and, under Causes: Excesses, Onanism, &c.
- SKIN, COLOUR OF, ULCERATIONS OF THE, see: CYANOSIS, CHLOROSIS, JAUNDICE, MACULÆ, ERYSIPELAS, &c.
- SKIN, SORE, UNHEALTHY.—The principal remedies for a disposition of the skin to ulcerate when the least wound is inflicted upon it, are: 1) ('ham. hep. lach. petr. sil. sulph. 2) Alum. baryt. borax. calc. graph. lyc. mang. nitr-ac. staph.

SKULL, DISEASES OF THE BONES OF THE.

§ 1. The principal remedies for exostoses, are: Aur. daph. merc. mez. phosph. phos-ac.

Mercurial exostoses require: Aur. daph. phosph. phos-ac.—Mez. Syphilitic: Aur. merc. mez.

- § 2. Large head of scrophulous children, with retarded closing of the fontanelles, requires: Calc. puls. sil.
 - § 3. See: Bones, diseases of.

SLEEP, MORBID.

§ 1. Principal remedies for this state, though generally a mere symptom: 1) Ars. bry. calc. cham. chin. coff. hep. kal. merc. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Acon. bell. borax. carb-v. caust. con. graph. hyos. ign. kreos. lach. lye. magn-c. magn-m. natr-natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. op. thuj. 3) Amb. amm. amm-m. aur. baryt. camph. cann. carb-an. cocc. dulc. ipec. led. magn-arct. mosch. phos-ac. plat. rhod. sabin. samb. sassap. spong. staph. sulph-ac. veratr.

§ 2. Use more particularly for:

- a) Anxious sleep: 1) Cocc. dulc. graph. lyc. magn-c. natr-m. phos. spong. veratr. 2) Acon. ars. bell. ferr. hep. kal. petr. rhus.
- b) Stupified sleep: 1) Bell. lry. camph. cham. con. croc. graph. hep. led. n-mosch. op. phos. puls. sec. 2) Cale. carb-v. cic. hyos. opn. lach. magn-arct. magn-c. nitr. n-vom. plut. spig. sulph. tart. veratr.
- c) Deep, heavy: 1) Bell. ign. n-mosch op. stram. tart. 2) Alum. ant. ars. con. croc. cupr. hyos. led. magn-arct. phos. phos-ac. puls. sec. sep. veratr.
- d) Light, like slumber: 1) Ars. cham. graph. ign. n-vom. op. petr. sulph. 2) Calc. coff. kal. lach. lyc. nitr. puls. sil. veratr.
- e) Comatose: 1) Bell. bry. camph. croc. hell. n-mosch. op. sec. stram. tart. viratr. 2) Arn. caps. carb-v. coloc. con. hyos. lach. led. magn-arct. mosch. phos. phos-ac. puls. rhus. samb.
- f) Short, with early waking: 1) Ars. caust. dulc. kal. merc. natr. nitr-ac. n-vom. sep. sil. 2) Aur. bora.c. bry. calc. chin. coff. croc. graph. lyc. magn-arct. mur-ac. sulph-ac.
- g) Too long, waking late: 1) Calc. caust. graph. magn-m n-vom. phos. sep. sulph. 2) Alum. ant. con. hep. kal. lach. magn-arct. merc. natr. natr-m. phos-ac. puls. sec. sil. stann.
- h) Raving, with many fancies: 1) Acon. calc. carb-v. graph. kal. lyc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. petr. puls. sil. sulph. zinc. 2) Carb-an. chm. con. hell. ign. nitr. nitr-ac. op. sep.
- i) With many dreams: 1) Alum. bell. bry. calc. chin. con. kal. krees. lyc. magn-c. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. puls. stl. sulph. 2) Amm. amm-m. arn. bry. camph. carb-v. cham. coloc. ferr. graph. hep. ign. magn-arct. magn-m. merc. mez. natr. natr-m. rhus. sep. spong. staph.
- k) Not refreshing: 1) Alum. bry. chin. con. graph. hep. kreos. lyc. op. phosph. sep. sulph. 2) Amb. baryt. bell. calc. cann. caps. carb-an. cart-v. caust. cic. ign. lach. magn-m. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. sabad. sil. squill. staph. thuj.

- 1) Restless, tossing about: 1) Amb. ars. baryt. calc. chin. kal. lyc. phos. rhus. sabad. sabin. sil. sulph. 2) Amm-m. aur. bell. bry. cham. coff. colch. coloc. dig. dulc. ferr. graph. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. lvd. magn-c. merc. mur-ac. natr. matr-m. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. phos-ac. puls. samb. sassap. sec. seneg. spig. squill. staph. stram. tart. thui.
- m) Interrupted by frequent waking: 1) Bell. calc. graph. hep. kal. lach. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph. 2) Amb. ars. carb-an. carb-v. caust. chin. ign. magn-arct. oleand. rhus. sil. staph.
- § 3. When the patient stretches his arms above his head during sleep: Chin. nitr-ac. n-vom. plat. puls. rhab. sulph. veratr.—When laying them under his head: Acon. cocc. magn-aust. phos. phos-ac. plat. tart.—When on his belly: Magn. plat. puls.

b) When drawing up his legs: Carb-v. plat. puls. stram.—When opening them: Cham. magn. puls.—When stretching them: Plat. stann.—When bending the knees: Amb. magn. viol-od.

- c) When bending the head forwards: Acon. phos. puls.—When sideways: Cin. spong.—When bending it backwards: Bell. chin. hell. hep. n-vom. rhab.
- d) When lying on his back generally: 1) Bry. n-vom. puls. rhus. 2) Acon. ant. aur. calc. chin. cic. coloc. dig. dros. ferr. ign. byc. magn-arct. plat. sulph.
- e) When he is unable to lie on the left side: Kal. lyc. natr. phos. sil.—Not on the right: Aur. merc. puls.—Not on the back: Acon. alum. baryt. caust. colch. merc. natr. magn-m. n-vom. phos. spig. sulph.—When he is only able to sit in bed: Acon. ars. chin. cin. hep. lyc. magn-aust. phos. puls. rhus. sabin. spig. sulph. tart.
- § 4. a) For frightful dreams, causing anxiety: 1) Acon. arn. bell. calc. caust. chin. graph. kal. lyc. magn-c. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sil. sulph. 2) Anac. ars. aur. bry. carb-v. hep. ign. kreos. magn-m. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. rhus. sep. stram. sulph-ac. thuj. veratr. zinc.

b) For vexatious dreams: Bry. caust. cham chin. magn-arct. magn-c. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. rhab. sep.

- c) Agreeable, merry dreams: Alum. ars. aur. caust. magn-c. magn-m. merc. natr. nitr-ac. n-vom. op. phos. phos-ac. plat. puls. sep. staph. sulph.
- d) Disgusting dreams about dirt, vermin, diseases, pus, &c.: 1) Mur-ac. n-vom. phos. 2) Amm. anac. kreos. magn-m. natr-m. puls. sulph. zinc.
- e) Dreams with fixed ideas, dreaming about one and the same object: Acon. ign. puls. stann.
 - f) Dreams which continue after waking: 1) Chin. graph.

phos. sil. sulph. 2) Amm. bry. calc. caust. ign. lach. led. natr-m. nitr-ac.

- g) Lascivious, amorous dreams: 1) Graph. lach. natr. natr.m. n-vom. op. sil. staph. 2) Ant. canth. chin. coloc. con. ign. kal. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. oleand. phos. phos-ac. puls. sep spig. stann. thuj.
- h) Dreams which fatigue the head, about scientific things, &c. 1) Bry. graph. ign. lach. magn-arct. magn-aust. n-vom. phos. puls. 2) Acon. alum. anac. arn. aur. bell. calc. carb-an. carb-v. cham. chin. natr-m. op. phos-ac. sabin. stann. sulph. zinc.
- i) Vivid dreams: 1) Anac. calc. cocc. lyc. natr. natr-m. petr. phos. puls. rhus. sil. stann. sulph. 2) Acon. agar. arn. bell. bry. carb-an. carb-v. cham. cic. coff. con. dros. graph. laur. lyc. magnarct. merc. mur-ac. n-vom. phos-ac. spig. staph. stram.
- k) Fanciful dreams: 1) Calc. graph. kal. lyc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. op. petr. scp. sil. sulph. 2) Acon. baryt. carb-an. carb-v. cham. chin. con. hell. ign. nitr. nitr-ac. puls. spong. zinc.
- 1) Dreams about the common affairs of the day, and other indifferent things: 1) Bry. graph. lach. puls. rhus. sil. 2) Anac. bell. cic. cin. croc. kal. lyc. magn-c. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. sassap. staph. sulph.
- m) Confused dreams: 1) Chin. cic. croc. lyc. natr. puls. stann. val. 2) Acon. alum. baryt. bry. cann. caust. hell. magn-aust. mang. phos. sil.
- n) Dreams in a waking state: Acon. arn. bry. cham. hep. ign. magn-arct. merc. n-vom. op. petr. rhab. sep. sil. stram. sulph.
- § 5. Dreams about thieves and robbers: 1) Magn-c. merc. natr. sil. 2) Alum. aur. bell. magn-m. petr. phos. veratr. zinc.—About ghosts, demons, &c.: Alum. carb-v. ign. kal. lach. magn-c. natr. op. sassap. sep. spig. sil. sulph.—About defunct persons, burials, &c.: 1) Anac. ars. calc. kal. magn-c. phosph. phos-ac. thuj. 2) Amm. arr. bry. caust. con. graph. magn-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. op. phos-ac. plat. sulph-ac.
- b) Dreams about misfortunes, adverse circumstances, chagrin, danger, &c.: Anac. arn. ars. chin. graph. 3od. kreos. lyc. n-vom. phos. puls.—About diseases: Amm. anac. borax. calc. con. kal. nitr. n-vom. sil.—About quarrels, disputes: Alum. arn. baryt. bry. calc. caust. cham. hep. kal. magn-c. merc. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. puls. stann. staph.—About war, bloodshed: Amm-m. ferr. hep. merc. plat. spong. thuj. verb.—About murder: Amm-m. calc. oarb-an. guaj. ign. kal. natr-m. phos. petr. sil. staph.
- c) About animals, dogs, cats, &c.: 1) Arn. puls. 2) Amm. amm-m. bell. calc. hyos. lyc. merc. n-vom. sil. sulph. sulph-ac.—About serpents: Alum. kal. sil.—About vermin, &c.: Amm. ars. calc. hell. mur-ac. n-vom. phos.

- d) About water and danger of water: Alum. amm-m. ars. dig. graph. ign. kal. magn-c. magn-m. merc. natr. sil.—Fire and danger of fire: Alum. anac. ars. calc. hep. kreos. magn-c. magn-m. natr. natr-m. phos. rhod. rhus. spig. spong. sulph.
- § 6. When the patient moans a good deal during sleep: 1) Caust. cham. chin. cin. ign. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. n-vom. rhab. 2) Arn. ars. aur. bry. hyos. ipec. magn-c. merc. mur-ac. natr-m. op. phos. phos-ac. rhab. sulph. veratr.
- b) When he starts a good deal: 1) Ars. bell. cham. graph. hyos. kal. lach. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. op. petr. puls. samb. sec. sil. sulph. 2) Arn. bry. calc. carb-an. caust. chin. cupr. dros. hep. ign. magn-arct. magn-c. natr. natr-m. phos. rhus. sep. veratr. sinc.
- c) For screams during sleep: 1) Bell. bry. cham. hep. puls. rhab. rhus. sil. sulph. zinc. 2) Arn. aur. borax. calc. caps. carb-an. caust. cocc. croc. graph. hep. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. natr. sep. staph. tart.
- d) Talking during sleep: 1) Ars. baryt. calc. cham. ign. n-vom. puls. sil. sulph. zinc. 2) Arn. calc. graph. kal. lyc. magn-c. merc. natr-m. phos. phos-ac. plumb. rhab. rhus. sabin. sep. spong. stann. tart. thuj.
- e) Weeping during sleep: 1) Cham. ign. kal. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. puls. 2) Calc. carb-an. caust. kal. lyc. magn-arct. magn-c phos. puls. sil.
- § 7. When the patient snorts a good deal during sleep: 1) Bell. camph. carb-v. op. rhus. sil. stram. 2) Calc. caps. cham. chin. dros. dulc. hyos. ign. mur-ac, nitr-ac, puls. rhab. sulph.
- b) When the eyes are only half-closed or entirely open: Bell. caps. chin. coloc. hell. ign. ipec. op. phos-ac. samb. stram. sulph.
- c) Sleeping with the mouth open: Cham. dulc. ign. magn-arct. magn-aust. merc. op. rhus. samb.—For chewing and swallowing during sleep: Bry. calc. ign.
- d) For distorting one's features, quivering of the lips, distortion of the eyes, and other convulsive motions during sleep: Bell. bry. cham. chin. cocc. hell. hyos. ign. ipec. op. phos-ac. puls. rhab. rhus, samb, veratr.
 - § 8. Compare: SLEEPLESSNESS and SOPOR.

SLEEPLESSNESS, INSOMNIA.

§ 1. Generally a mere symptom, though in some cases the principal complaint of the patient, arising from an excess of irritation or stimulation. The principal remedies for sleeplessness generally are:

- § 2. 1) Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. chin. coff. con. graph. hep. hyos. ign. kal. lach. lyc. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Alum. anac. camph. caust. cin. cocc. ipec. led. magn-arct. magn-c. magn-m. mosch. nitr-ac. op. phos-ac. plat. rhus. staph. sulph-ac. thuj. veratr.
- § 3. If sleeplessness be the only or principal symptom, give: Acon. bell. coff. hyos. ign. mosch. n-vom. op. puls.

Particular indications:

ACONITE: For sleeplessness caused by anxiety or alarming events, by fear, fright, &c.

Belladonna: The patient is sleepy, but is unable to sleep; with great anguish, restlessness, frightful visions, dread of things which are near him, &c., or when the patient is really sleepy in the morning or evening, but no sleep follows.

COFFEA: Sleeplessness caused by joy, or an agreeable surprise; or suitable for the sleeplessness of children, or for sleeplessness caused by long watching; also suitable to persons that have indulged in excessive use of coffee?

HYOSCYAMUS: Sleeplessness from nervous excitement, especially after violent diseases, or suitable to irritable and easily-excited individuals.

IGNATIA: Sleeplessness caused by grief, care, sadness, anxious thoughts and depressing emotions.

MOSCHUS: Sleeplessness from nervous excitement, without any other ailment; suitable to hysteric or hypochondriac individuals.

Nux-vom.: Sleeplessness caused by excessive thinking, reading, &c., until late at night, or when caused by abuse of coffee, or when all sorts of ideas crowd upon the person's mind.

OPIUM: Sleeplessness after emotions, such as fear, fright, &c.; or when the patient is troubled with visions of ghosts, strange figures, &c., or suitable to old people.

PULSATILLA: Suitable to individuals that have eaten too much at supper; or when the sleeplessness is attended with orgamus sanguinis, congestion of blood to the head; heat causing anxiety, &c.

§ 4. For the sleeplessness of children, with cries, colicky pains, restless tossing about, &c., the best remedies are: 1) Acon. bell. cham. coff. jalap. rhab.; or, 2) Borax. cin. ipec. senn.

ACONITUM and COFFEA: For great restlessness and feverish heat.

BELLADONNA: The child cries for days and hours, without any perceptible cause.

CHAMOMILLA: Deserves a preference when the child complains of sleeplessness, with headache and otalgia.

JALAPPA: Suitable for colic and diarrhoa.

RHABARB: Suitable for frequent urging to stool, with tenesmus and colic.

§ 5. Use moreover:

- a) For sleeplessness caused by pains which set in in the evening or at night: 1) Ars. bry. calc. carb-an. carb-u. chin. hep. lyc. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sulph. 2) Arn. bell. caust. cocc. graph. kal. merc. phos-ac. thuj.
- b) If caused by nervousness, mental excitement: 1) Calc. chin. coff. hep. lach. lyc. mosch. n-vom. plat. puls. sep. 2) Borax. bry. caust. cocc. con. graph. hyos. kal. magn-arct. phos-ac. rhus. sil, spong. staph. sulph.
- c) If caused by nightly restlessness, agitation of the blood, heat, &c.: 1) Acon. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. cin. graph. kal. lach. lyc. merc. n-vom. phos. puls. rhab. scnn. sep. sil. 2) Alum. amb. ars. aur. carb-an. caust. chin. con. magn-c. magn-m. natr-m. nitr-ac. op. rhus. sec. thuj.
- d) If caused by pains: 1) Acon, alum aur, bell, cham, chin, coff, hep, lach, lyc, magn-c, merc, nitr-ac, puls, sil, sulph, 2) Amm, ars, calc, carb-v, magn-m, mur-ac, natr-m, phos, rhus, sep.
- e) If by cold feet: Amm-m. bry. carb-v. kal. nitr-ac. petr. phos. sulph. zinc.
- § 6. a) If the sleeplessness occur principally before midnight:

 1) Alum. ars. bry. calc. carb-v. chin. con. graph. lach. lyc. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Anac. arn. bell. borax. carb-an. caust. hep. ign. kal. led. magn-c. magn-m. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. op. phos-ac. plat. sassap. spig. staph. sulph-ac. thuj.
- b) If the patient wake soon after midnight, and be unable to go to sleep again: 1) Ars. caps. coff. hep. nitr-ac. n-vom. sil. 2) Aur. bry. cann. caust. dulc. graph. lach. magn-c. natr. phos-ac. sep. sulph-ac.
- c) Remaining awake for hours at night, and not being able to go to sleep again: 1) Natr-m. phos. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Ars. aur. bell. calc. caust. dulc. graph. magn-c. merc. mur-ac. natr. n-vom. phos-ac. sassap. sulph-ac
- d) Sleeplessness the whole night: 1) Ars. chin. cin. cof. con. lach. magnet. mosch. n-vom. op. rhus. sil. sulph. 2) Amm. aur. bell. bry. camph. carb-v. cham. clem. coloc. dulc. graph. hep. kreos. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. op. phos. sec. sep. spig. squill. spong. staph. sulph-ac. thuj.
- e) Great drowsiness, but no sleep: 1) Bell. cham. lach. op. phos. puls. sep. 2) Ars. bry. calc. carb-v. caust. chin. clem. cocc. con. hep. kal. magn-aust. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. samb. sulph. thuj.

SMELL, BAD, OF THE MOUTH.

- § 1. Though only a symptom, yet it is of great importance in the selection of a remedy, and generally points to: 1) Arn. ars. aur. carb-veg. merc. puls. sep. sulph. 2) Bell. bry. cham chin. dulc. hyos. nutr-ac. n-vom. petr. rhus. sil. stann. 3) Acon. amb. anac. carb-an. coff. graph. spec. spig.
- § 2. If affecting young girls at the age of pubescence. Aurum is generally suitable; or: Bell. hyos. puls. sep.

If perceived only in the morning, try: Arn. bell. n-vom. sil. sulph.

If after a meal. Cham. n-vom. sulph.

If in the evening and at night. Puls. or Sulph,

If caused by abuse of Mercury. Aur. carb-veg. lach. sulph.; or: Arn. bell. hep.

SMELL, EXCESSIVE SENSITIVENESS and ILLUSIONS of.

—Principal remedies: 1) Aur bell. cale graph. lyc. magn-arct.

n-vom. phosph. sep. sulph. 2) Acon. cham. chin. coff. hep. puls

For great sensitiveness, give: 1) Aur. bell con. graph. hep lyc, phosph. phos-ac. plumb. sil. sulph. 2) Acon. baryt. cham. coff cin. kal n-vom. sep.

For illusions of smell, such as of bad eggs, putrid substances, decayed cheese, manure, or generally for bad and fetid smell, give Aur. bell. calc. magn-arct. men. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph veratr—For smell as of chalk or clay. Calc magn-arct—As of herrings Agn. bell.—As of pitch or tar. Ars. con.—As of sour things Alum.—As of old coryza: Graph. ars. sulph.—As of sweetish things: Aur.—As of Sulphur, or burning sponge, or gunpowder Anac. ars. calc. graph. n-vom.—As of burnt or burning substances Anac. aur. graph. n-vom. sulph.

SOFTENING OF THE STOMACH, GASTROMALACIA.—We may try: 1) Calc. 2) Ant. ars. baryt. carb-veg n-vom. puls sulph., &c.*

SOPOR, SOMNOLENCE, CATAPHORA, COMA, COMA VIGIL, LETHARGY, &c.

§ 1. These various states being all characterized by a disposition to sleep between the regular hours of sleep, we will comprehend them under the same head, and first indicate the general remedies for this condition. They are: 1) Ant. bell. bry. calc.

carb-veg. con. croc. lach. n-vom. op. phosph. phos-ac. puls. rhus. sep. sulph. tant. 2) Acon. anac. arn. ars. camph. carb-an. caust. chin. cin. coloc. graph. hell. hep. kal. laur. magn-arct. merc. mosch. natr. natr-m. sabad. samb. sec. sil. stram. veratr. 3) Amm. amm-m. cann. dig. ferr. magn-o. magn-m. merc. nitr-ac. petr.

- § 2. Give: a) for common drowsiness in the day-time: 1) Bell. calc. carb-veg. chin. con. graph. hep. kal. lach. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. sulph. 2) Amm. amm-m. anac. bry. cann. caust. cham. cin. dig. ferr. magn-c. magn-m. nitr-ac. puls. sabad. sep. sil. stram. zinc.
- b) For drowsiness after rising in the morning, or in the forenoon:
 1) Ant. calc. carb-veg. graph. hep. natr. natr.m. n. vom. phosph.
 phos-ac. sep. sulph. 2) Caust. con. magn-arct. magn-m. merc. puls.
 rhus. sil. spig. sulph-ac. tart. zinc.
- c) Drowsiness after dinner, or in the afternoon: 1) Chin. graph. lach. n-vom. phosph. rhus. sulph. 2) Acon. agar. amm. anac. baryt. carb-veg. chin. croc. kal. natr. natr-m.n-mosch. phos-ac. puls. ruta. sil. staph.
- d) Early in the evening 1 Ars. bell. calc. con. croc. kal. lach. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Amm-m. anac. arn. cm. cycl. natr. nitr-ac. phosph. rhus. ruta. sep. thuj.
- e) For excessive sleepiness, drunk with sleep: Bell. bry. camph. carb-veg. coff. con. croc. magn-arct. n-mosch. op. phosph. phos-ac. puls. tart.
- § 3. a) Sopor, or constant somnolence, generally requires: 1) Bell. croc. lach. n-mosch. n-vom. op. puls. tart. veratr. 2) Ant. arn. ars. baryt. bry. camph. cham. cocc. con. croc. cupr. hell. hep. hyos. laur. led. magn-arct. merc. phosph. phos-ac. plumb. rhus. samb. sec. sep. stram.
- b) Coma somnolentum, cataphora, carus: 1) Bell. led. op. n-mosch.
 2) Ant. baryt. camph. carb-veg. cham. con. croc. hep. laur. magnarct. n-vom. phosph. phos-ac. plumb. puls. sec. stram. tart. veratr.
- c) Coma vigil, agrypnocoma, typhomania: 1) Ars. bell. cham. cocc. hep. hyos. lach. n-vom. op. 2) Acon. anac. ant. bry. ign. laur. magn-arct. phosph. spong. sulph. veratr.
- d) Lethargy, lethargus, veternus, with fever and delirium: 1) Bell. lach. op. stram. 2) Ant. bry. cham. carb-veg. merc. plumbpuls. tart.

§ 4. Particular indications:

ACONITE: Stupid drowsiness, hot head, dilated pupils, cold hands and feet, feeble, quick pulse, or feeble and slow (Hempel).

BARYTA: Stupid sleep, with restlessness, moaning and mutter-, ing, insensible pupils, feeble and quick pulse.

BELLADONNA: Deep or long sleep, with immobility, subsultus tendinum, pale and cold face, cold hands, small and quick pulse, moaning, convulsive motions and twitchings of the limbs, &c., hunger, furious look on waking; burning heat and dryness of the mouth after the paroxysm. (Suitable before or after Lach. or after Op.)

CHAMOMILLA: Suitable to children, for great restlessness, tossing about; sudden starting from sleep; jactitation of the limbs; shortness of breath, feverish heat and redness, at times on one, at times on the other cheek; screams, colic, greenish diarrhoes. &c.

LACHESIS: Long sleep, or alternation of sopor and sleeplessness; or: deep sleep, with grinding of teeth, tremulous and intermitting or completely suppressed pulse.

Nux-vom.: Deep sleep, with sudden starting, sighing, loud snoring, bleareyed, dimness of sight, depression of the lower jaw,

ptyalism, &c.

OPIUM: Deep sleep, with open and distorted eyes; red and bloated face, depression of the lower jaw, loss of consciousness; heavy, slow and intermitting breathing; slow or completely suppressed pulse; convulsive motions of all the extremities, facial muscles and corners of the mouth. &c.

PULSATILLA: Constant drowsiness, loss of consciousness, delirium, heat and restlessness, tossing about, involuntary motions of the mouth, hands and fingers, &c. (Suitable after Cham. or Tart.)

Compare: SLEEP, APOPLEXY, TYPHUS, MENINGITIS, &c.

SORE SKIN, INTERTRIGO.

Principal remedies: 1) Cham. chin. graph. ign. lyc. puls. sep. sulph. 2) Acon. arn. bell. calc. carb-v. caust. hep. mang. merc. oleand. petr. phos. phos-ac. ruta. sulph-ac.

Soreness of full-grown persons in the summer season, is frequently cured by: Arn. carb-v. n-vom. lyc. sulph.

Bedsores require: Arn. carb-v. chin. plumb. sulph-ac.

Soreness of the nipples: 1) Arn. sulph.; or, 2) Calc. caust. cham. graph. luc. n-vom. sep.

Soreness of children: 1) Acon. cham. lyc. sulph.; or, 2) Chin. graph. ign. merc. puls. ruta. sep.—If chamomile-tea had previously been used in quantities, give Ign. or Puls.

SORE THROAT, Angina faucium.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. bell. cham. lach. merc. n-vom. puls. 2) Baryt. bry. caps. chin. cic. coccul. coff. dulc. ign. rhus. sabad. sep. sulph. veratr. 3) Alum. amm. ars. calc. canth.

carb-v. gran.? kreos.? lyc. mang. nitr-ac. n-mosch. seneg. staph. thui.

§ 2. Common sore throat without fever, as occurs frequently after a cold, generally yields to: 1) Bell. merc. 2) Cham. n-vom. puls. sulph.

Acute angina requires: 1) Aconite, when there is fever; after which may be given. 2) Bell. bry. cham. coff. ign. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus.; or, 3) Ars. baryt. canth. caps. chin. dulc. hep. lach. mang. staph.

Ohronic or habitual angina requires: 1) Alum. baryt. calc. carb-v. hep. lach. lyc. sep. sulph. 2) Bell. chin. mang. natr-m. nitr-ac, n-vom, sabad. seneg. staph. thuj.

§ 3. As regards varieties, give for simple catarrhal or rheumatic angina: 1) Bell. cham. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Acon. carb-v. caps. dulc, hep. rhus. seneg.

Phlegmonous angina, with inflammation and swelling of the affected parts, requires: 1) Acon. bell. hcp. ign. merc. n-vom. sulph.; or, 2) Alum. baryt. calc. canth. coff. lach. sep. thuj.

For polypus or membranous inflammation of the fauces, prescribe: Alum. bell. chin. hep. merc. puls. spong.; and Acon. when there is fever.

For croup. (See: CROUP.)

Gangrenous angina indicates: 1) Amm. ars. lach.; or, 2) Con. euphorb. kreos. merc. sulph.

- § 4. As regards external causes, give:
- a) For angina after acute exanthemata, such as, scarlatina, measles, variola, &c.: Ars. bar-c. bell. carb-v. ign. merc. puls.
- b) After abuse of Mercury: Arg. bell. carb-v. hep. lach. lyc. staph. sulph.
- c) After a cold: Bar-c. bell. bry. cham. coff. dulc. ign. lach. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph.
- d) In consequence of syphilis: 1) Merc. nitr-ac. thuj.; or, 2) Carb-v. lach. phos.
- e) In consequence of wounds or injuries by foreign bodies, splinters, &c., which have got into the throat: 1) Acon. bell. cham. cic. ign. or merc.; or, 2) Carb-v. con. nitr-ac. puls. sulph-ac.

§ 5. Symptomatic indications:

BELLADONNA: For almost every kind of angina, especially when the following symptoms are present: Sore pains, scraping, sensation of thickness, burning or stinging in the throat, especially during deglutition; pains which extend into the ears; contraction and spasmodic constriction of the fauces, with constant desire to swal-

low, or else difficult, almost impossible deglutition; absence of thirst or else violent thirst, with aversion to drink, or with inability by drink, because the liquid returns by the nostrils; vivid, frequently yellowish reduess of the affected parts, without swelling; or swelling and inflammatory redness of the velum palati, uvula or tonsils, even with suppuration; rapidly-spreading ulcers; profuse accumulation of viscid, whitish mucus in the throat, mouth, and on the tongue; ptyalism; swelling of the muscles and cervical glands; violent fever, with hot, red and bloated face; violent aching pain in the forehead; whining mood and obstinacy. (Compare Mercury, which is sometimes indicated before and after Bell.)

CHAMOMILLA: Suitable to children, or when the disease is occasioned by suppression or interruption of the cutaneous action; or for: swelling of the parotid or submaxillary glands, or tonsils; stitching, burning pains, or sensation as if a foreign body were sticking in the throat; dark redness of the affected parts; inability to swallow solids, especially when lying; thirst, with dry mouth and throat; tickling in the larynv, with cough; roughness, hoarse voice; fever towards evening, with alternation of heat and chilliness; red cheeks, or only one cheek red; great restlessness, tossing about, crying, moaning.

LACHESIS: Bell. and Merc. being insufficient, for: sore pain, burning and dry throat, at one spot or all over as far as the ears, larynx, tongue, nose, gums, with suffocative breathing, ptyalism, &c.; swelling, redness and swelling of the tonsils and velum; constant desire to swallow, with spasms in the throat, or with sensation as if a lump were sticking in the throat; aversion to drink, the liquid frequently returning by the nose; aggravation in the afternoon, morning, or after sleeping, also by contact; relief by eating.

MERCURIUS: Frequently in alternation with Bell., for: violent stitches in the throat and tonsils, especially when swallowing, the stitches extending to the parotid glands, ears and submaxillary glands; burning in the throat, with soreness; swelling, and intense inflammatory redness of the affected parts; elongation of the uvula; constant desire to swallow, with sensation as of a lump in the throat that ought to be swallowed down; difficult deflutition, especially as regards drinks, which frequently return by the nostrils; bad taste in the mouth; ptyalism; swelling of the gums and tongue; suppuration of the tonsils, or slowly-spreading ulcers in the throat; aggravation at night, or in the evening, or in the open air and when talking; chill towards evening, or alternation of chilliness and heat; sweat, without relief; reumatic, tearing or drawing pains in the head and nape of the neck.

Nux-vom.: Frequently after Cham., or suitable to thin, bilious and choleric individuals, or persons of a sanguine temperament, especially for: scraping and sore pain in the throat, particularly when swallowing or taking an inspiration; pain during empty deglutition, as if the pharyux were contracted, or as if a plug were sticking in the throat; stitches extending to the inner ears, especially when swallowing; swelling of the uvula, palate and tonsils; or sensation of swelling, with stitches and pressure; dry cough, with headache and pains in the hypochondria when coughing; small fetid ulcers in the mouth and throat.

PULSATILLA: Suitable to females and persons of a bland and phlegmatic temper, for: bluish redness of the throat, tonsils or uvula, with sensation of swelling in these parts, or sensation of a lump in the throat; scraping, soreness and dryness in the throat without thirst; stitches in the throat, especially between the acts of deglutition, with pressure and tension during empty deglution, chill towards evening, with increase of soreness; varicose swelling of the cervical veins; accumulation of tenacious mucus

on the affected parts.

§ 6. Give moreover:

ACONITUM: For violent fever, with dry heat, red cheeks, restlessness, despair; dark redness of the affected parts, with troublesome and painful deglutition; burning, choking, creeping and contraction of the throat; painful sensitiveness of the throat when talking; burning thirst.

BRYONIA: Painful sensitiveness of the throat to contact, and when turning the head; painful and troublesome swallowing, as if a hard body were sticking in the throat; stitches, soreness and dry feeling in the throat, rendering talking difficult; fever, with or without thirst, or chilliness and feeling of coldness; irritable mood.

CAPSICUM: Fever, with chill and thirst, and subsequent heat: aching pains with spasmodic constriction of the throat; soreness and ulceration of the mouth and throat; painful cough; constant desire to lie down and sleep, with dread of the open air and cold.

COFFEA: Coryza, irritation in the throat, inducing cough; sleeplessness, heat, whining and moaning; swelling of the velum and elongation of the uvula; the affected parts are very sensitive; short, dry cough, &c.

HEPAR: After Bell., or Merc., for: dryness, sensation of a lump, or stitches in the throat, as from splinters, especially when swallowing, coughing, breathing or turning the head; painful scraping, difficult deglutition, pressure in the throat with danger of suffocation; swelling of the tonsils.

IGMATIA: Red and inflammatory swelling of the palate or tonsils; sensation as of a lump in the throat, or stitches extending to the inner ears, especially between the acts of deglutition, with burning or sore pain when swallowing; it is more difficult to swallow liquids than solids; the tonsils are hard or covered with little ulcers. (Compare: Cham. nux-v. puls.; or, Bell. hep. merc. sulph.)

RHUS-TOX.: Bryonia being insufficient; rather whining disposition; pressure and stitches during deglutition; beating pain at the base of the pharynx; sensation of contraction in the throat during deglutition; sensation of swelling in the throat, with contusive pain even when talking.

SULPHUR: Swelling of the throat, tonsils or uvula; scraping and dryness, sore pain; burning and stitching in the throat, during and between the acts of deglutition; pressure in the throat as from a lump, or painful sensation of contraction, with difficult deglutition; swelling of the cervical glands.

§ 7. Try moreover:

BARYTA-CARB.: The sore throat sets in every time after taking cold, with swelling and hardness of the tonsils and disposition to suppurate.

CHINA.: Swelling of the palate and uvula, with stitches in the throat, especially when swallowing, or with restless sleep at night: the pain increases by the least exposure.

CICUTA: Excessive swelling of the throat in consequence of a foreign body having penetrated into it, Bell. being insufficient.

COCCULUS: Pains in the œsophagus, with dryness extending down to the chest; gurgling noise when drinking.

DULCAMARA: Catarrhal sore throat, with excessive secretion of mucus; Merc. being insufficient.

SABADILLA: Obstinate sore throat, with pressure, burning, sensation of a lump in the throat or of constriction, between and during the acts of swallowing; dryness, scraping and roughness in the throat, with constant desire to swallow.

SEPIA: Soreness, stitches when swallowing, with frequent rattling and secretion of mucus.

VERATRUM: Dry throat, with burning, roughness, scraping, or constrictive pain; choking, pressure and spasm when swallowing.

§ 8. As regards symptoms, give:

- a) When the velum is principally affected: 1) Acon. bell. coff. lach. merc. natr-m. phos. phos-ac. 2) Arg. carb-v. stram. sulph.
- b) When the uvula: 1) Bell. calc. carb-v. coff. merc. n-vom. puls. 2) Caust. jod. lyc. natr-m. sil. sulph.

- c) When the tonsils: 1) Bell. lach. merc. 2) Amm. cham. ign. n-vom. puls. staph. 3) Alum. baryt. calc. hep. lyc. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sulph. thuj.
- d) When the larynx is involved: Acon. ars. bell. bry. carb-veg. dros. hep. jod. n-vom. phosph. spong.
- e) When the asophagus: Amm. ars. asa. canth. carb-veg. coccul. lach. natr.
- f) When the fauces: Alum. bell. carb-veg, ign. lach. merc. n-vom. phosph. puls. sulph.
- § 9. a) For burning pains: Alum, ars. bell. carb-veg. lach. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. puls. rhus. seneg.
- b) Aching: Alum. caust. hep. merc. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. sep. sulph.
- c) Sensation of swelling, without any swelling being present: Chin. lach. nitr-ac. puls. sulph.
 - d) For tickling and titillation: Carb-veg. lach. sep.
- e) For scraping and roughness: 1) Acon. amm. carb-veg. n-vom. phosph. puls. sulph. 2) Alum. ars. caust. con. graph. sabad.
- f) Sensation as of a plug, lump, &c., in the throat: 1) Bell. cham. ign. lach. merc. natr-m. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Amm. caust. nitr-ac. sep.
 - g) Tearing pains: Amm. ars. jod. lyc.
- h) Pains as if raw and sore: 1) Alum. calc. carb-veg. caust. ign. lach. merc. mur-ac. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. sep. 2) Amm. caps. carb-an. graph. kal. lyc. n-vom. phos-ac. sep. staph.
 - i) Cutting pains: Puls. sep. stann.
- k) Stitching pains: 1) Acon. bell. ign. merc. puls. 2) Calc. cham. hep. lach. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. sulph. thuj.
- 1) Sensation of contraction: 1) Bell. dros. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Alum. calc. carb-veg. caust. chin. natr-m. veratr.
- m) Constrictive sensation and spasm in the fauces: 1) Bell. ign. n-vom. stram. sulph. 2) Alum. ars. caps. carb-veg. coccul. con. natr-m. sabad. seneg. veratr.
- § 10. a) For swelling of the affected parts: 1) Amm. bell. calc. lach. merc. n-vom. staph. 2) Alum. baryt. cham. chin. coff. graph. hep. lyc. nitr-ac. phosph. sabad. sil. sulph. thuj.
 - b) Suppuration: Bell. lach. hep. merc.
- c) Ulcers in the throat: 1) Alum. bell. ign. lach. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. thuj. 2) Borax, calc. staph.
- d) Redness: 1) Acon. alum. amm. bell. cham. ign. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Baryt. coff. hep. lach. lyc. staph.
- e) Profuse secretion of mucus: Alum. bell. calc. caps. caust. cham. chin. con. ign. kal. lach. lyc. n-vom. phosph. puls. seneg. staph. sulph.

- f) Mucous lining on the affected parts: Bell. canth. chin. merc. plumb, puls.
- g) Phyalism: 1) Acon. bell. chin. merc. n-vom. phosph. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Alum. amb. ant. arg. bry. calc. cham. ign. lach. lyc. natrm. nitr-ac. sep. sil.
- h) Dryness of the mouth and throat: Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. ign. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. puls. rhus. seneg. sep. sil. sulph.
 - i) Variouse condition of the throat: Carb-veg. puls.
- k) Soreness: Alum. amb. carb-veg. graph. kal. lach. merc. mez. mur-ac. nitr-ac. phosph. phos-ac. sabad. sil.
- § 11. a) For constant desire to swallow: 1) Bell. cham. ign. lach. lyc. n-vom. phosph. puls. 2) Alum. calc. caps. caust. chin. con. kal. seneg. staph. sulph.
- b) Painful deglutition: Bell. bry. hep. merc. n-vom. phosph. puls. rhus. sep. staph. thuj.
- c) Pain during empty deglutition: Bry. coccul. lash. hep. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph.
- d) Pain when swallowing food: Alum. baryt. bry. cham. hep. nitr-ac. n-vom, phosph. rhus, sep. sulph.
- e) Difficulty in swallowing liquids: Bell. canth. cupr. ign. jod. lach. merc. natr-m. phos. sil.
- f) Deglutition being altogether prevented or rendered very difficult: 1) Acon. bell. canth. hyos. lach. lyc. merc. stram. 2) allum. amm. ars. bry. calc. canth. carb-veg. caust. cham. cic. cin. con. cupr. dros. hep. ign. n-vom. phosph. phos-ac. puls. sep. stl.
- g) Pain not increased by swallowing: 1) Ign. 2) Alum. amb. caps. graph. lach. merc. mez. n-vom. puls. spong. stann. staph.
- § 12. Comp.: Stomacace, Ptyalism, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Cough, &c.

SPASMS, CONVULSIONS.

- § 1. We have arranged under one head the various spasmodic affections, such as: catalepsy, epilepsy, chorea, hysteric convulsions, eclampsia, tetanus, &c., because they frequently indicate the same remedy, provided the secondary symptoms correspond to it. The reader is thus enabled to discover more easily the characteristic indications for the respective remedies.
- § 2. Principal remedies for spasmodic affections: 1) Bell. calc. caust. cham. cupr. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. n-vom. op. sil. stram. and sulph. 2) Acon, any. arn. ars. camph. cic. citr. cocc. croc. merc.

mosch. plat. rhus. sil. stann. susph. veratr. sinc. 3) Agar. arg. coccul. hell. hyos. laur.

§ 3. Recent spasms require: Acon. ang. arn. bell. camph. cham. cic. citr. cocc. croc. hyos. ign. ipec. merc. mosch. n-vom. op. rhus. stram. veratr.

For chronic spasmodic affections, use: Ars. calc. caust. cupr. lack. plat. sil. stann. sulph. zinc-sulph.; unless: Bell. cocc. croc. hyos. merc. n-vom. rhus. stran. or veratr. should be indicated.

§ 4. For catalepsy, use: 1) Cham. ipec. plat. stram. 2) Acon. agar. bell. cic. hyos. mosch. veratr. 3) Asa. camph. coloc. dros. ign. merc. op. petr.

For chorea St. Viti: 1) Bell. caust. cocc. croc. cupr. hyos. ign. n-vom. stram. zinc.; or, perhaps, 2) Asa. ars. chin. cic. coff. dulc. jod. puls. sabin. sep. sil; or, 3) Agar. laur. electr.

For eclampsia: 1) Bell. caust. cham. ign. n-vom. plat.; or, 2) Cic. cin. magn-c. n-mosch. phosph. stram.; or, 3) Arg. canth. hell.

kal. nitr-ac. sulph.

Recent attacks of epilepsy frequently yield to Bell. ign. n-vom. op. &c.; chronic cases require: Sulph., to be followed by: Calc. caust. cupr. or sil.; or Bell., to be followed by: Lach. hep. or sil., &c.—With more or less success have been employed: Agar. ars. camph. cic. cin. hyos. natr-m. nitr-ac. plumb. sep. stann. stram. (These remedies should be given at long intervals, and the effect of each remedy should be carefully observed.)

Tetanus generally sets in in consequence of wounds, poisoning, &c., and points to the following remedies: 1) Ang. bell. bry. camph. cham. ipec. mosch. op. plat. sec. stram.; or, 2) Acon. arn. cann. canth. cic. cocc. cin. grat. hyos. ign. lach. laur. n-vom. rhus. stann.

§ 5. Convulsions of children require: Acon. caust. cham. cin. coff. cupr. ign. ipec. lach. merc. n-vom. op. stann. sulph.—If caused by dentition: Bell. calc. cham. cin. ign. stann. sulph.—If by worms: Cic. cin. hyos. merc. sulph.

Hysteric females principally require: 1) Aur. bell. cocc. ign. ipec. mosch. stram. veratr.; or, 2) Bry. calc. caust. cham. occ. con. magn-c. magn-m. plat. sec. sep. stann. sulph.—If the spasms depend upon the menses, give: Coff. cocc. cupr. ign. puls.;—and spasms of lying-in females require: Bell. cham. cic. hyos. ign.

§ 6. If the spasms depend upon wounds or other external injuries, give: Arn. or Ang.; or: Puls. rhus-t. and sulph.

Spasms caused by fright or some other emotion, require: Cham. cupr. hyos. n-vom. op. plat.—In one case of epilepsy after fright, Artem. has been given with success.

Spasms caused by onanism, or other debilitating concussions of

the nerves, require: 1) Sulph. calc. lach. sil. n-vom.; or, 2) Arn. chin. phos-ac., &c.

If caused by abuse of narcotics, wine, opium, beer (adulterated with belladonna, cocculus, &c.) tobacco, &c., give: Bell. cupr. cham. citr. coff. cupr. hyos. ign. n-vom. op. &c.

If caused by retrocession of some eruption, give: Calc. caust. ipec. lach. n-vom. stram. sulph.

If by a cold, or by suppression of the cutaneous secretions, give: Acon. bell. cham. chin. cic. lach. n-vom. sil.. &c.

If by mercurial vapours, give: Bell. stram.; and if by the vapours of copper or arsenic, give Camph. merc.; give Ars. for copper, and Cupr. for arsenic.

§ 7. Symptomatic indications:

BELLADONNA: For tetanus, trismus, hysteric spasms, convulsions of little children, eclampsia, chorea, epilepsy, &c.; when the convulsions commence in the upper extremities, with creeping and feeling of rigidity in the same, twitching of one or more of the extremities, especially of the arms; convulsive motion of the mouth, facial muscles and eves; congestion of blood to the head, with vertigo, dark-red, hot and bloated face, or with pale and cold face and shuddering; photophobia; distorted or staring eyes, dilated pupils; spasms in the larvnx and fauces, with inability to swallow and with danger of suffocation; foam at the mouth; involuntary passage of fæces, or diarrhæic stools with undigested food: oppression of the chest and anxious breathing; the spasms are excited again by the least touch or the least contradiction; stupefaction or complete loss of consciousness; sleeplessness between the paroxysms, with restless tossing about; deep or comatose sleep, with smiling and distortion of features; sudden starting from sleep, with a cry; obstinate, weeping; malicious desire to bite and tear every thing; or great anxiety, fear, frightful vi-(Comp.: Cham. Hyoscyam. Ign. Op. Stram.)

CAUSTICUM: Epileptic convulsions, chorea St. Viti, with screams, violent movements of the extremities, grinding of the teeth, laughing or weeping, involuntary or frequent emission of urine; cold water brings the paroxysms on again.

CHAMOMILLA: For spasms of children and lying-in females, when characterized by: Stretching of the limbs, convulsions of the extremities, eyes, eyelids and tongue; convulsive starting during sleep; red, bloated face, or one cheek is red and the other pale; dry and burning heat of the skin, with burning thirst; hot sweat on the forehead and hairy scalp; anguish, moaning and lamenting; anxious, hurried, rattling breathing; dry and rattling, short cough; colicky pains, distended abdomen, diarrhæic, green stools. (Comp.: Bell. ign.)

CUPRUM: For convulsions of children, tonic spasms, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance; and for: convulsions commencing at the fingers or toes, or in the arms; clenching the thumbs; loss of conciousness and speech; ptyalism, sometimes like froth; suffocative paroxysms (especially with previous weeping); frequent emission of urine; turbid urine; red face and eyes, weeping and anguish, or strange demeanour, disposition to hide himself; the paroxysms return every month, especially after the menses.

HYOSCYAMUS: Clonic spasms, chorea, epilepsy, &c., especially for: Bluish colour and bloatedness of the face, foam at the mouth, protruded eyes, convulsive movements, of some parts or of the whole body; violent tossing about; clenching of the thumbs; the spasms come on again every time he attempts to swallow liquids; great anxiety with cries and grinding of the teeth; loss of consciousness; oppression of the chest, involuntary emission of urine, congestion of blood to the brain; deep and comatose sleep, with stertorous breathing; feeling of hunger and gnawing in the stomach; dry cough at night; desire to laugh at every thing; running about from place to place between the spasms; delirium. (Comp. Bell. op.)

IGNATIA: Clonic and tonic spasms, hysteric spasms, convulsions of little children, epilepsy, chorea St. Viti, &c.; and for: Convulsive movements of the extremities, eyes, eyelids, facial muscles and lips; opisthotonos; clenching the thumbs; bluish, or very red face, or one cheek red, the other pale, or alternate redness and paleness; foamy saliva; spasms of the pharynx and larynx, with suffocative fits, difficult deglutition; loss of consciousness with involuntary screams and laughter; frequent yawning or sopor; anxiety and deep sighs; the spasms recur every day; bland, sensitive disposition; fitful mood; quiet temper.

IPECACUANHA: Clonic and tonic spasms, especially of children, and hysteric females; especially for: opisthotonos, loss of consciousness, screams; pale, bloated face, distortion of the facial muscles, and of the half-closed eyes, or convulsive movements of the facial muscles, lips, eyelids and extremities; asthmatic ailments, with mucous rattling, nausea, loathing, paroxysms of vomiturition, vomiting or diarrhes.

LACHESIS: Epileptic convulsions and other clonic or tonic spasms, when characterized by: Cries, falling down without consciousness, foam at the mouth, cold feet, eructations, pale face, vertigo, heavy and painful head, palpitation of the heart, distended abdomen, comatose condition, nausea, &c., suitable to children and young people, also to men in full manhood.

NUX-VOMICA: Clonic and tonic spasms, epilepsy, chorea, &c., especially when characterized by: cries, opisthotonos, trembling or convulsive twitching of the limbs or muscles; the spasms are

excited by chagrin or mortification; involuntary discharge of fæces and urine; feeling of rigidity in the limbs, and as if they would go to sleep; vomiting; copious sweat; oppression of the chest; constipation, ill humour and irritable disposition.

OPIUM: Tonic and clonic spasms, epilepsy, &c., with: setting in of the paroxysms at night and in the evening; opisthotonos, or violent emotions of the extremities, especially the arms; loss of consciousness; insensibility; cries; clenching of the fists; suffocative paroxysms, deep and comatose sleep. (Comp.: Bell. hyos. ign.)

STRAMONIUM: Clonic and tonic spasms, catalepsy, eclampsia, chorea, hysteric spasms, &c., especially for: opisthotonos, convulsive motions of the extremities, especially the upper; risus sardonicus; stuttering or loss of speech; pale, worn-out appearance, with a stupid-friendly look; or red and pale face; loss of consciousness and sensation, sometimes with cry, furious or religious motions, frightful visions, laughter, lamentations, singing, desire to escape, &c.; the spasms are excited again by contact, or by the sight of bright or shining objects. (Comp.: Bell.)

§ 8. Use likewise:

ACONITUM: For tetanus, trismus, and other tonic spasms, with alternately pale and red face, cries, grinding of the teeth, and convulsive hiccough; also for spasms of young plethoric people (especially young girls) who lead a sedentary life.

ANGUSTURA: Tonic spasms, with opisthotonos, trismus, &c.

ARNICA: Tonic spasms, especially in consequence of wounds, with palpitation of the heart, trismus, opisthotonos, &c.

ARSENICUM: Epilepsy, with burning in the stomach, spine, and abdomen.

CALCAREA: Epilepsy, chorea, &c., especially for nocturnal paroxysms. (After Sulphur.)

CAMPHORA: For some kinds of epilepsy, with stertorous breathing, red and bloated face, coma.

CICUTA: Clonic and tonic spasms, epilepsy, catalepsy, eclampsia, &c., with pale or yellowish complexion, trismus, distortion of the extremities, cries, frothy, saliva, colic as if from worms, &c.

CITRIC ACID: Convulsions caused by eating Stramonium.

Cocculus: Epilepsy, chorea, and other spasms, especially during the menses, or in consequence of some external injury.

CROCUS: Chorea and other convulsions, with laughing and springing, especially when the convulsions alternate with paroxysms of hooping-cough.

MERCURIUS: Epilepsy and other convulsions, with cry, rigidity of the body, bloated abdomen, itching of the nose, thirst and nocturnal paroxysms.

MOSCHUS: Hysteric spasms, especially when pulmonary spasms

are present at the same time.

PLATINA: Catalepsy and eclampsia, without loss of consciousness, with trismus, loss of speech, convulsive motions of the eyes, corners of the mouth and eyelids, the paroxysms set in at dawn of day.

RHUS-T. : Tonic spasms, chorea, &c.

SILICEA: Chronic epilepsy. (After Calc.)

STANNUM: Epilepsy, with tossing of the extremities, clenching of the thumbs, pale face, opisthotonos, loss of consciousness; the paroxysms occur in the evening.

SULPHUR: Chronic epilepsy, with creeping sensation in the muscles, with cries, stiffness of the body; the spasms are caused

by fright or excessive running.

VERATRUM: Clonic and tonic spasms, with loss of sense and motion; convulsive motions of the eyes and eyelids; anguish, loss of spirits and despondency.

SPEECH, DIFFICULT, STUTTERING, DUMBNESS, &c.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Bell. caust. con. dulc. euphr. hyos. lach. laur. merc. n-vom. op. stram. sulph. 2) Acon. amm. anac. bov. bry. calc. cann. carb-an. carb-veg. chin. cic. cupr. hep. lyc. mez. natr-m. oleand. plumb. ruta. sec. sil. stann. thuj. veratr.
- § 2. a) For difficult speech, stammering, &c.: 1) Bell. caust. dulc. euphr. graph. lach. merc. natr. n-vom. stram. sulph. 2) Acon. ars. cic. con. natr-m. op. ruta. sec. stann. 3) Anac. arg. calc. cann. carb-neg. hep. lyc. oleand. plumb. thuj. veratr.
- b) For nasal twang: Alum. bell. bry. lach. lyc. phos-ac. sil. staph.
- c) Loss of speech, dumb: 1) Dulc, euphr. hyos. lach. laur. merc. op. plumb. stram. 2) Bell. caust. chin. cio. con. cupr. euphr. oleand. ruta. sec. veratr.
- § 3. If this condition be accompanied with inflammatory affections of the organs of speech, give: 1) Acon. bell. cann. dulc. lach. merc. n-vom. sulph. 2) Alum. ars. bry. calc. canth. hep. lyc. natr-m. sil. staph.

If depending upon spasms: 1) Bell. canth. hyos. op. stram.

veratr. 2) Cic. con. cupr. lach. laur. ruta. sec.

If upon paralysis: 1) Bell. caust. dulc. euphr. graph. hyos. lach. laur. n-vom. natr-m. stram. 2) Canth. carb-veg thin stann. staph. zinc.

§ 4. Comp.: Sore Throat, Spasms, Paralysis, &c.

STOMACACE, INFLAMMATION OF ULCERATION OF THE MOUTH.

• § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Merc. n-vom.; or, 2) Ars. boran. caps. carb-veg. dulc. natr-m. nitr-ac. staph. sulph. sulph-ac.; or, 3) Chin. gran. hep. jod. n-mosch. sep. sil.

If caused by Mercury: 1) Carb-veg. dulc. hep. nitr-ac. staph. sulph.; or, 2) Chin. jod. natr-m.

If by abuse of kitchen-salt : Carb-veg. nitr-sp.

For simple aphthæ: 1) Borax. sulph-ac. 2) Merc. n-vom. sulph.

§ 2. Particular indications:

ARSENICUM: The edges of the tongue are ulcerated, aphthæ, violent burning pains; swollen and readily-bleeding gums, looseness of the teeth; debility and sinking.

BORAX: Ulcerated gums; aphthæ in the mouth or on the tongue, which bleed readily; tenacious mucus in the throat; acrid fetid urine. (Suitable to little children.)

CAPSICUM: Suitable to large, phlegmatic, plethoric persons, who lead a sedentary life; especially for: burning vesicles in the mouth and on the tongue, swelling of the gums, &c.

CARBO-VEG.: The gums stand off, are sore and ulcerated, bleed profusely, with loose teeth, heat in the mouth, bad smell of the ulcers, sore and stiff tongue.

DULCAMARA: The least cold brings the disease on, with swelling of the cervical glands.

MERCURIUS: Red, spongy, receding, ulcerated gums, with burning pains at night, and soreness, especially when touched; loose teeth, inflamed, sore, ulcerated, tongue and mouth, sometimes covered with aphthæ; fetid, cadaverous smell of the mouth and ulcers; profuse discharge of fetid, and even bloody saliva; with ulceration of the orifice of the Stenonian duct; the tongue is swollen, stiff, hard, or moist and covered with white mucus; pale face and chills; burning diarrhæic stools.

NATRUM-MUR.: Swollen, readily-bleeding gums, with great sensitiveness to cold or warm substances; ulcers and blisters in the mouth, on the tongue and gums, with burning pains and impeded speech; ptyalism, rigidity of the tongue; especially on one side.

NITRIC-ACID: Bleeding, white and swollen gums, loose teeth; sore mouth, with stinging pains; fetid smell of the mouth; ptyalism.

Nux-vom.: Suitable to thin persons of lively temper and sedentary habits; especially for: foul and painful swelling of the gums, with burning or beating pains; fetid ulcers, pimples and painful blisters in the mouth, on the gums, palate or tongue; ptyalism at night; bloody saliva; tongue white and thickly coated with mucus; juid adour from the month; pale face with sunken checks and dim eyes; emaciation, constipation, angry, irritable mood.

STAPHYSAGRIA: Pale, white, ulcerated, or painful and swollen gums; readily-bleeding spongy excrescences on the gums and in the mouth; mouth and tongue are ulcerated and covered with blisters; discharge of saliva which is at times bloody; stinging pains on the tongue; sickly complexion, with sunken cheeks, hollow eyes, surrounded with blue rings; swelling of the cervical glands, and blisters under the tongue.

SULPHUE: Readily-bleeding, receding and swollen gums, with beating pains; blisters and aphthos in the mouth and on the tongue, with burning and soreness, especially when eating; fetid and sour smell of the mouth; ptyalism, or bloody salivs; tongue thickly coated, whitish or brownish; slimy, greenish stools, with

tenesmus; rash; restlessness at night, &c.

SULPHURIS-ACIDUM: Aphthæ in the mouth; swollen, ulcerated and readily-bleeding gums; profuse ptyalism, &c.

§ 3. Compare: PTYALISM, GUMS, DISEASES OF THE, SCURVY, MERCURY, &c.

STOMACH, WEAKNESS OF THE, DYSPEPSIA.

§ 1. This affection is characterized by weak digestion, deficient or irregular appetite, distress in the region of the stomach, eructations, flatulence, ill humour, drowsiness, and other unpleasant feelings after a meal; disposition to gastric derangement; acidity and accumulation of mucus in the intestines.

Dyspepsia is of very frequent occurrence, and therefore de-

serves particular attention in a work of this kind.

§ 2. Hep. and Sulph. are excellent remedies for dyspepsia, and frequently effect a cure, provided the remedies are given at long intervals.

The following remedies are likewise indicated in many cases: 1) Arn. bry. calc. chin. lach. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus.; or, 2) Carbveg. natr. natr-m. ruta. sep. sil.; or, 3) Amm. anac. ars. aur. baryt. bell. con. dros. ferr. graph. hyos. ign. kal. kreos. lyc. n-mosch. petr. phosph. staph. veratr.

§ 3. Dyspepsia of children requires: Baryt. talc. spec. lyc. merc. n.vom. puls. sulph.; or, Hyos. jed.

Of old people: 1) Baryt. cic.; or, 2) Ant. carb-veg. chin. n-mosch.

Of hypochondriacal people: 1) N-vom. sulph; or, 2) Bry. calc. chin. con. lash. natr. staph. veratr., &c.

Of hysteric individuals: 1) Puls. sep.; or, 2) Bell. bry. calc. con. hyos. ign. lach. n-mosch. phosph. sep. sulph. veratr., &c.

Of pregnant females: Acon. ars. con. ferr. ipec. kreos. lach. magn-m. natr-m. n-mosch. n-vom. petr. phosph. puls, sep.

§ 4. Dyspepsia in consequence of sedentary habits: Bry. calc. n-vom. sep. sulph.;—in consequence of watching: Arn. carb-veg. cocc. n-vom. puls. veratr.;—of long studying: Arn. calc. lach. n-vom. puls. sulph.; or, Cocc. veratr.

Dyspepsia caused by loss of animal fluids, abuse of cathartics, vomiting, bloodletting, &c., requires: Chin. carb-veg. ruta.; or, Calc. lacb. n-vom. sulph.—By sexual abuse: Calc. merc. n-vom. phos-ac. staph.

By overloading or deranging the stomach: Ant. ars. ipec. n-vom. puls.—By abuse of wine or spirits: C'arb-veg. lach. n-vom. sulph.; or, Ars. bell. chin. merc. natr. puls.—By abuse of coffee: Cocc. ign. n-vom.; or, Carb-veg. cham. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.—By abuse of tea: Ferr. or Thuja.—By abuse of tobacco: Cocc. merc. ipec. n-vom. puls. staph.

Dyspepsia in consequence of external injuries: a blow on the stomach, heavy lifting, strain, &c., requires: Arn. bry. rhus-t.; or, Amn. calc. con.? puls. ruta.

In consequence of depressing emotions, such as: chagrin, anger, &c.: Bry. cham. chin. coloc. n-vom. phos-ac. staph., &c.

§ 5. Symptomatic indications:

ARNICA: After Chin., if this should not suffice, and for: Nervousness; dry or yellow-coated tongue; sour, foul or bitter taste; bad smell of the mouth: frequent eructations, sometimes tasting of putrid eggs; desire for acid things; fulness in the epigastrium, flatulence and distention of the abdomen after a meal; feeling of indolence in the extremities; vertigo; dulness of the head, especially in the forehead, over the eyes; stupefaction and heat in the head; disturbed sleep, with sudden starting, frequent waking, anxious and heavy dreams; yellowish, livid complexion; frequent nausea, with desire to vomit, especially in the morning or after eating; hypochondriac mood. (After Arn. n-vom. is sometimes suitable: comp. Bry. and Rhus.)

BRYONIA: For dyspepsia which principally occurs in the summer or in damp and hot weather; or for: loss of appetite, alternating with canine hunger even at night, or loss of appetite after swallowing a mouthful; desire for wine, coffee and acids; loathing of food, sometimes so violent that even the smell of food is intolerable; frequent cructations, especially after a meal, generally

a mere rising of air, or with sour or bitter taste; oppression and distention of the pit of the stomach; colicky pains, regurgitation or vomiting of the ingesta; bread and milk spoil the stomach easily: discharge of water from the mouth, like waterbrash; pariful sensitiveness of the region of the stomach to contact; inability to bear the pressure of the clothes; constipation or hard stools; restless, irritable, vehement disposition. (Comp.: Arn. chin. Rhus-t.)

CALCAREA: Sticky or dry mouth, with sour or bitter taste; continual thirst, with feeble appetite; food has no taste; hunger after a meal; paroxysms of canine hunger, especially early in the morning; aversion to meat and warm food, with desire for wine and dainties; nausea or sour regurgitation after eating milk; heat, distention, headache, pain in the stomach and abdomen, or mucus in the stomach, fulness and swelling in the region of the drowsiness after eating; heartburn and acidity, accumulation of stomach, with great sensitiveness to contact; tension in the hypochondria, and inability to wear tight clothes; stool every two, three, or four days; or two or three stools a-day; general debility; stitching or aching pain in the head, with feeling of coldiness in the head; plethoric, fat constitution. (Frequently suitable after Sulph.)

CHINA: Dyspepsia from loss of animal fluids, noxious miasms in the air, in the spring and fall, in the neighbourhood of canals, marshes, &c., for: aversion to food or drink, as if one had eaten enough; desire for wine, pungent, spiced, sour and refreshing things; frequent derangement of the stomach, caused by the least irregularity and especially by a late supper; malatise, drowsiness, hypochondriac mood, fulness, distention, eructations, or even vomiting of the ingesta; debility, with constant desire to lie down, after every, even the least meal; chilliness and great sensitiveness to the least draught of air; remaining awake in bed late in the night; easily disturbed night-sleep; ill humour and indisposition to do anything. (Compare: Arn. Bru. Rhus.)

HEPAR.: Chronic dyspepsia, especially when the patient had taken much mercury, or when he complains of: liability to derange his stomach, in spite of the most careful diet, with desire for wine, or sour, pungent, refreshing things; frequent nausea, especially in the morning, with desire to vomit and eructations, or vomiting of acid, bilious or slimy substances; accumulation of mucus in the throat; colic; hard, difficult, dry stools; pressure, distention and heaviness in the epigastrium; bitter taste in the mouth and of the food while eating; aversion to fat; great thirst; the clothes press on the hypochondria and feel tight. (After Hep., Lach., and Merc. are sometimes suitable.)

LACHESIS: Chronic dyspepsia, especially after *Hepar.*, for: irregular appetite; aversion to bread, desire for milk and wine,

though these substances do not agree; nausea, eructations, vomiting of the ingesta; malaise, indolence, repletion, pains in the stomach after eating, &c.; flatulence, constipation or hard stools; livid complexion, fulness in the hypochondria and epigastrium; with sensitiveness to contact. (After Lach., Merc. is sometimes suitable.)

MERCURIUS: Foul, sweetish or bitter taste, especially early in the morning; loss of appetite, or voracious appetite, with speedy repletion after eating; aversion to solid food, meat, warm food, with desire for refreshing things, milk, cold drinks, or wine and brandy; pressure in the epigastrium, cructations, heartburn, and other unpleasant feelings after a meal; cructations nausea, desire to vomit; painful sensitiveness, fulness, pressure and tension in the region of the stomach; flatulence; constipation, frequently with ineffectual urging to stool, and tenesmus; sadness, hypochondria, suspicious and vehement mood.

Nux-vom.: Suitable to persons that are disposed to piles, and for: sour or bitter taste in the mouth and of the food, especially bread, or the food has no taste; aversion to food with desire for beer, milk, wine, brandy; or insatiable hunger, though satiated very soon; nausea, eructations, regurgitation or vomiting of food, flatulence, dulness of the head, vertigo, malaise, hypochondriac mood; languor, indolence, drowsiness after eating; distention, fulness and tension in the epigastrium, with great sensitiveness to contact and unpleasant pressure of the clothes on the hypochondria: liquids, ryebread, and acids, do not agree: sour eructations and regurgitation of food; frequent nausea and desire to vomit; accumulation of mucus in the stomach; heartburn; heaviness of the head, with inability to perform mental labour; frequent heat and reduces of the face; restless, quarrelsome, vehement mood; lively and choleric temperament; yellowish, sallow complexion; constinution, hard stools. (After Nux-v., Sulphur is frequently suitable.)

Pulsatilla: Suitable to females or persons of a phlegmatic temperament and bland disposition, with disposition to excessive secretion of mucus in the prima via; acidity, with sour, bitter or foul taste in the mouth and of the food; aversion to warm or boiled food, with desire to sour, pungent or stimulating substances, wine, brandy, &c. No thirst; nausea, desire to vomit, cructations or vomiting; difficulty of breathing, sadness and melancholy after a meal; bread disagrees; bitter or sour cructations, or cructations tasting of the ingesta; water-brash; frequent hiccough; frequent diarrheic stools, or slow stools; colicky pains with rumbling in the abdomen. (After Puls., Sulphur is frequently suitable.)

Rhus-tox.: Bry. being insufficient, and for the following

symptoms: Flat, viscid taste in the mouth; foul, or sweetish or bitter taste of the food; no appetite, as if one had eaten enough, with aversion to bread and meat, or desire for deinties; liquids, bread and beer disagree; sleep, fulness, cructations, nausea, languor, vertigo after eating; frequent, empty, violent, and painful cructations; waterbrash; pressure and distention in the region of the stomach; frequent emissions of fetid flatulence; gastric allments at night; hypochondriac mood, melancholy, despondency, dread of the future, uneasiness about one's affairs, &c. (Compare: Arn. and China.)

SULPHUR: Chronic dyspepsia, after Nux-v. and Puls., for: Sour, foul, or sweetish taste in the mouth, especially early in the morning; food has no taste, or tastes too salt; aversion to food, especially meat, bread, fat, and milk; with desire for sour things and wine; meat, fat, milk, acids, sweets and flour, disagree; after a meal: heavy breathing, nausea, pain in the stomach, regurgitation or vomiting of the ingesta, languor, chilliness, &c., and frequent eructations; acidity, heartburn and waterbrash; disposition to mucous derangements in the prime viæ; flutulence, slow action of the bowels; great thirst; sad hypochondriac, or peevish and vehement disposition. (After Sulph. are frequently suitable: Calc. and merc.)

§ 6. Of other remedies, use:

CARBO-VEG.: For bitter taste in the mouth, aversion to meat, milk or fat, sour stomach in consequence of eating these things: frequent, sour, bitter or empty cructations; accumulation of mucus in the stomach; frequent flatulence, with heavy breathing, &c.

NATRUM: Bry. chin. nux-v. being insufficient, with pressure in the stomach, intractable disposition after a meal; milk and liquid-disagree, with constant nausea.

NATRUM MURIATICUM: Fat, milk, acids and bread disagree, with irregular appetite, which is at times wanting, at others excessive; frequent waterbrash or vomiting of the ingesta, &c.

RUTA: Food has no taste; foul eructations after eating meat; frequent attacks of sudden nausea while eating, with vomiting of the ingesta; bread disagrees, &c.

SEFIA: No appetite, aversion to meat or milk, or else excessive appetite, voracious; fat, milk and acids disagree; acid stomach, especially after eating; waterbrash, especially after drinking, &c.

SILICEA: Bitter taste in the morning; nausea, especially in the morning or after a meal; aversion to cooked food, especially meat; vomiting after drinking; pains in the stomach, with water brash, great thirst, &c.

§ 7. Use more particularly:

- a) For the ill effects from beer: 1) Ars. bell. coloc. ferr. n-vom. pals. rhus. sep. sulph. 2) Alum. asa. ign. mez. nur-ac. stann. veratr.—From lemonade: Selen.—Brandy: 1) N-vom. op. 2) Ars. calc. cocc. hep. ign. lach. led. stram. sulph. veratr.—Wine: 1) Ars. calc. coff. lach. lyc. n-vom. op. sil. zinc. 2) Ant. arn. natr. natr-m. puls. selen. sulph.—Spirits generally: 1) Ars. calc. carb-veg. hell. hyos. lach. n-vom. op. puls. sulph. 2) Ant. bell. chel. chm. coff. ign. led. lyc. merc. natr. natr-m. n-mosch. rhus. selen. sil. stram. veratr.
- b) From coffee: 1) Cham. coccul. ign. merc. n-vom. 2) Canth. carl-veg. caust. chin. coccul. hep. ipec. lyc. puls. rhus. sulph.—
 Tea: 1) Chin. ferr. selen. 2) Ars. coff. hep. lach. veratr.—Chocolate: Bry. caust. lyc. puls.—Milk: 1) Bry. calc. n-vom. sulph. 2)
 Amb. ars. carb-veg. chin. con. cupr. ign. kal. lach. lyc. magn-c. natr. natr-m. nitr. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. rhus. sulph-ac.—Water: 1)
 Chin. merc. puls. rhus. sulph-ac. 2) Ars. caps. cham. ferr. natr. n-vom. veratr.
- c) When bread disagrees: 1) Baryt, boy, caust, chin, merc, natr-m, phos-ac, puls, rhus, sep. staph. 2) Um, coff, kal, merc, nitr-ac, n-vom, phosph, sulph, zuc.—Butter: Ars, carb-veg, chin, hep, nitr-ac, puls, sep.—Fat: 1) Ars, carb-veg, chin, natr-m, puls, sep, sulph, tarax, thuj. 2) Colch, cycl, ferr, hell, magn-m, nitr-ac,—Meat: Calc, ferr, merc, puls, ruta, sep, sil, sulph,—Vad: Calc, caust, ipec, nutr, sep,—Pork: Carb-veg, colch, dros, natr-m, puls, sep,—Spoiled sausage: Ars, bell, bry, phos-ac, rhus.—Fish: Carb-an, hal, plumb.—Oysters: Pals,, drinking at the same time quantities of milk, when dangerous symptoms set in, in consequence of the stomach being overloaded with oysters.—Foul fish: 1) Carb-veg, puls, 2) Chin, rhus.—Poisonous muscles: Bell, carb-veg, cop, emphorb, lyc, rhus.
- d) Flatulent food: 1) Carb-veg. chin. 2) Bry. chin. cupr. lyc. petr. puls. sep. veratr.—Potatoes: Alum. amm. sep. veratr.—Fruit, &c.: 1) Ars. bry. puls. veratr. 2) Chin. magn-m. merc. natr. selen. sep.—Pastry, &c.: 1) Bry. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. carb-veg. kal. veratr.—Eggs: Colch. ferr. puls.—Acid things: 1) Acon. ars. carb-veg. hep. sep. 2) Ant. ferr. lach. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. phos-ac, sulph. sulph-ac.—Salt: Ars. calc. carb-veg. dros. lyc. nitr-sp.—Sweets: Acon. cham. ign. nerc. selen. zinc.
- e) Ice: Ars. carb-veg. puls.—Pepper: Ars. chin. cin. n-vom.— Onions: Thuj.
- f) Tobacco: 1) N-vom. puls. 2) Ign. spong. staph. 3) Acon. ant. arn. bry. cham. chin. clem. coccal. coloc. cupr. euphr. ipec. lach. merc. natr. natr-m. phosph. veratr.

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- g) Every kind of food disagrees shortly after taking it: 1) Calc. carb-veg. caust. chin. natr-m. n-vom. sulph. 2) Anm. are. bry. con. cycl. graph. kal. lach. lyc. natr. nitr-ac. petr. phosph. phosac, puls, rhus. sep. sil.
- § 8. Compare: Loss of Appetite; Hunger; Vomiting; Heartburn; Gastric Derangement; Stomach, Derangement of; Colic; Diarrhea, &c.

STRABISMUS.—Principal remedies: Bell. hyos. or alum.

STRAMONIUM, ILL EFFECTS OF.—Poisoning with large doses: 1) Black coffee. 2) Vinegar and lemon-juice; and if no vemiting should set in: 3) Injections of tobacco.

For the remaining symptoms: 1) N-vom. 2) Bell. hyos.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—Principal remedies:

1) Carb-veg. clem. dig. dulc. n-vom. petr. puls rhus. sulph.; or, 2)

Bell. camph. canth. chm. cic. coccul. merc.? phosph.? spong.? or,

3) Arn.? ealc.? con.? graph.? lyc.? magn-m.? stl.?

Spasmodic stricture: 1) Canth. n-vom. puls. 2) Bell. camph. cic. coccul.

Callous stricture, as after gonorrhea: 1) Clem. dig. dulc. pstr. puls. rhus.; or, 2) Camph. carb-veg. canth. cic. merc. phosph spong.?; or, 3) Arn.? calc.? con.? graph.? lyc.? magn-m.? esl.?

STYE.—Principal remedies: 1) Puls. or staphys.; or, 2) Ammc. bry. calc. con. ferr. graph. Lyc. phosph. phos-ac. rhus. sep. stann. Compare: BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA.

SUBSTANCES, ALKALINE, POISONING BY.

Hering recommends: 1) Vinegar, two tablespoonfuls mixed with eight to ten ounces of water, drinking a tumblerful every quarter of an hour. 2) Lemon-juice or other vegetable acids, sufficiently diluted. 3) Sour-milk. 4) Mucilaginous drinks and injections.

In a case of poisoning with barytes, pure vinegar is hurtful; but Glauber salt, dissolved in vinegar and diluted with water, will be frequently found excellent.

The effects of poisoning with potach, are best antidoted by Coffee or Carb-v.; and with Sal-ammoniacum, by Hep.

SULPHUR, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Principal remedies: 1) Merc., puls. sil. 2) Chin. n-nom. sep.

BUMAN BUPPURATION.

For the consequences of the vapours of sulphur, give! Puls.; for sulphurated wine: Merc. puls.—Ars. chin. sep.

· SUMACH, ILL EFFECTS OF.

The eruptions require : Rell. bry. ; or, Ars. merc. puls, sulph.

SUPPURATION.

- § 1. The principal remedies for suppurating wounds and ulcers are: 1) Asa, hep, lach, merc. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Ars. bell. calc. canth. carb-u. caust. cist. dulc. kreos. lyc. mang. nitr-ac. phos. rhus. staph. sulph-ac.
- § 2. Give more particularly for bloody pus: 1) Asa. hep. merc. 2) Ars. carb-v. caust. netr-ac. puls. sil.

For jelly-like: Cham. merc. sil.

Ichorous: 1) Ars. asa. carb-v. chin. merc. nitr-ac. rhus. sil. 2) Calc. caust. kreos. phos. sulph.

Watery, thin: 1) Asa. caust. merc. sil. sulph. 2) Ars. carb-v.

lyc. nitr-ac. ran. rhus. staph.

Fetid, cadaverous: 1) Asa. carb-v. chin. hep. sil. sulph. 2) Ars. calc. graph. kreos. lyc. n-vom. phos-ac. sep.

Visoid: Asa. con. merc. phos. sep.

§ 3. Brown, brownish: Ars. bry. carb-v. rhus. sil.

Yellow: 1) Hep. merc. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Ars. calc. carb-v. caust. phos. rhus. sep. staph.

Greenish: Asa. aur. caust. merc. puls. rhus. sep. sil.

Gray: Ars. caust. merc. sil.

Leaving a black stain: Chin.

§ 4. Sour-smelling, or causing an acid taste: Calc. hep. merc. kal. sulph.

Salt : Amb. ars. calc. graph. lyc. puls. sep. staph. sulph.

Aorid, corrosive: 1) Ars. caust. merc. nitr-ac. ran. rhus. sep. ssl. 2) Carb-v. cham. clem. lyc. natr. petr. staph. sulph. sulphac.

§ 5. Laudable pus: 1) Hep. lach. merc. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Bell. calc. mang. phos. rhus. staph.

Malignant pus: 1) Asa. chin. hep. merc. phos. sil. 2) Ars. calc. carb-v. caust. kreos. nitr-ac. rhus. sulph. sulph-ac.

Too profuse: 1) Asa. hep. merc. phos. puls. sep. sulph. 2) Ars. calc. chin. lyc. rhus. sil.

Suppressed or prematurely stopping: Calc. hep. lach. mere, sil.

Suppuration of membraneous tissues: Sil.

§ 6. See: Abscess, Gangrene, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, &c.

SWEAT, BLOODY.

This symptom points to: 1) Arn. calc. n-vom. 2) Cham. clem. coccul. crotal. lach. n-mosch.

SWEAT, MORBID, NIGHTSWEATS, LIABILITY TO SWEAT, &c.

- § 1. Mere symptoms, but of great importance, and pointing to: 1) Bell. hry. calc. carb-an. carb-v. caust. cham. chin. graph. hcp. kal. merc. natr-m. n-vom. op. puls, rhus. samb. selen. sep. sulph. veratr. 2) Acon. ars. borar. cocc. coff. guaj. ign. lyc. natr. nitr-ac. phos. phos-ac. sahad. sil. stann. staph. thu). 3) Amb. amm. amm-m. baryt. caps. coloc. con. dros. dulc. ferr. hell. hyos. lach. magn-arct. magn-aust. nitr. rhab. rhod. spig. spong. sulph-ac. tart.
- § 2. a) For profuse nightsweats: 1) Anm-m. ars. baryt. bry. cale. carb-an. caust. chin. graph. ipec. kal. lyc. nitr-ac. petr. phospuls. rhus. sep. sil. stann. staph. sulph. 2) Alum. amb. amm. onac arn. bell. canth. carb-v. dig. dros. dulc. ferr. hep. jod. lack. magnaret. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr. n-vom. sabin. samb. sep. veratr.
- b) Sweat setting in as soon as one gets into bed: Ars. calc. carb-an. carb-v. cham. con. hep. magn-c. merc. mur-ac. op. phos rhus. vcratr.
- c) Morning sweats: 1) Bry. calc. caust. chin. con. ferr. lyc. natrm. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. stann. sulph. 2) Amm. annm-m. ars. canth. carb-an. carb-v. guaj. hell hep. yod. kal. magn-c. natr. nitr-ac. n-vom. op. phos-ac. veratr.
- d) Sweat in day-time from the least exertion or exercise: 1) Calc. carb-an. carh-v. caust. chin. hep. kal. natr. natr-m. puls. «-len. sep. sulph. veratr. 2) Amm-m. asar. bell. bry. ferr. graph. lach. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. phos. phos-ac. rhod. rhus. spng. staph. sulph-ac. zinc.
- e) Sweat in the day-time, even during rest: 1) Anac. rhus. sep. sulph. 2) Asar. calc. con. ferr. phos-ac. spong. staph. sulph-ac.
- f) Sweat during mental exertions, conversations, &c.: Boraz. graph. hep. sep. sulph.
- § 3. Partial sweats, a) On one side: Amb. baryt. bry. cham.ign. n-vom. puls. rhab. rhus. spig. sulph.
- b) About the head only: 1) Bell. bry. calc. cham. chin, merc. puls. sil. veratr. 2) Graph. kal. n-vom. op. phos. rhab. rhus. sas-sap. staph. val. 3) Camph. dulc. guaj. hep. magn-m, sabad. sep. spig.

- c) In the face only: 1) Carb-v. ign. puls. rhus. samb. spong. veratr. 2) Alum. bell. borax. carb-cn. chin. cocc. coff. dros. dulc. magn-arct. merc. phos. rhab. ruta. sep. sil. stram. sulph.—Under or dround the nose: Bell. n-vom. rhab.
- d) Sweat on the neck and nape of the neck: 1) Bell. nitr-ac. sulph. 2) Ars. kal. mang. n-vom. phos-ac. rhus. stann.
- e) On the back: Chin. petr. phos-ac. 2) Ars. calc. dulc. guay. hep. lach. natr. sep. sil. veratr.
- f) On the chest: Agar. arn. canth. chin. cocc. graph. hep. lyc. nitr. nitr-ac. phos. phos-ac. selen. sep. sil.
- g) On the abdomen: Amb. anac. arg. canth. dros. phos. plumb. stanh.
- h) About the sexual parts: 1) Aur. hep. sep. sil. sulph. thuj. 2) Amm. baryt. bell. canth. con. ign. magn-m. merc. n-vom. phos-ac. rhod. selen. stanh.
- i) In the axille: 1) Hep. kal. lach. nitr-ac. petr. sep. sulph. 2) Bry, caps, carb-an. dulc. rhod. selen. squill. thuj. zinc.
- k) On the hands: 1) Calc. con. hep. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Baryt. carb-v. dulc. ign. jod. led. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. puls. rhab. thuj. zinc.
- 1) On the feet: 1) Calc. carb-v. kal. lyc. nitr-ac. sep. sil. sulph.
 2) Amm. baryt. cupr. dros. graph. lach. magn-m. natr-m. petr. phos-ac. puls. sabad. sabin. thuj. zinc.—And if this sweat should smell badly: Baryt. graph. kal. nitr-ac. sep. sil. zinc.
- § 4. a) Exhausting sweats: 1) Ars. carb-an. chin. ferr. natr-m. nitr. phos. sep. sil. stann. sulph. 2) ('alc. cocc. jod. lyc. merc. n-vom. samb. veratr.
- b) Profuse sweats, not affording any relief, especially with pains in the limbs, catarrhal or rheumatic fevers, &c.: Chin. dule. lach. lyc. merc. natr. sep.
 - c) Oily, fatty sweats: Bry. chin magn-c. merc, stram.
- d) Warm or hot sweats: Bell, bry, camph, cham, lach, op. phos, sabad, stann.
- e) Cold sweats: 1) Ars. camph. carb-v. chin. cin. hyos. ipec. sec. veratr. 2) Aur. cupr. ferr. hep. ign. lach. magn-arct. n-vom. petr. puls. sabad. sep. staph. stram. turt.
- f) Sticky sweats: Acon. anacc. ars. bry. calc. camph. carb-an. cham. chin. ferr. hep. lyc. merc. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. plumb. sec. spig. veratr.
- g) Sweat leaving a stain on the linen: Ars. bell. carb-an. graph. lach. merc. rhab. selen.
- § 5. a) Fetid sweats: 1) Amm-m. baryt. dulc. graph. hep. led. lyc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. rhus. selen. sep. sil. staph. sulph. 2) Bell. canth. carb-an. ferr. kal. magn-c. merc. puls. rhod. spig. veratr.

- b) Sour-smelling: 1) Ars. asar. bry. lyc. nitr-ac. sep. sil. sulph. veratr. 2) Arn. bell. carb-v. cham. ferr. hep. ipec. kal. led. magn-c. merc. n-vom. rhus.
- c) Bitter-smelling: Veratr.—With smell as of blood: Lyc.— Empyreumatic smell: Bell. magn-arct. sulph.—Fetid smell: Carb-v. n-vom. staph. stram.—Acrid smell: Rhus-t.

SWELLING OF THE CHEEK.

For swelling in consequence of toothache: 1) Arn. cham. merc. magn-arct. n-vom. puls. sep. staph.; or, 2) Ars. aur. bell. bry. carb-v. caust. sulph., &c.

For red and hot swelling: Arn. bell. bry. cham. merc.

Hard swelling: Arn. bell. cham.

Pale swelling: Bry. n-vom. sep. sulph.

Erysipelatous: 1) Cham. sep. 2) Bell. graph. hep. lach. rhus.

sulph.—and other remedies indicated for erysipelas.

If remedies had been administered for the toothache before the swelling set in, give after Merc. and Cham. Puls.; or after Puls. or Bell., Merc.; Bell. after Merc.; or Sulph. after Bell. bry., &c.

Compare: TOOTHACHE.

SWELLING OF THE LABIA (VULVA.)

The lymphatic swelling of the labra requires: Merc. sep. sulph.

Swelling of the prepuce, if not caused either by gonorrhoa or syphilis, requires: Acon. arn. merc. rhus. sep. sulph.

See: Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Phimosis, Herpes præputialis, &c.

SWELLING OF THE LIPS.

Scrofulous swelling of the lips requires: Aur. bell. bry. hep. lach. merc. sil. staph. sulph., &c.

Swelling and eversion of the lip: Bell. merc.

(rusts and ulceration of the lips: 1) Bell. hep. merc. sep. sil. staph. sulph.; or, 2) Ars. aur. cic. clem. graph. natr-m. nitr-ac., &c.

Scirrhous indurations and cancerous ulcers: 1) Bell, sil. sulph. 2) Ars. clem. con.

Compare: Eruptions in the face and swelling of the face.

SYCOMA, SYCOSIS MENTI ET CAPILLICII.

Principal remedies: 1) Ars. carb-v. cic. graph. hep. sil. 2) Con.? staph.? sulph.? thuj.?

SYCOSIS HAHNEMANNI, VENEREAL FIGWARTS.

Principal remedies: Nitr-ac. and Thuja; moreover: Cinn. euphr. lyc. phos-ac. sabin. staph.; or, N-vom. sassap.

The suppurating, horny and crest-shaped warts seem to require Thuja; the pediculated, Lyc.; and the flat ones: Sassap. sulph. See: SYPHILIS.

SYNCOPE, LYPOTHYMIA, FAINTING.

- § 1. Principal remedies for fainting, sudden loss of consciousness, hysteric weakness, &c., are: Acon. camph. carb-v. cham. hep.
- § 2. If caused by fright or some other emotion, give: Acon. amm. camph. cham. coff. iqn. lach. op. veratr.

If by violent pain: Acon. or Cham.

ign. lach. mosch, n-vom, phos-ac, veratr.

If by the least pain : Hep. a-mosch.

To hysteric persons, give: Cham. cocc. ign. mosch. n-mosch. n-vom.; or, 2) Ars. natr-m.

If caused by debilitating losses or acute diseases, give: Carb-v. chin. n-mosch. n-vom. veratr.

If by abuse of Mercury: Carb-v.; or, Hep. lach. op.

§ 3. Give more particularly:

ACONITUM: For: violent palpitation of the heart, congestion of blood to the head, buzzing in the ears; and if the fainting takes place as soon as the patient raises himself from a recumbent posture, with chills and deadly paleness of the face, which was red previously.

CARBO-VEG.: The paroxysms set in after sleeping, after rising

in the morning, or while yet in bed.

CHAMOMILLA: The paroxysm is accompanied with vertigo, darkness of sight, hard hearing, sensation of qualmishness and flatness in the pit of the stomach, &c.

COFFEA: Suitable to sensitive persons, and if the symptoms caused by fright do not yield to Acon.

HEPAR: The paroxysms set in in the evening, preceded by vertigo.

Lachesis: Asthmatic affections, vertigo, pale face, nausea, vomiting, pains and stuckes in the region of the heart, cold sweat, spasms, trismus, stiffness and swelling of the body, &c.

Moschus: The paroxysms set in at night, or in the open air,

with pulmonary spasms, or succeeded by headache.

Nux-vom.: The paroxysms set in principally in the morning, or after a meal; also suitable to pregnant females or persons worn out by mental labour or addicted to the use of spirits; and generally, when nausea, pale face, scintillations before the eyes, or

obscuration of sight, pains in the stomach, anguish, trembling and congestion of blood to the head or chest are present.

PHOSPHORI ACID.: The paroxysms set in after a meal, Nux-v, being insufficient.

VERATRUM: The paroxysms set in after the least motion, or are preceded by great *anguish* or despondency; or attended by spasms, lock-jaw, convulsive motion of the eyes and eyelids, &c.

SYPHILIS AND SYCOSIS.

The principal remedy is Mercurius 3, a dose every day or every other day. After eight or ten days (or even after two or three days), red tips, being healthy granulations, can be perceived at the bottom of the ulcer, which continue to increase. During this time the ulcer sometimes bleeds and the edges become depressed.

After the syphilitic character of the ulcer, that is, its lardaceous appearance, has disappeared, and should the cicatrix not form properly, or should proud flesh start up from the ulcer, Nitr-ac. can be given with excellent effect.

NITRIC-AC. is likewise excellent for chances that had been ineffectually treated with large doses of Mercury. It should not be given when the chances heal of themselves, without Mercury.

- § 3. Every chancre which is not treated, or improperly treated with Mercury, becomes chronic after the lapse of from six to eight weeks, losing its lardaceous appearance and raised edges, and exhibiting a red surface with a hard bottom, and secreting a thin, bad pus. Nitr-ac. should not be given for such chancres, for it favours the breaking out of general syphilis, the symptoms of which are roseola on the abdomen, and pimples on the forehead and region of the stomach. The principal remedy is Mercur us, which should be continued, giving one dose every forty-eight hours until the chancre and the spots and pimples have disappeared. Should doubtful symptoms develop themselves after the disappearance of the chancre, and should their true nature, whether mercurial or syphilitic, not be apparent, give: Aur. earl-v. lach. nitr-ac. phos-ac. thuj.
- § 4. Secondary chancres in the throat require the same treatment as the primitive chancre; sometimes a few doses of Thura may be given, if the patient should have taken much Mercury.

Buboes require Mercurius, the same as the chancre; but if the patient should have been drugged with large doses of Calomel, give Nitr-αc., or sometimes Aurum. or Carb-veg.

§ 5. Constitutional syphilis requires Mercury; or, if the patient should have been drugged with it: Alum. bell. carb-veg. clem. dulc. quaj. hep. jod. lyc. phos-ac. sassap. staph.

 Syphilitic bone-pains require: Aur. merc. lach.;—spots and herpes: Merc. lach. nitr-ac. thuj.;—syphilitic ophthalmia: Merc. or

Nitr-ac.*

TASTE, ALTERATIONS OF.

- § 1. Changes of taste are mere symptoms, which, however, point to the following remedies: 1) Acon. ant. arn. ars. bell. bry. cham. chin. coccul. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. thus. 2) Bry. caps. carb-veg. hep. kal. natr. natr-m. n-vom. petr. phosph. rhab. sabin. sep. squill. staph. sulph. tart. veratr. 3) Asa. asar. calc. cupr. ign. lach. luc. magn-m. sil. stann. sulph-ac. tarax.
 - § 2. Use more particularly:
- a) For bitter taste: 1) Acon. arn. ars. bry. calc. cham. chin. merc. natr. natr.m. n-vom. puls. sabad. sep. sulph. veratr. 2) Amm. carb-an. carb-veg. coloc. con. dros. ferr. ipec. kal. lach. byc magn-m. sil. spong. staph. tart.
- b) Taste as of blood: 1) Ipec. sil. zinc. 2) Alum. amm. ferr. kal. natr. sabin.
 - c) Empyreumatic: Cycl. puls. ran. squill. sulph.
 - d) As of pus: Merc. natr. puls.
 - e) Clayey: Cann. chin. ferr. hep. ign. phosph. puls. stann.
- f) Flat, watery, insipid: 1) Bry. chin. ign. natr-m. puls. staph.
 2) Acon. ant. arn. ars. bell. caps. ipec. kal. lyc. magn-m. natr. petr. phosph. phos-ac. rhab. rhus. ruta. stann. sulph.
- g) Foul, as of bad eggs, cheese, &c.: 1) Acon. arn. merc. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Bell. bry. carb-veg. cham. con. natr-m. n-vom. petr. phosph. sep, veratr.
- *The specific remedy for syphilitic diseases is undoubtedly Mercury, the lower triturations of which are generally used. The red precipitate acts more intensely than the Merc. sol. Hahnem., and Mueller reports a case where both these preparations failed, and Cinnabaris effected a cure. Cinnabaris is likewise effectual in gonorrhea, even in cases where the other mercurial preparations tail. Goullon of Weimar recommends Merc. corr. for chancres, one half of a grain, 1st trit, with eight ounces of pure water and half-an-ounce of spirits of wine, a tablespoonful morning and evening (duminishing the quantity when comting followed the first dose or two). He recommends baths of Merc, corrosae. for syphilitic eruptions, scrofula, &c., except when much Mercury had been used previously, in which case Acid. nitr. is recommended. In sore throat Lyc, in ostitis and exostitis Sil, and in tetters and herpetuic sores Eussat Lyc, an ostitis and exostitis Sil, and in tetters and herpetuic sores Eussat Lyc, an ostitis and exostitis Sil, and in tetters and herpetuic sores Eussat Lyc, and ostitis and exostitis Sil, and a case of mismanaged condylomata on the anus with Stephysagria, Mezereum should not be forgotten in the treatment of nodes. A great many homeopathic physicians in this city, use strong injections of nitrate of silver for the cure of gonorrhea.—Hempel.

- h) Greasy, oily: Alum. asa. caust. lyc. mang. puls. rhus. salin. sil. val.
 - i) Herby: N-vom. phos-ac. puls. sassap. veratr.
- k) Metallic, brassy, &c.: 1) Agn. amm. calc. coccul. cupr. lach. natr. natr-m n-vom. rhus. 2) Alum. coloc. magn-aust. ran. sassap. seneg. sulph. zinc.
- 1) Pappy, viscid, slimy: Cham. chin. dig. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. merc. n-vom. petr. phosph. puls. rhab. rhus.
 - m) Rancid: Alum. amb. asa. bry. cham. ipec. mur-ac. petr.
- n) Salt: 1) Ars. carb-veg. merc. phosph. puls. sep. zinc. 2) Chin, lach. lyc. natr. rhus. sulph. veratr.
- o) Sour: 1) Anm. bell. catc. chin. kal. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. puls. sulph. 2) Alum. carb-an. cham. chin. coccul. con. graph. ign. lach. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. natr. nitr. nitr-ac. petr. phos-ac. rhvs. sep. stann. tarax.
- p) Bad taste generally, as from a spoiled stomach: 1) Bry. cale. kal. more. n-vom. puls. sep. 2) Ars. asa. caust. chin. ign. natr-m. petr. stann. sulph-ac. val. zinc.
- q) Swectish: 1) Bell. bry. chin. dig. nitr-ac. phosph. plumb. puls. sabad. squill. stann. sulph. 2) Acon. alum. amm. chin. cupr. ferr. trec. kal. lvc. merc. n-vom. rhus. sassav. sulph-ac.
 - § 3. Comp.: GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, WEAK STOMACH, &c.

TEA, ILL EFFECTS OF.—Principal remedies: 1) Ferr. selen. thuj. 2) Chin. coff. lach. veratr.

THICKENING OF THE BLADDER.—Principal remedies: Dulc. merc. puls. sulph.—See Catarrh of the Bladder, and Cystitis.

TIN, ILL EFFECTS OF.—Poisoning with large doses requires: 1) White of an egg. 2) Sugar. 3) Milk.—The chronic ailments require: Puls.; or, Carb-veg. hep. ign.

TINEA CAPITIS.—Principal remedies: 1) Ars. calc. hep. lycrhus. sulph.; or, 2) Bar-c. cic. graph. oleand. phosph. sep. staph. vinc.

For dry scaldhead (tinea furfuracea, amiantacca, favosa? granulata) give: 1) Sulph. or, Calc.; or, 2) Ars. hep. phosprhus-t.

For humid scaldhead (achor tinea capitis et faciei mucifiua. Lyc., sulph.; or, 2) Hep. rhus. sep.; or, 3) Bar-c. calc. cic. graph. oleand. staph. vinc.

If other scrofulous ailments should be present at the same time, such as: swelling of the cervical glands, &c., give: 1) Amm. ars. baryt. calc. staph.; or, 2) Bry. dulc.

The best mode of classifying tinea, is as follows:

1) Tinea granulata, the real dry scaldhead, resembling favus, except that the tips are arched, not depressed in the shape of a goblet.

^{*} 2) Tinea mucifica, humid scaldhead, groups of pustules, with copious secretion of moisture, which, on drying, causes the hairs

to stick together and covers the head like a layer.

3) Tinea favosa, s. favus, a sort of fungous growth, in the shape of small pustules depressed at their tips.

- 4) Tinea annulata, circular groups of yellowish pustules, through whose centre a hair passes; with destruction of the follicles.
- 5) Tinea amiantacea, or eczema of the hairy scalp, generally affecting old people.

It might perhaps be desirable that we should finally succeed in prescribing certain remedies for certain forms of tinea, though I (Jahr) think that the constitutional symptoms of the patient are better indications for the selection of a remedy than the form of the eruption.

TOBACCO, ILL EFFECTS OF.

- § 1. Principal remedies: Acon. bry. cham. chin. cocc. coloc cupr. merc. n-vom. puls. staph. veratr.
- § 2. For the immediate consequences, give: Acon. cham. cocc. cupr. n-vom. puls. staph. veratr.

The chronu ailments require: Cocc. merc. n-vom. staph.

For the effects of chewing, give: Cham. cocc. capr. n-vom. puls.

For working in tobacco-manufactories. Ars. coloc. cupr.

§ 3. Use more particularly:

ACONITUM: Violent headache with nausea.

CHAMOMILLA: Vertigo, stupefaction, fainting, bilious vomiting, diarrhœa, &c.

Cocculus: Bad digestion, great sensitiveness of the nerves.

Nux-vom.: Bad digestion, nausea, nervousness and obstinate constipation.

PULSATILLA: Nausea, loss of appetite, thick saliva in the mouth, diarrhoea and colic.

STAPHYSAGRIA: Anxiety and restlessness, nausca, obstinate constipation, &c.

VERATEUM: Weakness, fainting turn, diarrhoea, icy coldness of the extremities and body, &c.

§ 4. For the toothache, give: Bry. or Chin.; for the nausea: Ign.; and for the constipation: Mercury.

TONGUE, DISEASES OF THE.

- § 1. Most of them, from a simple coating up to inflammation, suppuration and gangrenous disorganization, are mere symptoms, induced by digestive derangements, fevers, poisonous substances, dyscrasias, &c.; nevertheless, in selecting a remedy, these symptoms deserve particular attention, inasmuch as they generally indicate specific remedies.
- § 2. Coating of the tongue: 1) Ant. arn. bell. bry. cham. chin. dig. ign. ipec. merc. phosph. plumb. puls. rhus. sabad. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Acon. amb. ars. carb-veg. cin. dig. dulc. hep. hyos. jod. lach. natr. natr-m. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. sabin. sec. seneg. staph. tart. thuj. veratr. verb.

Brown coating: Bell. carb-vey. hyos. n-vom. sabin. sil. sulph, verb.
—Thick coating: Baryt. bell. bry. cham. chin. lach. merc. phosph. sec. sabad. sabin. selen.—Yellowish coating: Bell. bry. carb-vey. cham chin. coloc. ipec. lach. mez. n-vom. plumb. puls. sabad. sabin. seney. veratr. zinc.—Gray: Amb. puls. tart.—Greenish: Magn-c. magn-m. plumb. rhod.—Slimy: Bell. chin. cupr. dig. dulc. lach. magn-arct. natr. n-mosch. n-vom. phosph. puls. seney. sep. sil. stann. stront. sulph.—White: Arn. ars. bell. calc. carb-veg. cham. chin. cvor. diy. ign. ipec. merc. n-mosch. n-vom. oleand. petr. phosph. puls. staph. thij.

Bluish colour of the tongue, requires: Ars. dig. mur-ac.—Brown. Ars. lach. n-vom. plumb. rhus. sec. sulph.—Paleness: Agar. lach. merc. natr.—Red: Ars. bell. cham. hyos. rhus. stann. sulph. veratr.—Black: Ars. chin. lach. n-vom. op. sec. rhus. veratr.—White. Ars. bell. bry. coloc. graph. hell. lach. nur-ac. n-vom. op. petr. puls. sep. sulph.

Dryness of the tongue and mouth: 1) Acon. ars. bell. bry. carbueg. cham. cist. dulc. hyos. phosph. rhus. 2) Arn. calc. caps. hell. hal. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. plumb. puls. staph. stram. sulph. sulph-ac. veratr.—Feeling of dryness when the tongue is moist. Acon. ars. bell. camph. caps. chin. coff. n-mosch. phosph. rhab. rhusstront. sulph-ac.

§ 3. Inflammation of the tongue: Canth. plumb. ran-sc.—Blisters or pimples on the tongue: Amm. ant. calc. canth. carb-an. caust. cham. graph. hell. merc. mez. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. sabad. sep. spig. squill. thuj. zinc.—Uleers.: Bov. cic. dig graph. lyc. merc. mur-ac. natr-m. op.—Apthæ: Agar. borax. cham. hell. merc. mur-ac. n-vom. sassap. sulph. sulph-ac. thuj.—Soreness Agar. carb-veg. dig. kal. lach. lyc. merc. mez. mur-ac. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. phos-ac. sabad. sil.

Swelling of the tongue: Calc. con. dig. dros. dulc. hell. kal.

lach. lyc. merc. natr-m. phos-ac. sec. sil. stram. thuj.—Suppuration: Canth. merc.

• § 4. Paralysis: Acon. ars. bell. caust. dulc. graph. hyos. lach. n-mosch. op. stram.

Stiffness: Borax, colch, cuphr, lach, natr-m.

Difficulty of moving the tongue: Anac. bell. calc. con. lyc.

Heaviness of the tongue: Anac. bell. carb-veg. colch. lyc. mur-ac. natr-m. plumb.

§ 5. See: STOMACACE, SPEECH, DIFFICULTIES OF, ANGINA FAUCIUM, &c.

TONSILLITIS.—Principal remedies: 1) Baryt. bell. hep. ign. lach. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. sulph.; or, 2) Calc. canth. cham. gran. 2 lyc. sep. thuj.

Suppuration and ulceration of the tonsils: Bar-c. bell. ign. lach. lyc. merc. nitr-ac sep.

Induration: Baryt. calc. ign. sulph.

Inflammatory swelling which threatens to terminate in suppuration: 1) Acon. hell.; then, 2) Hep. lach. merc. 3) Ign. n-vom. sulph. See: SUPPURATION.

TOOTHACHE.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Bell. cham. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Bry. calc. chin. hyos. ign. mez. rhus. spig. staph. magnaret. 3) Acon. ant. arn. ars. carb-veg. coff. hrp. sep. sil. veratr. 4) Baryt. caust. cycl. dulc. euphorb. magn-c. nitr-ac. phos-ac. plat. salm.
- § 2. For pains in hollow teeth: 1) Ant. 2) Magn-arct. mez. sep. staph. 3) Acon. bell. boran. chin. merc. natr. n-vom. puls. 4) Baryt. bry. calc. cham. coff. hyos. kreos. lach. lyc. magn-c. phosph. phos-ac. plat. plumb. rhus. sabin. sil. sulph.—It is very difficult to discover the suitable remedy; if no proper remedy can be found, introduce a little cotton moistened with one drop of the tincture of Aconte into the hollow tooth, or in some cases, Bell. instead of the Acon. This frequently affords instantaneous relief.
- § 3. If several teeth at once, or a whole jaw should be affected, give: Cham. merc. rhus. staph.; or for pains on one side: 1) Cham. merc. puls rhus. 2) Calc. chin. ign. mez. phos-ac. plat. spig. sulph.

Toothache with pain in the facial bones, requires: Clem. hyos. magn-c. merc. n-vom. rhus. spig. sulph.—If the pain extends to the eyes: Cham. calc. clem. puls. spig.—To the ears: Ars. bell. cham.

clem. kreos. merc. puls. sep. sulph.—To the head: Ant. ars. bell. cham. hvos. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph.

Toothache with swelling of the cheeks, requires: 1) Arn. cham. lyc. magn-arct. magn-c. merc. n-vom. puls. sep. staph. 2) Ars. aur. bell. bry. carb-veg. caust. sulph.—Swelling of the gums: Acon. bell. cham. chin, hep. hyos. merc. n-vom. phos-ac. rhus. sep. staph. sulph.—Swelling of the submaxillary glands: Carb-veg. cham. merc. n-vom. sep. staph.

§ 4. Toothache from congestion of blood: 1) Acon. bell. calc. cham. chin. hyos. mez. puls. sep.; or, 2) Aur. phosph. plat. sulph.

Rheumatic or arthritic toothache: 1) Acon. bell. caust. cham. chin. merc. n-vom. puls. staph. sulph.; or, 2) Arn. bry. cycl. hep. lyc. magn-c. phosph. rhus. sabin. veratr. magn-arct.

Nervous toothache requires: 1) Acon. bell. cham. coff. hyos. ign. n-vom. plat. spig. magn-arct.; or, 2) Ars. magn-c. mez. sulph. veratr., &c.

§ 5. Toothache from abuse of coffee: 1) Cham. ign. n-vom.; or, 2) Bell. carb-veg. merc.; or, 3) Cocc. puls. rhus.

From smoking: 1) Bry. chin. spig.; or, 2) Cham. merc. sassap. From abuse of mercary: 1) Carb-veg. nitr-ac.; or, 2) Bell. chin.

hep. puls. staph. sulph.

From a cold: 1) Acon. bell. cham. coff. dulc. ign. merc. n-vom. puls.; or, 2) Baryt. calc. chin. hyos. magn-arct. n-mosch. phosph. rhus. sulph.—From exposure to cold and damp air: 1) N-mosch. puls.; or, 2) Bell. calc. hyos. merc. sil. staph. sulph.—From the water which one drinks: 1) Bry. carb-veg. merc. staph. sulph. 2) Calc. cham. mosch. n-vom. puls. sil. sulph.

§ 6. Toothache of nervous and sensitive persons requires: Aconhell. coff. hyos. ign. n-vom. plat. spig.

Toothache of females: Acon. bell. calc. cham. chin. coff. hyos. ign. plat. puls. sabin. sep. spig.—Of plethoric young girls: Acon. bell. calc.—At the time of the menses: 1) Amm. baryt. calc. carbveg. cham. graph. lach. magn-c. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. sep.—During pregnancy: 1) Bell. calc. magn. n-mosch. n-vom. puls. sep. staph. 2) Alum. hyos. rhus.—During nursing: Chin.—Of hysteric females: Ign. sep.

Toothache of children: Acon. bell. calc. cham. coff. ign. merc. sulph.

§ 7. Symptomatic indications:

BELLADONNA: Anxiety driving one to and fro; or for: sadness, whining mood; pains in the gums and teeth as if ulcerated; tearing, cutting, stitching or drawing pains in the teeth, face and

ears, worse in the evening, after lying down, and especially at night; boring in the carious teeth, as from congestion of blood, with bleeding on sucking at the teeth; painful swelling of the gums, with heat, itching, vesicles, and burning; swelling of the checks; ptyalism, or dryness of the throat and mouth, with great thirst; the pains are renewed by mental labour, or after a meal; aggravation in the open air and by the contact of food (while chewing, &c.); hot and red face; beating in the head or cheeks; burning and redness of the eyes. (After Bell. are sometimes suitable: Merc. hep., or cham. puls.

CHAMOMILLA: Irritable and whining mood during the pain; violent drawing, jerking, or beating and stitching pains; pains that seem intolerable, especially at night, in bed, driving one to despair, with hot swelling of the cheeks, and redness, shining swelling of the gums, and swelling of the submaxillary glands; pains in one whole side of the jaw without the patient being able to point out the tooth which is affected; digging and gnawing in a carious tooth, with looseness; stitching or beating semi-lateral pains in the whole side of the head which is affected, in the ear and face; aggravation or renewal of the pains from eating or drinking any thing cold or warm, especially coffee; pains with heat and redness, especially of one cheek; warm sweat, even in the hairs; anxiety, restlessness, or weakness unto fainting, &c.

Mercurius: Tearing, stitching pains in the carious teeth, or in the roots of the teeth, affecting the whole side of the head and face, even to the ears; painful swelling of the cheek or submaxillary glands; ptychism; aggravation in the evening or at night, in bed; the pains are excited by cool and damp air, or by eating or drinking any thing hot or cold; dulness, looseness and sensation of elongation of the teeth; swellen, whitish, ulcerated, and colourless gums, readily bleeding, with itching, burning and soreness to the touch; night-sweats, vertigo, rheumatic pains in the limbs: peevish or whining mood; chilliness, red cheeks, &c. (Is frequently suitable before or after Bell. or dulc., or before Hep. or carb-veq.)

NUX-VOM.: Suitable to persons of a lively, cholcric temperament, with bright complexion; also to individuals who indulge in coffee, wine, brandy, or who lead a sedentary and confined life; ore pains or jerking drawing, with stitches in the teeth and jaw, or only in the carious teeth; pains extending to the head, ears and malar bones, with painful swelling of the submaxillary glands: swelling and sensitiveness of the gums, with beating as if in an ulcer; red and hot spots on the cheeks and neck; aggravation or renewal of the pains at night, or early after waking, or after dinner, during a walk in the open air, when reading, thinking, or performing any other mental labour, or in a warm room; re-

lief in the open air; lamenting and despairing, or irritable, quarrelsome, peevish humour.

Pulsatilla: Suitable to individuals of a bland, quiet and timid disposition, and who cry easily; toothache with otalgia and hemicrania; tearing, drawing, stitching or jerking pains, as if the nerves were put upon the stretch, and then suddenly let go again; or beating, digging and gnawing pains, with creeping in the gums; pains which extend to the face, head, eye and ear of the affected side; with pale face, heat in the head, chilliness of the body, and asthma; aggravation or renewal of the pains in the evening or at night, after midnight, in bed and in a warm room, or from eating or drinking any thing warm, when sitting or picking the teeth; relief by cold water (which sometimes aggravates the pain), and by cool, fresh air.

§ 8. BRYONIA: Suitable to persons of a lively and choleric disposition, or to vehement and obstinate people; pains in carious and still more in the sound teeth; jerking and drawing pains, with looseness of the teeth and sensation of clongettion, especially during and after a meal; stitches in the ear; pains, with desire to lie down; worse at night or by introducing any thing warm into the mouth, or by lying on the sound cheek, relief being obtained by turning to the affected side; soreness of the gums.

CALCAREA: Toothache, with congestion of blood to the head, especially at night; with beating, stitching, boring pains, or soreness; gnawing and digging, both in the carious and sound teeth; swelling, painful sensitiveness of the gums, with liability to bleed; aggravation or renewal of the pains by a draught of air, or cold air, or by drinking any thing worm or cold, or by the least noise, cold, and when the menses make their appearance.

CHINA: After debilitating losses of animal fluids, while nursing, &c.; or if the pains should cause ill, quarrelsome humour; or for dull, distressing pains in the carious teeth; or beating, drawing and jerking pains; the pains come on or get worse after a meal, or at night, or after the least contact; they return in the open air, or in a draught, and abate by pressing the teeth firmly together; swelling of the gums; dry mouth with thirst; congestion of blood to the head, with swelling of the veins on the forehead and hands; restless sleep at night.

HYOSCYAMUS: Violent tearing and beating pains, extending from the cheek to the forehead; swelling of the gums, with tearing pains and buzzing in the tooth, which appears to be loose; the pains come on in cold air, or early in the morning; congestion of blood to the head, with heat and redness of the face;

spasms in the throat, or convulsive twitching of the fingers, hands or arms; nervousness; red and shining eyes.

IGNATIA: In many cases where N-vom. and puls. seem to be indicated, or suitable to persons of a bland disposition, or who are now disposed to weep, then to be merry and cheerful, but especially to persons who are apt to give themselves up to grief; the teeth feel bruised, loose; the pains are particularly felt towards the end of the meal, or are even worse; or they are aggravated by coffee, smoking, after lying down in bed in the evening, or on waking in the morning.

MAGNETIS POL. ARCTICUS: Pains in the carious teeth, as if they would be pulled out, or painful jerks and shocks through the periosteum of the jaw, with drawing, aching, tearing, digging, burning or stitching pains; swelling and painfulness of the gums to contact, or the gums feel numb when the pains abate; aggravation of the pains after eating, and in warmth; relief in the open air and when walking; red and hot swelling of the cheek; chilliness of the body; nervousness, tremour of the limbs.

MEZEREUM: The carious teeth are principally affected, with burning, boring or drawing stitches, extending to the facial bones and temples; sensation as if the teeth were too dull, and elongated; aggravation of the pains by contact, motion, or in the evening, with chilliness, rushes of blood, congestion of blood to the head; feeling of rigidity and drawing pains in the affected side of the head; constipation, loss of appetite, ill-humour.

Rhus-tox.: Suitable to persons of a quiet, melancholy or anxious disposition; for tearing, jerking or stitching pains, or for digging and erecping, and sore pains in the teeth; the pains get worse, or come on in the open air, or at night, when they are intolerable; relief by applying something warm; the gums are painful and burn; the teeth are loose; and the carious teeth smell badly. (Comp. Bell. and Bry.)

SPIGELIA: Aching, distensive pains, or jerking, beating, tearing, especially in the carious teeth; the pains set in immediately after eating, or at night, obliging the patient to get up; worse by applying cold water or going into the open air; particularly useful for: burning, jerking and tearing pains in the malar bones; bloatedness of the face, with yellowish colour around the eyes; pains in the eyes; frequent desire to urinate, palpitation of the heart, chilliness, restlessness.

STAPHYSAGRIA: The teeth are becoming black, carious, and commence crumbling, with pale, white, ulcerated, swollen and painful gums, readily bleeding, with tubercles and excrescences; swelling of the cheek and submaxillary glands; aching, tearing and drawing pains in the gums, in the carious teeth and in the roots of the sound teeth; the pains are worse or set in when

chewing, or immediately after drinking any thing cold, or after eating, or by exposure to cold air, or early in the morning, or at night.

SULPHUR: For tearing, jerking, and beating pains, in sound or carious teeth; pains which extend to the ears and head, with swelling of the cheeks, congestion of blood to the head, headache, inflammatory redness of the eyes and nose; stitches in the cars; constipation, with frequent but ineffectual urging to stool; pains in the small of the back; restlessness in the extremities; drowsiness in the daytime, chilliness; aggravation or renewal of the pains in the evening, or at night in bed, or in the open air, in a current of air; also by applying cold water, when eating or chewing; looseness, elongation or dulness of the teeth; the gums bleed readily, recede from the teeth, are swollen, with beating pains. (Suitable after Cost. or Acon.)

§ 9. Consider likewise:

ACONITUM: When it is difficult to describe the pains, the patient is beside himself, ('of. being insufficient; stitching jerks or shocks, or throbbing pains, with congestion of blood to the head, heat in the face, red checks and great restlessness.

ANTIMONIUM: Pains in carious teeth, followed by jerking and gnawing, extending up to the head, especially in the evening, in bed; the pains are worse after eating, or by applying cold water; relief in the open air; the gums bleed readily and recede from the teeth.

ARNICA: Toothache after an operation; or for pain as if sprained in the teeth; or for drawing and pulling in the teeth, while eating; or when the cheek is swollen, red, and hard, with beating and tingling in the gums.

ARSFNICUM: Eongation and painful looseness of the teeth; drawing, jerking pains in the teeth and gums, extending to the ears, cheek and temples; the pains are so great, that they drive the patient to despair; the pains come on at night, are aggravated by lying on the affected sade; relief near the warm stove.

CARBO-VEG.: Ars. or merc. being insufficient, for receding and bleeding gums, with ulcers; the teeth are loose and sensitive to contact, especially after eating; drawing, tearing or beating pains, especially when the teeth are touched by hot, cold, or salt things.

COFFEA: Excessive pains, with weeping, trembling, anguish and tossing about; indescribable pains, or tearing and jerking, especially at night or after a meal. (If Coff. should not be sufficient, give Acon. or hyoscyam. sulph. veratr.)

HEPAR: Frequently after Merc. or bell., especially for painful or erysipelatous swelling of the cheeks; jerking and drawing

pains in the teeth, worse when pressing the teeth together, when

eating, in a warm room, or at night.

SEPIA: Beating and stitching pains, especially when the pattents have a yellowish complexion; pains which extend to the ears, and along the arm, to the fingers, where they terminate in a creeping sensation; particularly when the pains are attended with swelling of the checks, cough, and swelling of the submaxillary clands.

SILICEA: Stitching pains, with swelling of the jaw-bone or only the periosteum; pains affecting the jaw rather than the teeth; or nightly pains, with sleeplessness; unhealthy skin; aggravation of the pains at night, or by the contact of any thing

hot or cold.

VERATRUM: Pains with swelling of the face, cold sweat on the forehead, nausea or even vomiting of bile; rigidity of the extremities; fainting, coldness of the whole body, with internal heat and excessive desire for cold water; beating pains, or pressure and feeling of heaviness in the teeth.

§ 10. Or try, lastly:

BARYTA-CARB.: The gums and cheeks are pale and swollen, with beating in the ears, especially at night; or burning stitches in the teeth, when touched by any thing warm.

CAUSTICUM: Beating or stitching pains, with painful or readilybleeding gums, and rheumatic pains in the facial muscles, eyes,

and ears.

CYCLAMEN: Stitching and boring pains, or dull jerking, especially at night, in arthritic patients.

DULCAMARA: Toothache from cold, with diarrhoa, Chambeing insufficient; or dulness of the head, with ptyalism, and receding, spongy gums, Bell. and merc. being insufficient.

EUPHORBIUM: Aching, stitching or boring pains, with erysipelatous swelling of the cheek, or with crumbling of the teeth.

MAGNESIA CARBON: Boring pains at night, or tearing and jerking pains, or ulcerative pains; intolerable pains during rest, obliging the patient to get up and walk the room, with swelling of the cheek.

NITEI-ACIDUM: Beating or jerking, stitching and drawing

pains, especially in the evening, in bed.

PHOSPHORI-ACIDUM: Swollen, receding and bleeding gums, with tearing pains, worse in bed and by the contact of hot or cold things; violent pains in the incisores at night.

PLATINA: Beating and digging pains in the teeth, worse in the evening and during rest; crampy sensation and numb pain in the affected side of the face; proud, overbearing disposition.

SABINA: Beating or aching pains, setting in in the evening or at night, in bed, and after eating, with sensation as if the tooth

would fly to pieces, or would be torn out; beating in the whole body; frequent eructations and loss of blood from the uterus.

§ 11. Use more particularly for: a) Feeling of fulness, swelling, distensive sensation in the teeth: Amb. amm. graph. murac. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. ran. rhod. sabin. spig. spong .- Sensation as if the teeth would start or be torn out of their sockets: Bry. cocc. magn-arct. mez. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. sulph.-Boring and digging in the teeth: Bell. calc. cham. cucl. laur. magn-arct. magn-c mez. natr. natr-m. n-vom. plat. puls. sil. sulph .- Burning pains : Baryt. cham. kal. magn-arct. merc. mez.—Buzzing and roaring, whizzing in the teeth: Hyos. magn-arct. n-vom. sep. sulph .- Aching pains: 1) Ars. carb-veg. caust. magn-arct. n-mosch. sep. 2) Anac. asa. chin. graph. kal. natr-m. phosph. staph. sulph. - Sensation of gnawing: Carb-veg. cham. kal. puls. staph. thuj .- Ulcerative pain : Alum. amm. bell. carb-veg. caust. graph. magn-c. mang. natr. phosph. sil.—Bubbling in the teeth: Lyc. nitr-ac. spig.—Digging, griping in the teeth : Amm. ant. borax. carb-an. ign. kal. magnm. rhus, sulph-ac .- Shifting pains: Amb. bell. graph. hep. jod. magn-c. nitr-ac. puls. tab. - Feeling of coldness of the teeth : Nitr-ac. phos-ac. sep .- Sensation as if the tooth were jammed: Amb. anac. carb-veg. cham. magn-arct. plat. spig .- Beating pains: 1) Caust. chin. kal. magn-arct. natr-m. nitr-ac. sep. 2) Acon. amm. bell. cham. coloc. hyos. magn-c. plat. puls. spig. sulph .- Trigling in the teeth: Acon, arn. barut. rhus .- Feeling of looseness: 1) Acon. arn. aur. hyos, ign. merc. nitr-ac. n-mosch, rhus, sulph. 2) Alum, amm, baryt, carb-an, carb-veg. caust, hep, huos, ian, natr-m, n-vom, puls, rhus, sil, staph, sulph. -Tearing in the teeth: 1) Bell. cupr. hyos, lach, magn-arct, merc. n-mosch. n-vom. puls. rhus. sil. 2) Amm. amm-m. borac. carbveg. caust. chin. mur-ac. sep. staph, sulph-ac.—Jerks in the teeth: Baryt. bell. calc. magn-arct. merc, sep. spig. sulph .- Feeling of weakness in the teeth: Amm. merc.—Feeling of heaviness: Sev. veratr.-Stitching pains: 1) Barut, bell, calc. caust. cham, con. cycl. graph. kal. lach. magn-aust. merc. mez. n-mosch. n-vom. phosph. puls. sep. sulph. 2) Amm. clem. laur. natr-m. nitr-ac.-Feeling as if set on edge: 1) Amm. merc. mez. sulph. sulph-ac. 2) Aur. dulc. caps. kal. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. phosph. phos-ac. sep. sil. staph.-Numb feeling: Arn. chin. ign. magnarct. natr-m. plat.—Sensation as if elongated: 1) Bell. caust. cham. hyos. kreos. mez. stann. sulph. 2) Alum. carb-an. carbveg. lach, magn-arct. magn-c, magn-m, nitr-ac, petr, sep .- Sensation as if sprained: Arn, merc. n-vom .- Digging pains, see: Boring.—Sensation as if they were soft: Alum. caust. ign. lyc. -Soreness: 1) Bell. n-vom. rhus. thuj. zinc. 2) Carb-veg. graph. ign. lach. sep. sil. staph .- Pain as if bruised: Alum.

- caust. ign. lyc.—Drawing pains, sec: Tearing.—Jerking pains:
 1) Cham. clem. coff. magn-arct. nitr-ac, n-uom. puls. \$\$l. spig. 2)
 Bry. chin. rhus.
- § 12. Crumbling of the teeth: Bell. borax. euphorb, lach. plumb. subad. sulph.—When they bleed readily: Amb. amm. ant. baryt. bell. carb-v. lach. phos. phos-ac. sep. sulph.—Smooth teeth: Phosselen.—Yellow: Lyc. nitr-ac. phos-ac.—Elongated: 1) Bell. caust. cham. hyos. kreos. mez. stann. sulph. 2) Alum. carb-an. carb-v. lach. magn-arct. magn-c. mayn-m. nitr-ac. petr. sep.—Loose: 1) Alum. amm. carb-v. caust. puls. sulph. 2) Baryt. carb-an. hep. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. rhus. sil. sulph.—Covered with sordes: Alum. arn. cham. hyos. jod. mez. petr. plumb. sulph.—Black: Merc. plumb. sep. squill. staph.
- § 13. When the molar teeth are principally affected: 1) Amm. bry. carb-v. chin. con. ign. jod. kreos. magn-art. magn-c. magn-m. meph. natr. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. zinc.—The upper teeth: Acon. aur. bell. carb-v. chin. kreos. magn-c. magn-m. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. phos. sep. zinc.—The incisores: Agar. alum. carb-v. chin. ign. kal. magn-arct. merc. natr-m. n-mosch. phos. rhus. sep. sulph.—Cuspidati: Cale. mur-ac. n-vom. petr. rhus. sep. squill. sulph-ac.—Lower teeth: And. amm. anac. arn. aur. bell.carb-an. carb-v. caust. cham. chin. magn-arct. natr. nitr-ac. petr. phos. rhus. ruta. sabad. sabin. spig. sulph-ac. thuj. zinc.
- § 14. Aggravation in the evening: Alum. hep. kal. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. merc, mez. natr. nitr-ac. petr. phos. puls. rhus. salin. *assap. sulph .- In the evening in bed : Amm. bell. calc. cham. chin. coff. graph. kal. magn-c. merc. n-mosch. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sabin. sil. staph. sulph.—Relief by pressing the teeth together: thin. coff. euphorb. magn-m .- Aggravation when eating : Aur. bell. bry. carb-v. caust. cham. graph. kal. lach. magn-arct. magn-c. magn-m. merc. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sit .- Relief by eating: Amb. amm. cham. mayn-arct. nitr-ac. phos-ac. rhod. sil .- Aggravation by riding in a carriage: Calc. magn-c.—The pains are worst in the open air: Alum. amb. amm. caust, con, graph, magn-c. natr. n-vom. petr. phos. staph .- Relief in the open air: Bry. hep. magnarct. magn-m. n-vom. sabad. stann .- The pains set in early in the morning: Ars. barut. bry. caust. dros. hyos. ign. kreos. magn-c. magn-m. merc. mez. nitr. n-vom. petr. phos. phos-ac. sabin. sep. sil. staph. sulph. tart. thuj .- Aggravation by mental labour, reading, thinking, &c.: Bell. ign. n-vom .- Aggravation by coffee: Bell. cham. ign. merc. n-vom .- Aggravation by cold, relief by warmth: Calc. lyc. magn-c. nitr-ac.—Relief by cold, see: aggravation by warmth .-- Aggravation by eating or drinking anything cold:

Baryt. calc. carb-v. cham. con, magn-m, merc. mur-ac. nitr. nitrac. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. thuja .- Relief by eating or drinking anything cold: Amb. magn-c. magn-m .- Aggravation by cold drinks, &c.: Bry. calc. cham. graph. n-mosch. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. sit. spig. sulph .- Relief by cold drinks: Bry. clem. puls .- Aggravation by cold air: Bell. calc, chin. hyos. magn-arct. merc. nitr. nmosch. n-vom. petr. sassap. sep. sil. staph. sulph.-Relief by cold air: N-vom. puls. sep .- Aggravation by exposure to air: Amm. ant. aur. bell. bry. calc. caust. chin. hyos, magn-arct. merc. natrin. n-mosch. n-vom. petr. phos. sep. sil. spig. staph. sulph .- The pains set in at night: Amm. bell. calc. cham. chin. clem. coff. graph. kal. lyc. magn-c. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. n-vom. oleand, phos. puls, rhus, sabin, il, staph, sulph, - Aggravation by exposure to wet, by wet and damp weather: Amm. borax. natr. n-mosch. rhod. rhus.—When the pains appear principally at the time of the menses: Amm. baryt. calc. carb-v. cham. graph. lach. magn-c. natr-m. nitr-ac, phos. sep. - The pains set in while cleaning the teeth: Carb-v. graph, lach, luc. phos-ac, ruta, staph. Aggravation by salt things: Carb-v.-Relief by salt things: Magn-c.—Aggravation by sucking at the teeth: Amm. bell. carbv. kal. nitr-ac. n-mosch. n-vom. zinc .- Relief by sucking : Clem. -Aggravation or renewal of the pain by picking the teeth: Puls. -Relief by picking: Amm. sassap. The pain is excited by sweet things: Natr.-Aggravation by smoking: Bru. chin. clem. sabin. sassap. spig.—Relief by smoking: Borax. merc. natr. spig.— Aggravation by drinking, warm or cold : Amm. caust. cham. dros. lach. rhus. sabin. sil. spig .- Aggravation by eating or drinking anything warm : Agn. amb. anac. baryt, bry. calc. carb-v. magnarct. kal. lach. merc. puls. sep. sil. sulph .- Relief by warm food or drink: Magn-m. nitr-ac. phos. sil.—Aggravation by warm drink: Amm. cham. dros. lach. magn-aust. n-mosch. n-vom. puls. sil .-Relief by warm drink: Lyc. n-mosch. sulph.—Aggravation by warmth generally: Cham. hep. magn-arct. magn-c. n-vom. puls. rhod.—Relief by warmth: Ars. kal. natr. n-mosch. n-vom. rhus sulph-ac.—Aggravation in a warm room: Cham. hep. magn-aret. magn-c. n-vom. puls. - Aggravation in bed . Cham. graph. magn-c. merc. phos. phos-ac. puls. sabin. spig. sulph-ac .- Relief in bed: Amm. bry. lyc. n-vom.—Aggravation in the wind: Acon. graph. puls. sil.—Aggravation by a draught of air : Bell. calc. chin. sassap. sep. sulph .- Aggravation by pressing the teeth against each other, or by chewing: Alum. anm. bry. graph. guaj. hep. hyos. luc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. phos-ac. puls. rhus. sil. spong. staph. sulph .-Relief by chewing: Bry. chin. coff. seneg.

Compare: Prosopalgia, Headache, Pains, paroxysms of, Conditions, Causes.

TRACHEAL PHTHISIS.

Principal remedies: 1) Ars. calc. carb-v. caust. cist. phos. 2) Aros. hep. kreos. led. mang. nitr-ac.

See: HOARSENESS, COUGH, BRONCHITIS, LARYNGITIS, &c.

TREMBLING, TREMOUR.

Generally a mere symptom, but sometimes indicating a more or less general paralysis of the muscles. Principal remedies: 1) Alum. anac. arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. caust. jod. lach. merc. op. phos. plat. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Carb-v. cic. cocc. con. hep. kal. magn-arct. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. rhus. sabad. sec. stram. zmc.

The trembling of the hands of drunkards requires: Ars. lach. n-vom. sulph.

TUBERCLES, ABDOMINAL.

Principal remedies: 1) Calc. hep. lach. sil. sulph. 2) Amm. caust. jod. kal. merc. nitr-ac, ol-jec. phos.

TUBERCULOSIS.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Ars. calc. jod. kal. lyc. phos. puls. stann. sulph. 2) Acon. amb. bell. bry. carb-an. carb-v. chin. con. dros. ferr. hep. natr-m. nntr-ac. phos-ac. seneg. sep. sil. thuj.
- § 2. For the stage of irritation and inflammation: Acon. amm. bell. bry. calc. dros. lyc. phos.

For the stage of suppuration, the real consumptive stage: 1) Ars. calc. ferr. jod. hep. kal. lyc. nitr-ac. phos. puls. stann. sulph. 2) Carb-v. chin. con. nitr. phos-ac. sep. staph.

§ 3. It is doubtful whether tubercles of the brain, lungs, intestines, require different remedies. Probably any tubercles should be treated with the same remedies, provided the totality of the symptoms corresponds.

TUMOURS.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Ars. bell. bry. cham. hep. merc. phos. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Ant. arn. carb-v. caust. chin. dulr. kal. lach. led. lyc. nutr-ac. n-vom. rhod. rhus. sabin. samb. sep. sil.
- § 2. Phlegmonous tumours require: Ars. bell. bry. cham. hep. phos. puls. sulph.—If given in time, these remedies will generally suffice to disperse the swelling before suppuration sets in: Ars. is indicated by burning: Bry. by hot and tight, or pale or red tumours; Bell., when the redness spreads over the adjacent parts;

Hep. and Rhus. when the swelling is painful to the touch; Puls. when it is surrounded by a red areola, &c.

For hard swellings give: Baryt. carb-an. carb-v. con. jod. kal.; or, Bry. cham. sulph. If suppuration should have set in, give Hep. or Lach., which will soon bring the swelling to a head.

If the suppuration should last too long, give: ('alc. hep. merc. phos. sil.—Phos. and Sil. more particularly if hectic fever supervene.

See: SUPPURATION and ULCERS.

- § 3. Lymphatic swellings and abscesses require: Asa. bell. calc. carb-v. cocc. dulc. hep. lach. merc. phos. sep. sil. sulph.—If inflammatory, give: 1) Merc. 2) Bell. carb-v. hep. lach. sep. sil. phos.—If cold, without inflammation, give: Asa. bell. calc. coccul. dulc. merc. sulph.
- § 4. Lipomata (lupiw) require: 1) Calc. 2) Graph, hep. sil.; or, 3) Baryt. caust. nitr-ac. sulph.

Steatomata: Bar-c.

Ganglia: Arn. rhus.; or, Amm. phos. phos-ac. plumb.? sil. zinc.

§ 5. Phlegmasia alba dolens: 1) Bry. lyc. 2) Ant. ars. puls. rhus. sabin. sulph.; or, 3) Bell. calc. chin. jod. merc. rhus. sep. sil.

Edematous and dropsical swellings: 1) Ant. ars. bry. chin. hell. lyc. merc. puls. squill. sulph. 2) Aur. baryt. bell. dig. dulc. ferr. kal. led. phos. rhod. rhus. sabin. samb. stram.

Arthritic swellings: 1) Acon. ant. arn. bry. chin. colch. merc. sulph. 2) Coccul. hep. kreos. n-vom. rhus.

Rheumatic swellings: 1) Acon. arn. bell. bry. cham. chin. colch. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) ('occul. hep. krevs. lach. rhus.

Arthritic nodosities: 1) Agn. ant. calc. carb-an. caust. graph. lyc. merc. puls. rhus. sabin. staph. sulph. 2) Acon. arn. aur. clem. cic. dig. hep. led. nitr-ac.

§ 6. Pale swellings require: 1) Baryt. bry. lyc. rhus. 2) Arn. calc. jod. merc. puls. sep.

Blue-red: 1) Arn. bell. cham. lach. 2) Ars. canth. con. kal. sil.

Red-spotted : Chin. lyc. sep.

Erysipelatous: 1) Bell. puls. rhus. 2) Acon. amm. arn. ars. hep. phos. sep.

Black-blue: 1) Ars. lach. puls. 2) Acon. arn. bell. dig. merc. op. veratr.

§ 7. Hot, red swellings: 1) Arn. ars. bell. borax. bry. chin. coccul. hep. lach. lyc. merc. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Acon. ant. asa. aur. cann. colch. led. mang. natr-m. nitr-ac.

Suppurating: 1) Calc. hep. merc. phos. sil. 2) Baryt. lach. lyc. mang. sulph.

Hard, tight: Arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb-an. cham. graph. lyc. phos. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.

Shining: Arn. ars. bry. merc. sulph.

Cold: 1) Ars. calc. bell. coccul. dulc. merc. sulph. 2) Asa. con. lach. puls. rhod. spig.

§ 8. Burning and painful: 1) Ars. bry. lyc. phos. sulph. 2) Acon. arn. bell. caust. lach. merc. puls. rhus. sep. sil.

Creeping: Arn. colch. merc. puls. rhus. sep. sulph.

Stinging and painful: Acon. bry. caust. nitr-ac. puls. sep. sulph.

§ 9. Compare: Abscess, Glands, diseases of, Suppuration, Ulcers, Arthritic ailments, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Lupia, &c. Also all local swellings, such as: Swelling of the checks, knee, &c.

TYMPANITIS.

Principal remedy: Chin.; moreover: Carb-v. coloc. lyc. n-vom. sulph.

Compare; DISTENTION OF THE ABDOMEN, and COLIC.

TYPHUS.

§ 1. Under this head we arrange all fevers with typhoid symptoms, such as: typhus gastricus, stupidus, versatitis, putridus, &c.; and even pneumo-typhus, for this is, after all, typhus affecing most particularly the lungs. Pneumonia may assume a typhoid character in consequence of excessive bleeding, but this would not be true pneumo-typhus, and the characteristic disorganization of the blood, as well as the regularity of the stages which we observe in true typhus, are wanting in such apparently typhoid diseases.

In true typhus, whether putridus, petechialis, &c., Bry. and Rhus-t. are the principal remedies; if, however, neither of these remedies should be indicated by the symptoms, we may resort to:—

§ 2. The following remedies: 1) Bell. bry. hyos. lach. merc. n-vom. phos-ac. rhus. stram. sulph. 2) Acon. arn. ars. camph. carb-v.

cham. chin. cocc. lyc. mur-ac. natr-m. nitr-sp. n-mosch. op. puls. sulph. 3) Daph. gran, phos. sulph-ac.

§ 3. Pseudo-typhus, that is, fevers with apparently typhoid symptoms, require: Acon. arn. ars. bell. bry. chin. cocc. hyos. lach. lyc. merc. mur-ac. natr-m. phos-ac. rhus. stram. sulph.

True typhus requires, as was said above: 1) Bry. or Rhus-t.; or, if these should be insufficient: Ars. lach. merc. mur-ac. phos-ac. sulph-ac.; or one of the remedies mentioned in § 2.

We may furthermore select:

- a) For typhus versatilis: Acon. bell. bry. cham. hyos. lyc. mur-ac. natr-m. n-vom. rhus. stram.
- b) Typhus stupidus: Arn. ars. bell. bry. chin. cocc. hyos. lach. nitr-sp. n-vom. op. rhus. stram. veratr.
- c) Typhus cerebralis: 1) Bry. 2) Acon. bell. hyos. lach. lyc. n-vom. op. phos-ac. rhus. stram.
- d) Typhus pulmonaris: 1) Bry. rhus.; or, 2) Ars. bell. chin. hyos. sulph.
- e) Typhus abdominalis, putridus: 1) Rhus-t.; or, Bry.; or, 2) Ars. chin. merc.; or, 3) Arn. carb-veg. n-mosch. puls. sulph. 4) Canth. mosch.
- § 5. In the precursory stage, Bry. or Rhus-t. will sometimes cut the disease short.

The inflammatory stage requires: 1) Bry.; or, 2) Acon. bell. cham. hyos. luc. n-vom. stram.

The stage of debility requires: 1) Rhus.; or, 2) Ars. carb-vey. chin, merc. mur-ac.; or, 3) Arn. lach. n-mosch. phos-ac. sulph.— t'arbo-vey. particularly will sometimes bring about a favourable change, even if life seems almost extinct.

During the stage of convalescence, if the patient should be very weak, give: 1) Cocc. chin. veratr.; or, 2) N-vom. sulph.

§ 6. Symptomatic indications:

Belladonna: Alternate chill and heat, or internal and external heat, with redness and burning heat of the cheeks or whole face; red, sparkling eyes; diluted pupils; photopholia; buzzing in the ears and hard hearing; unsteady or furious look; bloated face; burning thirst with aversion to drink, or with desire for drink and inability to swallow; restless sleep, sleeplessness; starting during sleep, or on waking; loss of consciousness, with muttering, grasping at flocks, or furious delirium with frightful visions, fear, desire to escape; violent headache, especially in the forehead; vertigo on raising the head; dry lips; ulcerated corners of the mouth; dry and red tongue, or covered with a dirty

coating; bitter taste in the mouth; loss of appetite, loathing of food and nausea; anxiety and oppression in the pit of the stomach; no stool; bright-yellow or scanty, red urine; hurried breathing; frequent pulse; hurried, or feeble, indistinct speech; cold sweat in the face, especially on the forehead, under the eyes and around the nose; great languor; painfulness of all the limbs; cough with pains in the chest, &c. (Comp. Hyose.)

BRYONIA: Chill, succeeded by constant heat all over the body. especially about the head, with red face and profuse sweat, or dry and chapped, or moist and clammy skin; dry, brownish and cracked lips and tongue; violent thirst; aversion to food; also with nausea and desire to vomit, or slimy and bilious vomiting; violent pain in the pit of the stomach when touched; constipation, or diarrhea, yellow stools; red-brown, or bright-yellow urine, with yellowish sediment: oppressive, stupifying headache, or pain as if the brain were torn or bruised; gauze before the eyes; stoppage of the ears and hard hearing; copious accumulation of thick and tenacious mucus in the posterior nares and fauces; prostrution. with trembling and vertigo on raising one's-self; delirium, day and night, with strange fancies and desire to escape from bed; sleeplessness, with flushes of heat and restless tossing about; or constant desire to sleep, and even coma, with sudden starting and strange dreams; grasping at flocks; hurried and frequent pulse, or irregular, small and intermitting pulse; short oppressed respiration; painfulness and lameness of all the limbs; stitches in the chest or side: irritable, vehement disposition, despair of one's recovery, dread of death, petechiæ. (Comp. Rhus-t.)

Ilyoscyamus: Furious delirium, with all sorts of visions; nervousness, with sleeplessness and restlessness, or comatose state, interrupted by delirium which is at times of a bland, at others of a furious character; listlessness, dulness, great debility, especially of the hands on moving them; jactitation of the muscles; grasping at flocks; desire to escape; pale, or red and hot face, with bluish cheeks; dim, staring eyes, with blue margins around the same; or red and sparkling eyes, with alternately dilated and contracted pupils; hardness of hearing, with buzzing and ringing in the ears; dry, parched tongue, covered with a brownish coating. (Comp. Bell.)

LACHESIS: Vertigo as often as the patient raises himself; lame eyelids, bitter mouth; pain in the chest, with dry cough; coma; depression of the lower jaw; muttering delirium, stupid looks; smooth and dry, or whitish, or parched or yellowish-red tongue; or heavy tongue; thirst with aversion to liquids; red-brown and copious urine.

LYCOPODIUM: Prostration; depression of the lower jaw; dim and half-closed eyes; slow breathing with open mouth; or alter-

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nate chills and heat; animation without heat or congestion of blood to the head or face; circumscribed redness of the cheeks; debilitating sweats; red tongue; constipation; quiet disposition, or screams; ill will, especially on waking.

MERCURIUS: Vertigo, stupefaction, fulness and confusion of the head: dulness, inability to think; headache, especially in the forchead and on the vertex; buzzing in the ears; the tongue is thickly coated, or dirty-yellow, or clean tongue with a bitter, foul taste; bleeding gums; nausea, desire to vomit, or vomiting of slimy and bitter substances; great sensitiveness and painfulness of the pit of the stomach, region of the liver, and abdomen around the umbilicus, with pains, especially at night; restlessness, anxiety, and tossing about; constipation, or green, vellow, diarrhaic stools; dark, brownish urine; burning and dry skin, or copious, debilitating and clammy sweats; debility; skeplessness; no delirium, or scarcely perceptible.

NUX-VOMICA: Excessive sensitiveness of all the organs, with prevailing gastric and bilious symptoms; drowsines, as if intoxicated, with loss of consciousness; prostration; red and burning cheeks, and palms of the hands; white, or black dry tongue, with red and cracked edges, dry lips; thirst with aversion to liquids; foul or bitter taste, especially of liquids; aversion to food; tearing or aching pain in the head, with vertigo; colicky pains, palpitation of the heart, and anguish; painful pressure and tension in the region of the stongach and hypochondria; sensation in the limbs as if bruised and paralyzed; vehement, peevish disposition.

PHOSPHORI ACIDUM: ('omplete listlessness, stupefaction and dulness; prostration; tuciturn; staring, dull looks, with glassy or hollow eyes; sleeplessness at night, with anguish and tossing about; or irresistible drowsiness and sleep, full of fancies, or muttering delirium and grasping at flocks; confusion and painful cloudiness of the head, especially on waking; violent buzzing in the ears, with hardness of hearing; dry tongue; dryness, burning and roughness of the skin; heat, especially towards evening; diarrhexic stools, or constipation, with heaviness and pressure in the abdomen: brown-red urine with reddish sediment; cold sweat in the face, pit of the stomach and on the hands, with anguish, &c. (Is sometimes suitable before or after Opium.)

RHUS-T.: Prostration, the patient being scarcely able to turn about; sleeplessness, with anguish and frequent starting, or coma with muttering, stertorous breathing, and grasping at flocks; dry heat with anguish; silliness or confusion of ideas, or complete loss of consciousness; loquacious delirium with desire to escape, alternating with lucid intervals; stupifying headache; vertigo on raising one's head or turning about; burning and redness of the face or cheeks; red and burning, or staring and dim eyes; stop-

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ped ears and hardness of hearing; dry mouth and fauces; dry, chapped, brownish or blackish lips and tongue; or trembling and red tongue; great thirst; loss of appetite and aversion to food; hard and distended abdomen, with violent pains in the region of the stomach, especially when touching the part; constipation with ineffectual urging; or blood-coloured, diarrheic stools; the urine is at first clear and becoming turbid after standing awhile, or it is hot and dark-coloured; dry heat, with anguish, or clammy sweat; petechiæ. (Comp. Bry.)

STRAMONIUM: Beating headache, especially on the vertex, with fainting turn, obscuration of sight and hardness of hearing; delirium with violent tossing about, frightful visions and illusions of sight and hearing, or with singing, whistling, talking in a foreign tongue, desire to escape from bed, &c.; loss of consciousness, the patient not knowing even his own family; dilated, insensible pupils; no stool or urine; coma with stertorous breathing, &c.

§ 7. Arnica: Coma with delirium and grasping at flocks, stertorous breathing, involuntary discharges of fæces or urine, &c.

ARSENICUM: Petechiæ, coma, delirium, grasping at flocks, loss of conciousness, frequent, sudden starting and sighing; great prostration; depression of the lower jaw; open mouth; dim and glassy eyes, &c.

CAMPHORA: Violent delirium, dulness and heat of the head, with clammy, cold skin; debility; debilitating and clammy sweats; disposition to diarrhœa. (Sometimes suitable after Rhus.)

CARBO-VEG.: Coma with rattling, hippocratic countenance, insensible pupils; small, almost extinct pulse; cold sweat in the hands, feet, and in the face; involuntary stool with cadaverous smell; dark-red urine with a little flock in the centre, &c.

CHAMOMILLA: Spasmodic pains, cardialgia or spasmodic colic and diarrhea, together with the other typhoid symptoms.

CHINA: Loss of appetite and earthy taste of food; dry, parched lips and tongue; diarrhœa day and night, with watery, yellow stools, or discharge of undigested food; constant sopor, or unrefreshing sleep, &c.

COCCULUS: Debility, headache, vertigo, fainting turns, cardialgia, lameness of the extremities, &c. (Is frequently suitable after Rhus-t. or Camph.)

MURIATIS ACIDUM: Prostration, headache as if the brain were bruised, putrid symptoms, distress in the side.*

* The principal indications for Muriatic acid have been omitted by Jahr they are: settling down in the bed, while digging with the head into the pillow, turning up the whites, depression of the lower Jaw, slavering, &c.—
Hempel.

NATRUM MURIATICUM: Loss of consciousness, unquenchable

thirst, dry tongue, debility.

NITRI-SPIRITUS: Prostration, listlessness, stupidity, with starting, wild looks, deafness, dry, brownish lips, sleep, with delirium and muttering, &c.

NUX-MOSCHATA: Putrid or colliquative diarrhea, coma, deli-

rium, stupidity, &c.

OPIUM: Coma with stertorous breathing, open mouth, delirium, muttering. (After Opium, Phos-ac. is sometimes suitable.)

PULSATILLA: Loss of consciousness, with violent delirium,

whining and lamenting, with desponding looks.

SULPHUR: Constant heat, especially in the evening, with full, hurried pulse, great thirst, dry and brownish tongue; scanty, dark-red urine which soon deposits a sediment; sleeplessness; delirium, with open eyes; grasping at flocks; constipation.

§ 8. Comp.: Inflammatory fever, Gastric fever, &c.

TYPICAL DISEASES: 1) Ars. caps. chin. ign. ipec. natr-m. n-vom. puls. sep. spig. 2) Alum. anac. ant. arn. baryt. bry. canth. carb-veg. coc. lach. plumb. rhod. rhus-t. sabad. sep. staph. sulph. veratr. See INFERMITTENT FEVER.

ULCERS.

§ 1. Ulcers, without an exception, depend upon a particular dyscrasia of the organism, and cannot be radically healed except by means of remedies which are capable of eradicating the dyscrasia, of which the ulcer is a mere symptom. Nevertheless, the character, configuration, or other peculiarities of ulcers, should not be left out of consideration in selecting a remedy. These external characteristics of ulcers generally point to the following remedies: 1) Ars. asa. hep. lach. lyc. merc. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Aur. bell. bry. calc. canth. carb-veg. cham. chel. clem. con. cupr. graph. nitr-ac. phosph. phos-ac. rhus. sep. staph. thuj.

§ 2. We should use more particularly:

- a) For atonic ulcers, as we find them among old, feeble, and cachectic individuals, on the leg, &c.: 1) Ars. lach. sil. sulph. 2) Calc. carb-veg. graph. ipec. lyc. mur-ac. natr. phos-ac. puls. ruta. 3) Amm. amm-m.
- b) For arthritic ulcers: 1) Bry. chin. lyc. sulph. 2) Calc. graph. rhus. staph. See: GOUT.
- c) For impetigenous ulcers: 1) Calc. clem. graph. lyc. merc. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. zinc. (See: HERPES.)
 - d) For scorbutic ulcers: 1) Ars. carb-an. carb-veg. lach. merc.

mur-ac. staph. sulph. 2) Amm. amm-m. asa, clem. con. hep. phosph. sep. sil. thuj.

e) For scrofulous ulcers: 1) Ars. bell. calc. carb-veg. lyc. mur-ac. sit. sulph. 2) Aur. cist. graph. hep. lach. phosph.

f) For syphilitic ulcers: 1) Merc. 2) Aur. carb-veg. lach. nitrac. thuj. 3) Jod.? nux-jugl.? mez.?

g) For mercurial ulcers: 1) Asa. aur. bell. carb-veg. hep. lach. lyc. nitr-ac, phos-ac, sassap, sep, sil. sulph.

§ 3. As regards the structure and shape of ulcers, give:

- a) For fistulous ulcers: 1) Ant. calc. lyc. phosph. sil. sulph. 2) Asa. bell. carb-veg. caust. con. nitr-ac. puls. ruta.
- b) For flat, superficial ulcers: 1) Lach. merc. nitr-ac. thuj. 2) Ars. asa. bell. byc. phos-ac. puls. sep. sil.
- c) For hard, callous ulcers, with callous edges: Ars. asa. calc. carb-veg. hep. lach. lyc. merc. petr. sep. sil. sulph.
- d) For carious ulcers: 1) Asa. lyc. merc. sil. 2) Aur. calc. hep. phos-ac. ruta. sabin. sulph.
- e) Cancerous ulcers, that is: ulcers which look like cancer, but are of a different nature: 1) Ars. con. lach. merc. sil. sulph. 2) Aur. bell. calc. clem. hep. nitr-ac. sep. sil. squill. staph.
- f) Fungous ulcers: 1) Ars. carb-an. lach. merc. petr. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Carb-veg. cham. clem. phosph. staph. thuj.
- g) Lardacious ulcers: 1) Ars. hep. merc. sabin. 2) Cupr. kreos. nutr-ac. sulph. thuj.
- h) Deep ulcers: 1) Lach. merc. nitr-ac. 2) Bell. calc. con. lyc. sep. sil. sulph.
- i) Variose ulcers: 1) Carb-veg. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. caust. graph. lach. lyc.
- k) Verminous ulcers (with maw-worms): 1) Merc. sil. 2) Ars. calc. sahad.
- 1) Indented ulcers: 1) Merc. phos-ac. 2) Hep. lach. sil. stuph. sulph.
 - m) Shaggy ulcers: 1) Ars. 2) Petr. sil.

§ 4. As regards appearance and colour, use:

- a) For bluish ulcers: 1) Asa. aur. con. hep. lach. 2) Ars. sil.
- b) Spotted ulcers: Arn. con. lach. sulph-ac.
- c) Yellow: ('alc. carb-veg puls. sil.
- d) Gray: Ars. caust. merc. sil.
- e) Greenish : Asa. aur. caust. merc. puls. rhus. sil.
- f) Discoloured, unclean, dirty ulcers: Lach. merc. nitr-ac. sabin. thuj.
- g) Ulcers with red areola: Ars. asa. calc. cham. hep. lach. lyc. merc. puls. rhus. sil. staph. sulph.

- h) Ulcers which turn black: Ars. asa. carb-veg. ipec. lach. sec. sil. sulph.
 - i) Whitish, white-spotted: Ars. lach. merc. sil.
 - § 5. As regards the pathological nature of ulcers, select :
- a) For readily-bleeding ulcers: 1) Ars. carb-veg. hep. kal. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. phosph. phos-ac. puls. 2) Con. sil. sulph.
- b) For gangrenous ulcers: 1) Ars. bell. chin. lach. sil. 2) Con. rhus. sec. souill.
- c) Suppurating ulcers: 1) Ars. hep. merc. puls. sil. sulph. 2; Asa. chin. con. lach. phosph. phos-ac.
 - d) Inflamed ulcers: 1) Ars. cham. hep. lyc. merc. phosph. staph.
- 2) Acon. bell. bry. nitr-ac. puls. rhus. ruta. sulph.
- e) Putrid ulcers: 1) Ars. carb-veg. hep. merc. mur-ac. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Amm. amm-m. asa. bell. calc. chin. phos-ac. rhus.
- f) Phagedenic ulcers: 1) Ars. hep. merc. mez. sil. sulph. 2) Carb-veg. caust. cham. clem. con. graph. nitr-ac. petr. ran. rhus. sep.
- g) Torpid ulcers: 1) Carb-veg. con. lyc. phos-ac. sep. sulph. 2) Carb-an, cupr. op. sil.

§ 6. As regards pains, give:

- a) For very painful ulcers: 1) Ars. carb-veg. graph. hep. sil. 2) Arn. asa. hell. byc. merc. nitr-ac. phos-ac. puls.
 - b) Painless: Carb-veg. lach. phos-ac. sep. sulph.
- c) Itching or smarting: 1) Ars. hep. lyc. puls. rhus. sil. sulph. 2) Ant. caust. chin. graph. nitr-ac. phos-ac.
 - d) Boring pains: Aur. bell. natr-m. sil, sulph.
- e) Burning pains: Ars. carb-veg. merc. mez. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.
- f) Pressure and tension: Caust. con. graph. merc. phosph. puls. rhus. sil. spong. sulph.
- g) Beating and throbbing: Asa. calc. clem. kal. lyc. merc. sil. sulph.
- h) Creeping and gnawing: Arn. cham. clem. con. dros. lach. lycmerc. phosph. rhus. sep. staph. sulph.
 - i) Tearing or drawing : Ars. calc. lyc. sep. sil. sulph.
- k) Stitching or cutting: Bell. calc. graph. lyc. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. puls. sep. sil. staph. sulph.
 - 1) Sore pains: Graph. hep. puls. sep. sulph.
 - m) Darting (jerking) pains: Asa. calc. caust. puls. rhus. sil.
- § 7. Compare: Suppurations, Eruptions, and Herpes; also: Gout; Scurvy; Scrophula; Syphilis; Mercurial. Cachexia; Bones, diseases of; Cancer; Varices; Glands, Diseases of; and the parts where ulcers are apt to break out.

URETHRITIS.—Principal remedies: Acon. cann. canth. merc. sulph.

See: CYSTITIS, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, GONORRHEA.

URETHRORRHAGIA, HÆMATURIA.

- § 1. Principal remedies: Arn. ars. cann. canth. chin. ipec. luc. merc. mez. puls.; or, 2) Calc. caps. con. n-vom. phosph. sec. sep. zinc.
- § 2. If caused by a badly-managed gonorrhoa, give: Cann. canth. puls.

If by suppression of herpes, or itch: Ars. calc. con. sulph.

If by external injuries: Arn. con. puls. rhus.

- If attended with affections of the kidneys: Canth. lyc. puls. sulph.
- § 3. See: URINARY DIFFICULTIES, GONORRHEA, HEMORRHAGES, NEPHRITIS, CYSTITIS, &c.

URINARY DIFFICULTIES, ISCHURIA, LYSURIA, ANURIA, &c.

- § 1. These various affections have been arranged under one head in order to avoid unnecessary repetitions. The principal remedies for these affections are: 1) Acon. bell. camph. cann. canh. coloc. dulc. hep. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Arn. ars. aur. baryt. caps. caust. colch. coloc. dig. graph. hell. hyos. kal. lyc. murac. n-mosch. phosph. phos-ac, rhus. ruta. sabin. sassap. staph. sulph.
 - § 2. As regards the varieties, give:
- a) For dysuria, with ineffectual urging: 1) Acon. cann. canth. dulc. magn-aust. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Arn. ars. aur. bell. calc. colch. con. dig. hyos. kal. n-mosch. phosph. sassap. staph.
- b) For ischuria, anuria: 1) Arn. canth. lyc. n-vom. op. puls. stram. 2) Acon. aur. camph. con. dig. hep. hyos. lach. laur. plumb. rhus. ruta. sulvh. veratr.
- c) For enuresis: 1) Arn. bell. carb-veg. caust. cin. hep. hyos. magn-aust. natr-m. puls. rhus. ruta. sep. sulph. zinc. 2) Acon. cic. dulc. kreos. lach. laur. lyc. magn-c. merc. petr. sil. spig.
- d) For enwresis nocturna: 1) Bell. caust. cin. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. 2) Acon. amm. arn. ars. bry. calc. carb-veg. cham. chin. con. graph. hep. magn-aust. merc. natr-m. op. ruta. stram.
- § 3. As regards the pathological state to which the urinary difficulties belong, give:

- a) For an inflammatory state: 1) Acon. cann. canth. merc. n-vom. puls. 2) Bell. cop. dig. dulc. sassap. sabin. sulph.
- b) For a spasmodic state: 1) N-vom. op. puls. 2) Bell. canth. caps. caust. cin. coloc, hyos. ign. lach. lyc. rhus. veratr.
- c) For paralysis: 1) Ars. cin. dulc. hyos. 2) Acon. bell. canst. cic. laur. magn-aust.
- d) Strictures, or indurations in the urinary passages: Clem. dulc. merc, petr. puls, rhus, sulph.
- e) For hamorrhoids: 1) N-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Acon. ars. calc. carb-veg. lach. merc.
- f) During pregnancy, or when the menses are suppressed: 1) Coccul. phos-ac. puls. 2) Con. n-vom. sulph.
- g) Lythiasis or gravel: 1) Lyc. sassap. 2) Calc. cann. n-vom. petr. phosph. sep. sil., &c. (See: LYTHIASIS.)
 - § 4. As regards external causes, give :
- a) When caused by a cold: Acon. bell. dulc. merc. n-vom. puls.
- b) When by exposure to wet and cold: 1) Puls. sassap. 2) Alum. calc. sulph.
- c) When by abuse of spirits: N-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. bell. calc. hep, lach, merc.
 - d) By abuse of Cantharides: 1) Camph. 2) Acon. puls.
 - e) By fright or fear : Acon. bell. hyos. op. veratr.
- f) By a concussion in consequence of a fall, shock, &c.: Arn. cic. con. rhus. puls.
- § 5. We may moreover prescribe, if the accompanying symptoms permit:
- a) For frequent urging to urinate: 1) Bell. bry. canth. carlveg. caust. colch. graph. kal. lyc. n-vom. phos-ac. puts. rhus. ruta. sabin. sassap. squill. staph. sulph. 2) Acon. arn. baryt. caps. coccul. coloc. dig. dulc. guaj. hell. ign. merc. mur-ac. phosph. sahad. sep. spong.
- b) Ineffectual urging: 1) Canth. caust. dig. n-vom. petr. puls. sassap. sep. sulph. 2) Acon. arn. camph. cham. chin. coloc. hyoskal. lyc. merc. phosph. phos-ac. plumb. sil.
- c) Urging at night: 1) Arn. ars. bell. calc. caust. graph. magn-aust. natr-m. puls. rhus. sep. sil. squill. 2) Alum. amubaryt. bry. cin. cupr. dros. hep. magn-aust. merc. n-vom. op. ruta. stram.
- d) Emitting the urine in drops only: 1) Bell. canth. dulc. magn-aust. n-vom. sulph. 2) Arn. camph. cann. caps. caust. clem. colch. con. merc. n-mosch. petr. puls. rhus. spig. staph. stram.
 - e) Inability to emit all the urine, drops of which continue to

fall out: 1) Calc. kal. selen. 2) Bry. lach. natr. petr. rhod. sil. staph, thuj.

f) Interrupted or thin stream: 1) Caust. clem. con. dulc. magn aust. sulph. zinc. 2) Carb-an. kal. phos-ac. thuj.

- § 6. Or for: a) Painful emission of urine: 1) Cann. canth. coloc. hep. lyc. merc, natr-m. phos-ac. puls. thuj. 2) Bell. clem. colch. con. dulc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. sassap. sep. sulph. veratr.
- b) Burning pains: 1) Ars. calc. cann. lach. merc. natr. n-vom. phosph. phos-ac, seneg. sulph. 2) Canth. caps. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. con. hep. ign. lyc. nitr. nitr-ac, thuj. veratr.

c) Cutting pains: 1) Ant. cann. canth. con. dig. phos-ac. 2)
Ann. calc. guaj. hep. merc. mur-ac. nutr-ac. petr. staph. thuj.

- d) Stitching pains: Arn. cann. clem. lyc. nitr. n-vom. phosph. seneg.
- e) Soreness and smarting: 1) Carb-veg. ign. phosph. sep. 2) Calc. hep. lyc. magn-c. mez. natr. nitr-ac. n-vom.
- § 7. Compare: Secretion of Urine, Cystitis, Catarrh of the Bladder, Paralysis of the Bladder, Gonorrhæa, Lithiasis, &c.

URINE, MORBID SECRETION OF.

- § 1. Under this head we have arranged a number of affections of the urinary organs, which, though differing from each other pathologically, yet, so far as their symptoms are concerned, all point to the remedies mentioned below.
 - § 2. As regards the secretion of urine itself, give:
- a) For copious micturition: 1) Arg. carb-v. led. merc. mur-ac. natr-m. phos-ac. puls. rhus. spig. squill. sulph. verb. 2) Alum. amb. cars. canth. carb-an. daph. guaj. ign. lach. natr. nitr. oleand. phos. seneg.
- b) Frequent trination: 1) Arg. baryt caust. kreos. lach. merc. nitr. oleand. phos-ac. rhus. ruta. sil. squill. staph. 2) Aur. bry. calc. coff. daph. kal. mur-ac. spig. veratr.
- c) Scanty secretion: 1) Acon, arn. aur. bell. bry. canth. hyos. laur. n-vom. op. plumb. stram. 2) Ars. camph. chin. colch. hep. merc. puls. ruta. sec. sulph.
- d) Diminished secretion: 1) Bell, eanth. colch. dig. graph. hell. hyos. jod. laur. n-vom. op. plumb. ruta. sec. staph. stram. veratr. 2) Acon. alum. arn. bry. cann. carb-v. caust. dulc. hep. kal. merc. nitr-ac. phos. puls. rhus. sassap. sulph.
- e) Suppression of urine: 1) Acon. bell. canth. hyos. jod. laur. op. plumb. sec. stram. 2) Alum. colch. dig. graph. hell. n-vom. ruta. sassap. veratr.

§ 3. As regards the nature of the urine, give:

a) For urine with ammoniacal smell: Asa. carb-v. jod. mosch. nitr-ac. petr. phos. stront.

b) Pale, watery, colourless urine: 1) Aur. coloc. con. murac. nitr. phosph. phos-ac. puls. staph. 2) Alum. arn. bell. colch. dig. hep. ign. magn-c. mur-ac. natr-m. plat. rhus. sassap. sec. sep. stram. stront. sulph-ac.

c) Dark-coloured, red, fiery, saturated urine: 1) Acon. arn. bell. bry. carb-v. colch. merc. sep. sulph. tart. veratr. 2) Ant. calc. canth. caps. chin. dig. dros. hell. hep. ipec. kal. lach. n-vom. phos. puls. selen. staph.

d) Dark-brown, red-brown, brown-red urine: 1) Arn. bell. bry. dros. lach. phos. sulph. 2) Acon. amb. ars. calc. caust. colch. krcos.

merc. nitr-ac. petr. puls.

e) Dark blood-coloured: 1) Calc. sep. 2) Coff. hep. petr. sulphic.

f) Yellow-coloured: 1) Amb. arn. bell. cham. chin. ipcc. lach. rhab. sassap. zinc. 2) Agar. amm. ant. canth. carb-v. colch. hyos. ign. led. magn-m. nitr. samb. spong. veratr.

g) Greenish: 1) Ars. camph. rhab. ruta. veratr. 2) Aur. chin.

jod. kal. magn-c. rhod. sulph.

h) Hot: Acon, ars, bry. canth. cham. colch. dig. hep. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos-ac. sec. squill.

i) Cold while being emitted: Agar. nitr-ar.

k) Viscid: Arg. canth. coloc. cupr. kreos. phos-ac.

1) Milky, whitish, as if stirred with milk, flour, or chalk: 1) Phos-ac. 2) Aur. carb-v. cin. con. merc. mur-ac. nitr-ac. phos. sulph. 3) Alum. amm. arn. bell. cann. canth. caust. chin. dulc. hep. jod. natr-m. rhus.

m) Sour-smelling: 1) Amb. merc. 2) Calc. graph. natr. nitr-ac. petr.

n) Acrid urine: 1) Borax. cann. caust. hep. merc. 2) Arn. calc. clem. graph. jod. kal. natr-m. phos. rhus. seneg. thuj. veratr.

o) Foaming: Chinin, laur. lyc. seneg. spong.

p) Fetid: 1) Ars. carb-an. carb-v. quaj. merc. nitr-ac. puls. sulph 2) Cupr. dulc. natr. petr. phos. phos-ac. sep. stann. viol-tr.

q) Turbid: 1) Chin. cin. con. dulc. merc. sabad. sep. 2) Amb. bell, cann, carb-an. carb-v. cham. ign. phos. puls, rhus.

r) Becoming turbid: Bry. caust. cham. cin. graph. hep. merc. mez. phos-ac. rhus. seneg. sulph.

s) Cloudy: 1) Amb. bry. caust. merc. nutr. petr. phos-ac. senegthyj. 2) Ant. chin. kal. lach. rhod. sassap.

§ 4. As regards the sediment deposited by the urine, give:

a) For bloody urine: 1) Canth. can. puls. 2) Arn. ars. chin

- ipec. lyc. merc. mez. 3) Calc. caps. con. n-vom. phos. sec. sep. sulph. zinc.
- b) Bloody sediment: 1) Sep. sulph-ac. 2) Canth. dulc. lyc. phosac. puls.
 - c) Purulent: Cann. canth. clem. lyc. n-vom. puls. sep.
- d) Fibrinous, flocculent: Cann. canth. mcrc. mez. nitr-ac. seneg.
- e) Opalescent urine: Calc. chin. hep. jod. par. petr. phos. puls. sulph.
 - f) Jelly-like sediment: Coloc. puls.
- g) Yellow-coloured: 1) Baryt. cham. chin. cupr. lyc. phos. sil. spong. sulph-ac. zinc. 2) Amm. conth. lach.
 - h) Gray: Con. hyos, spong.
- i) Gravel, sand, or stone sediments: 1) Lyc. sassap. 2) Calc. cann. n-vom. petr. phos. scp. sil. 3) Alum. amm. amb. ant. calc. canth. chin. lach. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. puls. thuj. zinc.
 - k) Loamy sediment: Amm-m. sassap. scp. sulph. sulph-ac. zinc.
- 1) Sediment resembling flour, chalk or lime: Calc. chin. graph. merc. natr-m. phos-ac. sulph. tart.
- m) Reddish, brick-coloured sediment · 1) Canth. chin. lyc. natrm. phos. puls. sep. squill. val. 2) Acon. amb. ant. arn. dulc. lach. nitr-ac. sil.
- n) Slumy urine or sediment: 1) Ars. dulc. merc. natr-m. puls. seneg. 2) Ant. canth. carb-v. coloc. con. hep. nitr-ac. n-vom. sassap. sulph.
- o) Mucous threads in the urine: Cann. canth. merc. mez. nitr-ac. sencg. tart.
- p) Whitish sediment: Colch. dulc. hep. nitr-ac. petr. phos. phos-ac. rhus. spig. sulph.
- § 5. Compare: Urinary difficulties, Gonorrhæa, Enuresis, Cystitis, &c.

UTERUS, DISEASES OF THE.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Bell. cham. cocc. con. hyos. ign. magn. magnem. n-vom. plat. puls. sep. sulph.; or, 2) Bry. caust. mosch. natr-m. n-mosch. stann. stram. veratr., &c. Comp.: Hysteria.
- § 2. Metralgia or Hysteralgia: 1) Cocc. con. ign. magn. magn-m.; or, 2) Bell. bry. cham. caust. hyos. natr-m. n-vom. plat.? sep. stann., &c. Comp.: Menstrual colic and Hysterical spasms.

- § 3. Prolapsus of the uterus: 1) Aur. bell. cale. n-vom. sep. stann.; or, 2) Gran.? kreos.? merc.? n-mosch.?
 - § 4. Metritis. (See this article.)
- § 5. Swelling of the uterus in old females, or women who have borne many children, require: 1) Sep.; or, 2) Bell.? calc.? chin.? n-vom.? plat.?

Meteorism of the uterus: Phosph. or Lyc.

- § 6. Hydatids and moles: No remedies positively known; moles may require: Bell. or Canth.
- § 7. For *Polypi* of the uterus, *Staphys*. has been recommended; I prefer *Calc*.
- § 8. For scirrhous and cancerous affections of the uterus, see : Cancer.
- § 9. Putrescence of the uterus, as sometimes occurs in cachectic females after confinement, requires: Sec.

Vagina or prepuce, swelling of.—For lymphatic swelling of the labia: Merc. sep. sulph.—Swelling of the prepuce, not syphilitic: Acon. arn. merc. rhus-t. sep. sulph.—See: Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Phimosis, &c.

VALERIANA, ILL EFFECTS OF.—The best remedy is Cham. after which Coff.; in some cases N-vom. or Sulph.

VAPOURS, NOXIOUS, ill effects of. Hering proposes:

- § 1. to counteract sulphuretted hydrogen: 1) Sprinkling with water and vinegar, which should at the same time be held under the patient's nose to inhale the vapour. 2) Chlore-water, when the patient shews signs of life after having been apparently dead; a few drops may be given internally. 3) Black coffee, when the diluted vinegar does not agree, and the patient complains of chilliness. 4) A few drops of good wine, when great heat and debility set in.
- § 2. The vapours of coal are antidoted by: 1) Water and vinegar; and, after return of consciousness. 2) By a few doses of Opium; or, 3) Bell. if Op. should be insufficient.

The ill effects of emanations from wood and loam-work in recently-built houses, are best treated with Sulph-ac.

- § 3. The vapours of chlore require: 1) tobacco-smoke. 2) brandy or wine. 3) loaf sugar.
 - § 4. See: SULPHUR, PRUSSIC ACID, MERCURY, &c.

VARICELLÆ.—Principal remedies: 1) Acon. ant. bell. puls. rhus. tart. 2) Ars. canth. carb-veg. con. ipec. merc. sep. sil. thuj. 3) Asa. caust. cycl. led. natr. natr-m. sec. sol-m. sulph.

§ 2. As regards varieties, give for:

a) Varicellæ emphysematicæ: 1) Acon, ant. bell. puls. tart. 2) Canth. con. merc. sec. sil. sol-m. thuj.

- b) For the so-called swine or water-pox: Acon. bell. led. puls. rhus.
- c) For the acuminated varicellæ: 1) Acon. ant. bell. puls. rhus. tart. 2) Ars. carb-veg. ipec. sep. thuj.
- § 3. In the inflammatory period give Acon., no matter what form the eruption may have, or Bell. if the brain should be irritated.

The tenesmus or ischuria requires: Canth. con. merc.

Swelling of the cervical glands: Bell. carb-veg. merc.

Large pustules with profuse suppuration: Ars. merc. puls. rhus. thuj.

For slow development of the eruption, with gastric and bilious symptoms: 1) Ant. puls. tart. 2) Ipec. rhus. sulph.

§ 4. See: VARIOLA, EXANTHEMS, VARIOLOID.

VARICES.—Principal remedies: 1) Arn. ars. calc. carb-veg. caust. lyc. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Ambr. ant. coloc. ferr. graph. kreos. laches. lycop. magn-aust. natr-m. silic. spigel. sulph-ac. zinc.

VARIOLÆ.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Ars. merc. rhus. 2) Acon. bell. bry. camph. chin. sulph. tart.
 - § 2. Precursory stage: Acon.; or Coff. bry. and Rhus-t.

For metastasis to the brain: Bell.; and for gastric ailments: Ars. and Ipec.

If the eruption be accomplished, give Sulph. and Merc., to promote the desiccation; if the eruption should be very violent, a dose of Bell. may be required; and if the suppurative fever should be very violent, give Acon. or Bell.; or Cham., if there should be cough. If the pus should be ichorous, and gangrene threaten to set in, give Ars. and Carb-v.

Ptyalism requires Merc.; catarrh with cough and hoarseness: Ars. or Merc.; and diarrhaa: Chin.

§ 3. Generally speaking, use:

a) During the fever-period: 1) Acon. bell. 2) Op. ars.

b) During the cruptive period: 1) Merc. 2) Ant-cr. stram. bell.

c) Maturity: Merc.

d) Period of desiccation: 1) Acon. bell. cham. puls. 2) Bry. nux-v.

e) Black, gangrenous pocks: 1) Ars. carb-v. 2) Bell. hyos. lach. rhus. sec. sil.

§ 4. Symptomatic indications:

ARSENICUM: Angina faucium, metastasis to the mouth and throat, in the last part of the eruptive period; also for black pocks.

BELLADONNA: After Acon., for violent fever, congestion of blood to the head, furious delirium; ophthalmia; photophobia, meningitis.

BRYONIA: Precursory stage, nausea, vomiting, &c.; or after the eruption is out, when ascites sets in.

CHINA: Black pustules, diarrhea, oppression, &c., during the eruption.

COFFEA: Restlessness and bilious vomiting at the commencement of the disease.

MERCURIUS: Ptyalism, tendency of blood to the head, irritation of the mucous membranes in the eyes, nose and mouth, during maturity; diarrhea in the last half of the period of desiccation.

VARIOLOID.—Principal remedies: Bell. and Merc.; or, Ars. and rhus.

Precursory stage, for violent fever and headache, Acon. and Bell., and for pain in the small of the back.

To promote desiccation, give Sulphur. bry.

For subsequent catarrh, give Merc. or Bell.; or, when asthmatic affections are present, with mucous rattling: Tart-emet. and senega.

The affections of the bones require: Sil. or Phosph-ac.; and those of the joints: Bell. bry. merc.

VEINS, SWELLING OF THE.—Principal remedies: 1) Bellad. china. crocus. ferr. hyosc. phosph. pulsat. sulph. thuj. 2) Amm. arn. baryt. calc. chelid. cicut. colve. coni. cyclam. laches. lycop. magn-arc. meny. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. sassap. sepia. spigel. spong.

VERTIGO.

- § 1. The principal remedies for vertigo and the affections of which it is sometimes the most prominent symptoms, are: 1) stoon, arn. bell. calc. chin. con. hep. lach. lyc. merc. n-vom. opphosph. puls. rhus. sil. sulph. 2) Ant. baryt. bry. carb-an. cham. cic. cin. cocc. ign. kal. natr-m. nutr-ac. petr. sec. sep. stram. veratr. zinc.
- § 2. For vertigo proceeding from the stomach, the best remedies are: Acon. ant. arn. bell. cham. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus.

Vertigo from cerebral irritation or debility, requires: Arn. bell. cham. chin. cin. hep. mosch. n-vom, puls. and rhus.

From congestion of blood to the brain: Acon. arn. bell. chin. con.

Tach. merc. n-vom. op. puls. rhus, sil. sulph.
From suppression of ulcers or cutaneous eruptions: 1) Calc.
sulph. 2) Bell. bry. carb-veg. cham. hep. ipec. lach. phosph. puls.

From riding in a carriage: 1) Hen. sil.; or, 2) Cocc. petrol.

2 2 constrainty in a contrast 2) 22cpt bin, c2, 2) con person

§ 3. Symptomatic indications:

ACONITUM: Vertigo on raising one's head when lying or stooping, and when attended with: nausea, eructations, vomiting, obscuration of sight, loss of consciousness, dizziness.

Antimonium: Derangement of the stomach, nausea, and vomiting, aversion to food, &c.

ARNICA: Vertigo in consequence of too copious meal, or during a meal, with nausea, obscuration of sight, dizziness, red face, &c.

BELLADONNA: Vertigo with anguish, stupefaction or absence of mind, darkness; or vacillation, nausea, trembling of the hands, and scintillations; or when the vertigo is caused by stooping or raising one's-self.

CHAMOMILLA: Vertigo on rising in the morning, or after eating, and especially after drinking coffee; with obscuration of sight, or fainting turns.

CHINA: Vertigo on raising one's head (or during motion), with sensation of weakness of the head, which the patient is not well able to hold erect.

CONIUM: Vertigo causing the patient to fall to one side, especially when looking about; sensation of heaviness and fulness of the head; weak memory.

HEPAR: Vertigo from riding in a carriage, or moving the head; or vertigo with nausea, stupefaction, fainting-turn, and obscuration of sight.

LACHESIS: Vertigo with pale face, fainting, vomiting, bleeding at the nose, &c., especially when the vertigo is felt early on waking, or when it is attended with absence of mind, stupidity, intoxication, &c.

MERCURIUS: Vertigo on rising, or raising one's head, or in the evening, with nausea, obscuration of sight, heat, anguish, desire to lie down.

Nux-vom.: Vertigo during or after a meal, or when walking in the open air, stooping or thinking; or in the morning, or evening in bed, when lying on the back, with sensation as if the head were turning and with danger of falling; or with buzzing in the ears, obscuration of sight; or fainting-turn and loss of consciousness.

OPIUM: Vertigo from fright, especially when attended with

trembling, debility, stupefaction, buzzing, obscuration of sight: the vertigo comes on by raising one's-self in bed, and obliges one to lie down again.

PULSATILLA: Vertigo causing the patient to fall, especially on lifting one's eyes, or when sitting or stooping, especially in the evening in bed or after a meal; with heaviness of the head, buzzing in the ears, heat or paleness of the face, obscuration of sight; nausea and desire to vomit.

RHUS-T.: Vertigo on lying down in the evening, with fear that he will fall or die.

SILICEA: Vertigo in the morning, or on lifting up one's eyes, when riding in a carriage, or stooping, and after an emotion, with fear of falling, nausea; or when the vertigo seems to rise from the back to the nape of the neck and thence to the head.

SULPHUR: Vertigo especially when sitting, ascending an eminence, or after a meal, in the morning, evening, or at night; with nausea, fainting, or bleeding of the nose.

§ 4. Comp.: Congestions of the Head, Apoplexy, Spasms, &c.

VINEGAR, ILL EFFECTS OF.—Principal remedies: Acon. ars. asar. ign. n-vom. puls. sep.

VOMIT, BLACK, MELÆNA.—This disease, which is characterised by discharge of black blood by the mouth or rectum, requires: 1) Ars. chin. veratr.; or, 2) Ipec. n-vom. petr. phosph. plumb. sulph-ac.?

Comp.: BLACK and BLOODY evacuations under DIARRHEA and VOMITING.

VOMITING and NAUSEA.

- § 1. The remedies which are generally indicated by these symptoms are: 1) Ipec. n-vom. puls. 2) Ars. bry. cham. cup. ferr. sil. sulph. veratr. 3) Ant. arn. bell. calc. chin. cin. con. dig. dros. dulc. hyos. ign. lach. merc. phosph. plumb. sec. scp. tart. 4) Amb. carb-veg. caust. cic. cin. coloc. guaj. lyc. merc. natr-m. op. petr. rhus. sabad. stann.
- § 2. Vomiting of the ingesta: 1) Ars. ferr. hyos. n-vom. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Bell. bry. calc. cocc. cin. cupr. dros. graph. kal. lach. natr-m. phosph. rhus. sep. stann. veratr.

Hæmatemesis: 1) Acon. arn. ferr. hyos. ipec. n-vom.; or, 2) Amm-c. bell. bry. canth. carb-veg. caust. chin. lach. lyc. mez. mill. plumb. puls. sulph. veratr.

Melæna: Ars. calc. chin. veratr.; or, Ipec. n-vom. raph. sulph., &c

Vomiting of facal matter (iliac passion, chordapsus, miserere, ileus, &c.): 1) Bell. n-vom. op. 2) Acon.? *bry. plumb. raph. sulph.? thuj.?

'Comp.: ILEUS.

§ 3. The vomiting of pregnant females requires: 1) Ipec. n-vom.; or, 2) Acon. ars. con. ferr. kreos. lach. magn-m. natr-m. n-mosch. petr. phosph. puls. sep. veratr.

Vomiting of drunkards: 1) Ars. lach. n-vom. op.; or, 2) Calc. sulph.

Vomiting in consequence of passive motion, such as: riding in a carriage, sailing, &c., requires: 1) Ars. coccul. colch. ferr. petr. 2) Bell. croc. n-mosch. sec.

If caused by worms, give: 1) Acon. cin. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls.

sulph.; or, 2) Bell. carb-veg. chin. lach.

If by overloading the stomach, or by eating indigestible food:

1) Ipec. puls. 2) Ant. bry. n-vom. sulph. 3) Ars. bell. ferr. rhus.

§ 4. Use more particularly:

For vomiting of bile, with bitter taste and greenish look: 1) Ars. bell. bry. cham. ipec. merc. n-vom. phosph. puls. sep. veratr. 2) Ant. arn. cann. chin. cin. coloc. con. cupr. dros. dulc. ign. lach. lyc. petr. raph. sec. sulph.

For sour-smelling and tasting vomiting: 1) Calc. cham. chin. n-vom. phosph. phos-ac. puls. sulph. 2) Ars. bell. ferr. ipec. lyc. sulph-ac. tart.

Vomiting of mucus: 1) Ars. bell. dros. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Acon. ant. calc. cham. chin. cin. con. guaj. hep. hyos. ign. merc. sec. veratr.

Watery vomiting: 1) Bell. bry. caust. spec. 2) Arn. ars. chin. cupr. n-vom. puls. sulph.

§ 5. Vomiting by motion: Ars. bry. n-vom. veratr.

Vomiting with diarrhaa: Ars. bell. coloc. cupr. dulc. spec. phosph. puls. veratr.

Worse after eating: 1) Ars. ferr. n-vom. puls. sulph. 2) Acon. arn. hyos. ipec. natr-m.

Vomiting every morning: 1) Ars. dros. n-vom. 2) Hep. lyc. natr-m. sil. veratr.

At night: Ars. ferr. chin. n-vom. sil. sulph.

After drinking: 1) Ars. ferr. chin. 2) Acon. arn. bry. cham. n-vom. sil.

§ 6. Comp.: Gastric Derangement, Stomach, Derangement of, Weak Stomach, Gastritis, Diarrhæa, Cholera, Colic, Worm-affections, &c.

- WARMTH, DEFICIENT, TENDENCY TO FEEL CHILLY, &c. § 1. Principal remedies for this symptom: 1) Ars. bry. camph. carb-veg. con. dulc. ipec. lyc. natr. natr-m. puls. ran. rhus. veratr. 2) Acon. alum. ang. arn. calc. caps. caust. chel. chin. euphoriferr. led. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. oleand. op. phosph. sabad. sassap. sep. staph. stram. sulph. thuj. 3) Aur. baryt. bell. carb-an. cic. graph. hell. hyos. kal. magn-arct. sec. squill. staph. tart.
- § 2. When there is an excessive want of animal heat: 1) Ars. chel. con. phosph. puls. ran. rhus. sep. veratr. 2) Acon. alum. ang. calc. camph. caps. caust. chel. chin. euphorb. ferr. ipec. led. lyc. natr. natr.m. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. oleand. op. sabad. sassap. staph. stram. sulph. tart. thuy.
- b) For great sensitiveness to the open air: 1) Amm. calc. caps. carb-an. caust. cham. cocc. coff. mez. natr. n-vom. puls. rhus. 2) Agar. alum. anac. aur. bell. cycl. dulc. lach. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. rhod.
- c) Chilliness, disposition to feel chilly, even in a room, &c.: 1) Ars. bry. carb-veg. caust. chin. magn-arct. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. puls. sil. sulph. 2) Agn. alum. anac. asar. calc. cham. cocc. hep. ipec. kreos. mez. natr. nutr-ac. n-mosch. petr. ran. rhus. sabad. sep. spig. veratr.
- d) Frequent shuddering: 1) Acon. ars. bell. chin. cocc. ign. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. staph. 2) Aur. bry. calc. caust. clem. coff. hep. kal. magn-arct. magn-aust. magn-m. natr. natr-m. phosph. plat. rhab. salad. sabin. spig. sulph. thuj. veratr.
- § 3. a) External coldness: 1) Arn. ign. merc. mosch. n-vom. phosph. plat. rhus. sec. veratr. 2) Calc. caust. chin. lyc. mez. murac. puls. rhod. sabad. sec. staph. sulph.
- b) Internal coldness: 1) Ars. calc. chin. laur. lyc. n-vom. puls. sep. 2) Agn. alum. amb. bell. bry. chin. colch. ign. men. merc. mez. phosph. spig. sulph. veratr.
- c) Coldness or chilliness on one side: 1) Caust. n-vom. puls. rhus. 2) Baryt. bell, bry. verb.
- d) Constant coldness or chilliness about the head: Bell. calc. phosph. sep. sulph. veratr. 2) Acon. arn. dulc. mosch.
- e) Constant coldness or chilliness in the back.: 1) Bell. calc. caps. chin. lach. natr-m. n-vom. sep. sil. stann. sulph. 2) Amm-m. camph. croc. dig. dulc. hep. lyc. phosph. rhus. sec. staph. thuj.
- f) Constant coldness of the hands: 1) Jod. lach. natr. natr. m. sulph. 2) Amb. aur. calc. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. chin. coloc. con. dros. graph. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. ran. sassap. spig. thuj.
- g) Coldness of the feet: 1) Amm. amm-m. calc. caust. congraph. kal. lach. lyc. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. petr. phosph. plat.

sil. sulph. veratr. 2) Amb. ars. carb-an. carb-veg. ferr. hep. hyos. ign. kreos. merc. nitr-ac, oleand. sep. stront, zinc.

WARTS, VERRUCE.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) Calc. caust. dulc. natr. nitr-ac. rhus. sep. sulph, thuj. 2) Ars. baryt. bell. hep. lyc. natr-m. phos-ac. sil. staph.

Warts on the hands of onanists require: Nitr-ac. sep. sulph. thuj.

§ 2. Use moreover:

For old warts: Calc. caust. nitr-ac. rhus. sulph.

Bleeding warts: Magn-aust. natr. nitr-ac. thuj.

Inflamed worts: 1) Caust. natr. nitr-ac. sil. sulph. 2) Amm. calc. rhus. sep. staph.

Ulcerated warts: 1) Calc. caust, hep. natr. thuj. 2) Ars. phosph. sil.

Itching warts: Euphr. kal. nitr-ac. phosph. thuj.

Painful warts: 1) Calc. caust. petr. phosph. rhus. 2) Lyc. nitrac. sep. sil. sulph.

§ 3. Flat warts require: Dulc. lach.

Large warts: Caust. dulc. kal. natr. nitr-ac. sep.

Small warts: 1) Calc. nitr-ac. rhus. sassap. sep. sulph. thuj. 2) Dulc. ferr. hep. lach.

Hard, horny warts: Ant. borax. dulc. graph. ran. sulph. thuj. Pediculated: Dulc. lyc. thuj.

§ 4. Warts in the face: Caust. dulc. kal. nitr-ac. sep. sulph.—In the eyebrows: Caust.—On the eyelids: Nitr-ac.—Under the eyes: Sulph.—On the nose: Caust.

Warts on the arms: Calc. caust. nitr-ac. sep. sulph.

Warts on the hands: Calc. dulc. lach. lyc. nîtr-ac. rhus. sep. sulph thuj

Warts on the fingers: Lach. nitr-ac. rhus-t. sep. sulph. thuj.

WHOOPING-COUGH.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon, arn. bell. carb-veg. cin. cupr. dulc. hep. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. veratr. 2) Bry. cham. con. jod. lact. led. sep. sulph. tart.; or, perhaps, 3) Anac. ars. ferr. lach. nitr-ac. samb.
- § 2. In the first period, period of incubation, give: Acon. carbveg. dulc. ipcc. n-vom. puls.

Symptomatic indications:

ACONITUM: Dry and wheezing cough, with fever, or burning

pains in the larynx or traches.

CARBO-VEG.: Convulsive cough, especially in the evening or before midnight, with red neck, pain in the throat when swallowing, lachrymation; or stitches in the head, pains in the chest and throat, or when an eruption breaks out on the head or abdomen.

DULCAMARA: Moist cough from the commencement, with easy expectoration and hoarseness, and when the cough was brought on by taking cold.

IPECACUANHA: The cough is accompanied by great anguish, suffocative symptoms and bluish face; Nux-v. being insufficient.

Nux-vom.: Dry cough from midnight till morning, with vomiting, anguish, suffocation, bluish face, bleeding from the mouth and nose.

PULSATILLA: Moist cough from the first, with vomiting of mucus or of the ingesta, or mucous diarrhoea.

§ 3. In the spasmodic period, with vomiting and bleeding from nose and mouth, the best remedies are: 1) Cin. cupr. dros. veration, 2) Bell. merc.

Symptomatic indications:

CINA: During the paroxysm the children suddenly become rigid, and the paroxysm is followed by a gurgling noise from the throat to the abdomen. This remedy is a specific, when the children are affected with the usual worm-symptom such as Cutting in the bowels, itching of the anus, desire and one's nose or to bore with the finger in it.—Merc. is like ise suitable for these symptoms.

CUPRUM: The body becomes rigid during the paroxysm, with arrest of breathing and loss of consciousness; vomiting after the paroxysms, and rattling of mucus in the chest between the parox

ysms. (After Cupr., Veratr. is frequently suitable.)

DROSERA: Excessive violence of the paroxyms, wheezing cough; no fever, or else: high fever with chills and heat, thick only after the chills, the sweat is rather hot than cool, and sonetimes sets in only at night; aggravation during rest, relief from motion. Drosera is generally the best remedy for fully developed whooping-cough, with vomiting of food or mucus, and bleeding from the mouth and nose. (After Dros., Veratr. is sometimes suitable.)

VERATRUM: Dros. and Cupr. being insufficient, or sometimes before these medicines have been given, especially when the children are very feeble, with a sort of hectic fever, cold sweat, especially on the forehead; small, hurried and feeble pulse; great thirst; or the coughing causes an involuntary emission

of urine, and pain in the chest and loins; between the paroxysms the patients are in a comatose state, and care not either to nove or converse; excessive weakness of the neck, so that the children are scarcely able to keep their head erect; attended with rash over the whole body, or only in the face and on the hands.

§ 4. The convulsive form of whooping-cough is not always fully developed, and it frequently happens that, at a period when the whooping-cough is epidemic, children are seized with a spasmodic cough which is without a great many of the characteristic symptoms of whooping-cough. The best remedies for such a cough are: Bell. bry. jod. lact. merc. sulph. tart.

Symptomatic indications:

BULLADONNA: Cerebral irritation, or the cough is preceded by a painful sensation in the region of the stomach, with bleeding of the nose and mouth, or ecchymosis in the eye; or when other spasmodic symptoms, such as: tetanus, convulsive asthma, &c.. are present; or when the paroxysms terminate in sneezing.

BRYOLDA: The paroxysms set in principally in the evening or a night, or after eating or drinking, with loss of breath, want of

a 'vomiting of the ingesta

notium: The cough is excited by tickling in the bronchi, with unfulating inspirations during the paroxysms, which are preceded be cert anguish, attended with great exhaustion, emaciation.

ACTUA: Violent cough, with vomiting after every paroxysm,

be those any other characteristic symptoms.

A RECERCES Cough only at night or only in the day-time, two expense acceeding each other closely, and separated from the set two perceysms by a longer interval of repose; or suitable for real uncorporate cough, when the children, during the vomiting, led profusely from nose and mouth, with profuse sweat at night and great nervousness; especially when the children are affected with verms and are liable to convulsions. (The last-mentioned symptoms sometimes require Carb-veg. after Merc.)

SULPHUR: The paroxysms are accompanied with vomiting,

and do not yield to any of the above-mentioned remedie.

TARTARUS. The vomiting is accompanied by diarrhoxa, with great prostration, or the children vomit up their supper in the first hours after midnight.

§ 5. If the convulsive period have run its course, and catarthal symptoms remain, use: Arn. carb veg. dulc. hep. puls.

Symptomatic indications:

ARNICA: The children weep much after coughing, or the paroxysms are preceded by screams and crying, or they are caused by these screams.

CARBO-VEG.: The catarrhal cough frequently becomes spasmodic, or the vomiting keeps up though the other symptoms of whooping-cough have disappeared.

DULCAMARA: The catarrhal cough is accompanied by profuse expectoration of mucus.

HEPAR: The cough abates, but is hacking, dry and rough, with desire to vomit after the paroxysms, and frequent weeping.

PULSATILLA: Moist cough, with easy expectoration of serous mucus.

§ 6. Although we have distinguished whooping-cough into stages, yet it must not be supposed that the remedies which have been respectively indicated for the different stages, cannot be used for any other; on the contrary, many of the remedies which we have mentioned for the spasmodic stage, may, in many cases, be required in the precursory stage, and vice versa. Let it be remembered, that the selection of a remedy does not depend upon the name of the disease, but upon the symptoms, the pathological character of the disease, and the state of the patient.

Compare: BRONCHITIS, CROUP, LARYNGITIS, COUGH, &c.

WORM-AFFECTIONS, HELMINTHIASIS.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Acon. cin. merc. sulph. 2) Calc. carb-veg. chin. cic. ferr. fil. graph. ign. n-mosch. n-vom. subad. sil. spig. 3) Ars. kal. natr-m. petr. phosph. puls. ruta. sabin. val.
- § 2. For tænia, give a dose of Sulphur, when the moon is on the decline; at the next full moon give a dose of Mercury; then again, in eight days, a dose of Sulphur; and so on for some time.
- If this treatment should prove unsuccessful, give: 1) Calc. carb-veg. graph. magn-m. n-vom. puls. sabad. sil. 2) Ign. merc. petr. phosph. 3) Fil. fragar-vesc. gran.
- § 3. The best remedies for maw-worms are: 1) Acon. cin. merc. sabad. 2) Sulph.; or, 3) Bell. calc. cham. chin. cic. graph. hyos. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. rhus. ruta. sil. spiy.

Fever with colic, disposition to vomit, hard and distended abdomen, tenesmus or small slimy stools, requires Acon.; after which, in a few hours, Cin. may be given; and, if necessary, in 24 hours, Merc.

If the fever and colic should be attended with great thirst, nervousness, sudden starting from sleep, and tendency to start, give Bell. or Lach. if Bell. should not suffice.

For the fever, some have successfully given: Ohin, cic. sil. spig.
—For the colic and convulsions: Cic.—For worm-colic with canina
hunger, diarrhœa and chilliness: Spig.—For the fever-paranysms

oscrofulous patients: Sil.

After these paroxysms have been subdued, a dose of Sulphus may be given, allowing it to act 4, 5, or 6 weeks; and if, after the lapse of this period, worm-symptoms should still manifest themselves, such as: Loss of flesh, voracious appetite, pale face, give: Baryt. calc. graph. lyc., or natr-m.

§ 4. The best remedies for the ailments caused by ascarides, are: 1) Acon. calc. chin. ferr. ign. merc. sulph.; or, 2) Graph. n-vom. phosph. teucr.

For feverish restlessness at night, tossing about, give: Acon.;

and, if this should not suffice, Ian.

If Acon. and Ign. should not help, and if the distress should return at new or full moon, Sulph. should be given, either during the decline or increase of the moon; or else, Calc. ferr. chin.

WORN OUT. See LASSITUDE AND DEBILITY.

WOUNDS, INJURIES, SPRAINS, &c.

- § 1. Principal remedies: 1) Arn. cic. con. hep. lach. puls. rhus. sulph-ac. 2) Acon. amm. bry. calc. caust. cham. euphr. nitr-ac. n-vom. pho-ph. ruta. sil. staph. sulph. zinc. 3) Alum. bell. borax. carl-veg. dulc. jod. petr. sil.
- § 2. For sprains, luxations, &c., give: Arnica, 10 drops of the tincture in a tumblerful of water before and after the necessary manual operations, such as: reduction of the dislocation, &c. If the contusion or luxation should be very bad, Arnica 30 may likewise be given internally; and if no result should have been obtained in 24 hours, rhus-t., one dose, allowing it to act until an improvement takes place. A second dose of Rhus. may be given after the first ceases to act; or, if a pain should occasionally be experienced in the sprained joint, Amm. ruta. should be resorted to; or, Agn. bell. bry. puls.; or, Calc. carb-an. carb-veg. ign. lyc. magn-aust. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. phosph. sep. sulph.

If the patient should have injured himself by lifting heavy weights, the principal remedy is Rhus-t., especially when the dorsal and cervical muscles and the vertebral column are affected, and headache, pains in the back or gastric ailments are experienced. If Rhus. should not suffice, give: Calc. cocc. natr. n-vom. sulph.; or: Arn. bry. carb-an. carb-veg. graph. kal. lyc. scp. sil.—If hernia inguinalis should have been caused by lifting

heavy weights, or by straining the body, give: 1) Novem. sulph. ac.
2) Cocc. sulph.—If a prolapsus of the womb should have been occasioned by these causes, Novem. is almost a specific remedy, and should be resorted to before Bell. or Sep. are given.

The ill effects of missing a step or pressing the foot to the floor with too much violence, require: 1) Bry. 2) Cic. con. puls.

rhus. 3) Arn. spig.

§ 3. Parts which have been injured by a contusion, fall or blow, should be bathed with a solution of *Arnica*; *Arnica* being likewise taken internally if the contusion be very bad, or if the head, chest, abdomen, &c., should have been violently concussed. If *Arnica* should be insufficient, give:

For simple contusion without concussion: 1) Euphr. jod. puls.

ruta. sulph-ac. 2) Croc. hep. mez. petr. phosph. sulph.

For concussion from blow, shock, full, or other causes: 1) (ic. con. puls. rhus. 2) Euphr. jod. lach. sulph. sulph-ac.

Concussion of the whole body by a fall: Bry. cic. con. puls. rhus.

sulph-ac.

Ecchymosis which does not yield to Arnica: 1) Bry. rhus. sulphac. 2) Con. dulc. lach. n-vom. puls. sulph.

Swelling of the injured parts: 1) Bry. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) Bell. n-vom. sulph-ac.

§ 4. If there should be a solution of continuity (as in wounds, &c.,) apply first *Arnica* as a wash; and if this should be insufficient, apply:

For bites, not of poisonous animals: Arn. sulph-ac.-And of poisonous animals: 1) Amm. ars. bell. 2) Caust. lach. natr-m.

puls. seneg.

Contused wounds, see: Contusion in the preceding paragraph.

Excoriations, bedsores: 1) Arn. sulph-ac. 2) Carb-veg. chiu.
puls.

Cut-wounds: 1) Staph. sulph. 2) Natr. plumb. sil. sulph-ac.

Gun-shot-wounds: 1) Euphr. nitr-ac. plumb. sulph-ac. 2) Puls. ruta. sulph.

Splinters: 1) Acon. carb-veg. sic. hep. nutr-ac. sil. 2) Lach. sulph.

Stab-wounds: 1) Carb-veg. cic. lach. nitr-ac. sil. 2) Con. hep. plumb. sulph.

Burns: Acon. ars. carb-veg. caust. lach. stram. urtic.—Relief is sometimes obtained by washing the burn with soap-spiruts—Burns of the tongue sometimes are cured by a small dose of Ars. or Caust.

§ 5. Employ more particularly:

For readily-bleeding wounds: 1) Acon. arn. chin. phosph. 2) Carb-veg. diadem. lach. sulph. sulph-ac.

For profuse suppuration: 1) Bell. chin. merc. puls. sulph. 2) Bell. hep. lach. plumb.

For inflamed, angry, ulcerated wounds, give: 1) Cham. sil. 2) Borax. graph. hep. lach. merc. nitr-ac. puls. rhus. sulph. sulphac.

Gangrenous wounds: 1) Ars. chin. lach. sil. 2) Acon. amm. bell. carb-veg. euphorb.

§ 6. If the muscles and soft parts alone were injured, give: 1) Arn. euphr. hep. puls. sulph-ac. 2) Con. dulc. lach. n-vom. sulph.

If the tendons, ligaments or synovial membranes: 1) Amm. arn. bry. rhus. ruta. 2) Calc. natr. natr-m. phosph. 3) Agn. carb-an. carb-veg. lyc. magn-aust. n-vom. petr. sep.

Wounds of glandular organs require: 1) Con. jod. kal. phosph.

2) Cic. hep. merc. puls. sil. sulph.

Wounds of bones or the periosteum: 1) Calend. phos-ac. puls. ruta. 2) Calc. phosph. stl. staph.

Fractures: Calc. calend. ruta, sil. symphitum officinale.

§ 7. Traumatic convulsions (tetanus) require: Ang. bell. cic. cocc.

Traumatic (wound) fever: Acon. bry. rhus-t., provided Arn. is insufficient.

Nervous symptoms, after violent concussion of the brain or spinal marrow, require: 1) Cic. con. 2) Bell. calc. cin. hep. provided Arn. is insufficient.

§ 8. See: Poisoning, Bites of poisonous animals, &c.

YAWNING, SPASMODIC.

The principal remedies for this symptom are: 1) Ign. magnarct. natr-m. plat. rhus. sulph. 2) Amm. caust. cham. cocc. croc. euphr. lach. magn-c. nitr-ac. tart. veratr.

ZONA, ZOSTER, IGNIS SACER.

This disease only occurs on the trunk, and should not be confounded with common vesicular erysipelas. The principal remedies for this disease are: 1) Rhus-t. 2) Graph.—These two remedies generally suffice in recent cases. In old cases, which had been mismanaged with other medicines, we may try: Ars.: or, merc. puls.; or, Bry. cham. natr. selen. sil. sulph.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE READER

RESPECTING THE CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

In consulting the Article on the CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS of HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES, the unprofessional reader should pay particular attention to the assemblage or grouping of the symptoms. A single symptom is rarely characteristic; it is rather the association with other manifestations, and the conditions which qualify any symptoms which characterise disease, and which indicate the treatment. For instance—headache, toothache, giddiness, loss of appetite, and the like, may be symptomatic of a great variety of diseases, or of almost every organic disease; but the true origin of these symptoms may be detected by close attention to the associating manifestations—to the qualifications and conditions.

Of the different remedies, therefore, which are cited under each head, a selection must be made in strict accordance with such an interpretation of the characteristics.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS

OF THE MOST IMPORTANT

HOM COPATHIC REMEDIES.

A.

ACON .- ACONITUM NAPELLUS .- Stitching pains or pains confined to a small spot; painful sensitiveness of the body, or especially of the affected part, to contact; great nervous and vascular excitement, or great debility and fainting fits; dry, burning heat of the skin and swollen parts; burning, red, inflamed eruptions; dry heat all over, with thirst, short breathing, full, hard, hurried pulse, redness of the face or cheeks, disposition to uncover one'sself, chills when uncovering one's-self ever so little; anguish and forebodings, lamentations; apprehensions of death, designation of the day when one is to die; tendency to start; zoomagnetic state of the mind; delirium; frequent paroxysms of vertigo, or fainting, with vanishing of sight; rush of blood to the head, with heat in the head, and red face; beating headache or stupefying tightness in the forehead; sensation on the vertex as if the hairs were pulled; inflamed and painful eyes; hard, red swelling of the lids; photophobia; dilated pupils; sensitiveness to noise and odours; bleeding of the nose; bloated and red face, or pale face on raising the head; dry and parched lips; dry mouth; inflamed fauces, with stinging, burning and dark redness; loathing of food, or burning thirst; bitter taste in the mouth and of food and drink, except water; vomiting of mucus, blood or ascarides; pressure as from a stone in the pit of the stomach; distended abdomen, or the abdomen is painful to contact; small soft stools with tenesmus; white stools with red urine; red, hot, fiery and scanty urine; suppression of urine; profuse menses; short, burried breathing; suffocative fits, as if from anguish, or compression of the chest; short and dry cough, with expectoration of blood or bloody mucus; stitches in the chest, especially in the side, when breathing, coughing or moving; palpitation of the heart, with great anguish in the chest.

AGAR .- AGARICUS MUSCARIUS .- Convulsions, epilepsy, miliary eruptions, chilblains, prosopalgia, toothache; the HEAD is characterised by drawing pains, extending to the root of the nose and to the eyes, and which are chiefly prevalent in the morning on first awaking; the SKIN displays a redness such as that attendant upon chilblains with itching and burning pains; the sight is weak and misty; there is throbbing in the eyes and eyelids; spots-conveying the idea of flies-flicker before the eyes; the EARS are characterised by itching like that incidental to chilblains; there is throbbing in various parts of the face: pains of a darting nature in the cheeks and jaws; the stomach is characterised by alternation of hiccough and eructations; excessive emission of wind from the intestines accompanied with extremely foul smell, or smell such as that peculiar to garlic; the stools are hard and dark, or loose and accompanied by violent colicky pains and flatulency; sexual intercourse is followed by remarkable weakness and by profuse perspiration at night; the extremities manifest the development of redness, and itching, such as those of chilblains.

AGN.—AGNUS CASTUS.—Impotence; gleet; sterility; suppressed menses; swelling and induration of the spleen; ascites; soreness of the anus; swelling and induration of the testicles; leucorrhœa; the disposition is remarkably sad and the mind distracted and absent; sexual desire is absent altogether, or is in-

creased to the degree of a mania.

ALUM.—ALUMINA.—Constrictive sensation in various organs; soreness of the mucous membranes; itching of the skin in the evening; humid herpes and scurfs; rhagades; sad mood, whining and moaning; profuse secretion of mucus in the eyes; purulent otorrhœa; blennorrhœa of the nose, with ulcerated nostrils; heaviness of the face, and tightness of the skin of the face as if covered with the white of an egg; toothache, especially when chewing, with sensation as if the teeth were loose and elongated; difficult deglutition, as if the fauces were constricted; irregular appetite; heartburn; pressing and pulsations in the abdominal ring; slow stool as from inaction of the bowels; itching of the anus, increased sexual desire, with erections and nocturnal emissions; scanty and pale menses; slimy and corrosive leucorrhœa; hearseness; orthopnœa, as from constriction of the chest; irregular beating and shocks of the heart.

AMB.—AMBRA GRISEA.—Crampy pains in the muscles and tearing in the joints; pains as if strained; numbness of the skin; itching and burning as if one had the itch; dreams; chills in some parts; nervousness; despondency; mental debility; vertigo; rush of blood to the head, especially when listening to music; falling off and soreness of the hair; buzzing and ringing in the ears; obstruction of the nose; jaundiced complexion, and red spots on the face; twitching of the lips and wings of the nose;

bad smell from the mouth; sore blotches under the tongue; feeling of coldness in the abdomen; irregular stools; turbid urine; sour smell of the urine; pleasurable sensation in the interior sexual organs; erections; soreness, swelling and itching of the labia; leucorrhœa, with discharge of pieces of bluish-white mucus; hoarseness, with tenacious mucus in the throat; palpitation of the heart, with pale face, arrest of breathing.

AMM .- AMMONIUM CARBONICUM, - Ulcerative pains, or stinging and tearing, less in bed; drawing in the joints as from shortening of the tendons; sensitiveness to cold and open air; burning pimples; rash, scarlet-redness of the skin; freckles; frightful dreams about dying, death and dead bodies; chills in the evening; sad, anxious mood; absence of mind, vertigo in the morning; headache as if the forehead would split; feeling of coldness or burning in the eyes: lachrymation: itching and suppuration of the ear; pale face, itching eruptions in the face; ulcerative pain of the roots of teeth; blisters and ulcers in the mouth; ptyalism; heartburn; feeling of coldness or burning in the stomach; costiveness; wetting the bed; urine with sandy sediment; swelling, itching and burning of the pudendum; hoarseness and aphonia; dry night-cough as if from feather-dust in the throat; bloody expectoration; heaviness on the chest as if from too much blood; asthma with palpitation of the heart.

Ammonium has been advantageously used for: hemicrania; styes; parotitis; scurvy; dyspepsia; cardialgia; hæmorrhoids; astima; hydrothorax; gottre; gout; angina faucium; scrophula; rickets; rash; scarlet-fever; typhus; herpes furfuraceous, &c.

AMM. M.—Ammonium Muriaticum.—Jerking tearing in the limbs, especially the fingers and toes, with throbbing as if suppurating; rash, or blotches which burn after being scratched; burning of the eyes at twilight, going off when the lamps (candles) are lighted; musces volitantes; sore nose with thick mucus; pale face; rhadades of the lips; distention of the inguinal region, with ulcerative pain when touched; sore pain in the rectum, and discharge of blood from the anus; premature menses; leucorrhæa, like brown mucus or the white of an egg; violeut dry cough; asthma, especially when moving the arms much, &c.

ANAC.—ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE.—Pressure as from a plug, or crampy jerking; prostration; lameness; sensitiveness to cold and draughts of air; anxious dreams about fire; loathsome diseases, &c.; hypochondria, foreboding of danger; want of feeling; laughing at serious things, and vice versa; weakness of mind and memory, with bruised pain in the head when reflecting; hardness of hearing and want of smell: pale face, with hollow eyes; dyspepsia, with heat in the face, hypochondria, &c., after eating;

sexual excitement with discharge of prostatic juice; racking cough like whooping-cough, especially at night, with rush of blood to the head.

ANG.—ANGUSTURA.—Spasmodic pains, traumatic tetanus; tetanic spasms with blue cheeks and lips; caries and painful ulcers
attacking the bones; pains of the nature of cramp in the head,
cheek-bones, ears, and in the pit of the stomach; convulsive starting; bitter taste excited by eating and smoking; repulsive disinclination for food; tetanic rigidity causing the whole frame or
the parts to be bent backwards, the extensor muscles being too
tightly strung; the breathing is fitfully interrupted, or convulsive
and gasping.

ANT.—ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.—Adiposis, or emaciation; dropsical swellings; pustukes like chickenpox; tumours and blisters as when bitten by insects; brown spots and freckles; horny excrescences; red, hot swellings; night and morning sweats, especially every other day; inflammatory redness of the eyes and lids; sore nostrils and corners of the mouth; pustulous eruption on the cheeks and chin, with yellow scurfs; ptyalism; loss of appetite: eructations tasting of the ingesta, nausea, vomiting of bile and mucus: oppression of the stomach from overloading it; cardialgia; agonizing burning in the pit of the stomach; hard stool with pressing; discharge of yellow mucus from the anus; frequent micturition with discharge of mucus; red sediment in the urine; sexual excitement, with erections and emissions; hoarseness and aphonia, especially during warmth; paroxysms of suffocative asthma; burning in the chest, when coughing

ARG.—ARGENTUM.—Pains of the nature of cramp in the limbs, bones, head, bones of the fiead, in the bones of the face, joints of the feet and toes, in the ankles and calves of the legs, and in the sides and muscles of the chest; pains of the same character, or pressive, incisive, or cutting pains, or pulling or contused pains chiefly manifested in the lower limbs; fits or paroxysms of the character of epilepsy; perspiration at night; epistaxis provoked by blowing the nose, or epistaxis following as sensation of itching and titillation in the nose; the Gums are characterized by being keenly sensitive to the touch, and by being easily provoked to bleed; the teeth feel as if the gums were retracted; Stools dry and gritty; inclination frequently to evacuate, or to micturate; the urine copious, stools scanty; noisy rumbling in the intestines, the belly puffed up with wind.

ARN.—ARNICA.—Stinging creeping, or laming and bruised pains in the affected parts; pains as if sprained, contused, hurt; red, shining, hot swellings; a number of small boils; the lower parts of the body feel cold, the upper hot; tensive pressure in the forepart of the head, as if the brain were squeezed up in a lump;

Itching tearing or stitching in the head; immobility of the scalp; one cheek is hard and swollen: creeping in the face, nose, scalp, alips and gums; toothache as if the teeth were sprained and loose; white-coated tongue; foul smell from the mouth; foul eructations, with taste as of rotten eggs; vomiting of coagulated blood; spasmodic pressure in the stomach; splenetic stitches when walking; fetid flatulence; frequent small mucous stools; nocturnal enuresis; brown urine with brick-dust sediment; inflammatory swelling of the scrotum and spermatic cord; hæmoptoe with discharge of bright-red blood or black lumps; stitches in the chest, especially when coughing or moving about; fetid breath; stitches in the region of the heart, with paroxysms of fainting.

ARS .- ARSENICUM ALBUM .- Relief by moving the affected part: burning pains; sudden prostration; cold, parchment-like, dry skin; also with blueness; burning eruptions and ulcers, flat and ichorous; frightful dreams; coldness all over, also with cold clammy sweat; religious melancholy; excessive anguish and agony, particularly at night; swelling of the head; beating headache; especially over the root of the nose; suppurating crusts on the hairy scalp; dim, edematous eyes; yellowness of the whites; burning coryza; sunken, pale, livid, cadaverous countenance. with hollow eves surrounded by blue margins, and with pointed nose; swelling of the face, especially under the eyes; jaundiced appearance; blackish, cracked, swollen or ulcerated lips; spasmodic grinding of the teeth; bluish, brown, or blackish, trembling tongue; thirst, but can drink only a few drops at a time; excessive nausea; vomiting of blood or black substances; vomiting of the ingesta; burning in the stomach, anguish, painfulness of the pit; cardialgia; colic, spasmodic or cutting, driving one to despair; burning or watery diarrhea, with tenesmus and colic; burning varices of the anus; profuse and premature menses; corrosive leucorrhœa; cough after drinking; orthopnœa; nightly suffocative paroxysms.

ASA.—ASA FŒTIDA.—Intermittent, pulsative pains from within outwards; stitching, tearing, and changed by contact; ulcers penetrating to the bones, discharging a thin, fetid ichor; throbbing and quivering of the muscles of the feet and legs, and also in the eyelids; strong pulsation in the extremities; involuntary twitches in the muscles of the limbs; pains of an aching or darting character in the sides of the belly; colic characterized by flatulency and by a nipping sensation; palpitation of the heart; throbbing sensation in the chest; aching pains in the region of the liver; darting pain in the region of the liver; the hands or feet are stiffened and numb or insensible.

ASAR.—ASARUM EUROPÆUM.—Hemicrania, bilious and gastric affections, lienteria; nervous susceptibility; depression of

spirits aggravated by eating, and attended with dread of any evertion, mental or physical; heartburn, attended with acidity which affects the teeth; cructations of a putrid character; nausea which causes one to revolt from one's food; nausea which excites convulsive retching, but painful, difficult, and scanty vomits; cold fits succeeded by burning heat; alternate coldness and heat; shivering fits; the stools are relaxed, of a grayish hue, slate-coloured and characterized by the presence of thread-worms; irritation and pressure in the bladder, which engenders a continual desire to micturate; the neck of the bladder is spasmodically contracted.

AUR.—AURUM FOLIATUM.—Bruised pains, especially in the joints; laming pains: formication; laming tearing in the bones; restless sleep with frightful dreams; religious melancholy, longing for death, swicidal manua; congestion of blood to the head, with roaring; vertical half-sightedness; musca volitantes; dark, brown-red spots on the nose, and ulcerated, scurfy nostrils, with swelling of the nose; swelling of the cheek and lip, with drawing tearing in the bones; gumboil with swelling of the cheek; fetid odour from the mouth; disposition of exciting hernia to protrude; sexual excitement; swelling and contusive pain in the testes; nocturnal asthma and constrictive oppression of the cheet; palpition of the heart, with congestion of blood to the chest; shaking of the heart when walking as if it were loose.

AUR. M.—AURUM MURIVITCUM.—The skin is characterized by the presence of inflammatory redness, attended with tching; the scarf-skin scales off after the inflammation and redness subside; the nose is characterized by itching, formication, and a burning sensation; swelling and redness of the nostrils; discharge of yellow matter; the nostrils are ulcerated, swellen, and red; in scrofulous subjects the swelling and ulceration extend to the lips.

B.

BARYT.—BARYTA CARBONICA.—General debility of the body, nerves, senses and mind; unhealthy skin; glandular swellings and indurations, irresoluteness, despondency; headache over the eyes or in the occiput; cruption behind the ears; tensation as if the face were covered with cobweb; swelling of the upper tip and submasillary glands; pale-red swelling of the gums; inflammation of the throat and tonsils with suppuration; burning blisters on the tongue; suppression of the sexual desire; feeble and short menses; hoarseness and aphonia.

BELL.—Belladonna. — Stinging or burning pains, with bruised pain and swelling in the affected parts; spasmodic paroxyms with screams, creeping in the muscles; rush of blood to the affected part, with sensation of fulness and pressure from within outwards; lethargy, or sleeplessness with unsuccessful attempts

at sleeping; alternate heat and chilliness; anguish and restlessness, or excessive irritation of the senses, with whining and lamenting; furibond delirium; violent pain in the forchead as if it would split; or burning stinging over the eyes; headache, with throbbing of the carotids, vertigo and buzzing in the ears; red shining and protruded, or faint and distorted eyes; dilated or extremely contracted pupils; inflammation of the eyes, with photophobia and smarting lachrymation; bloated, red and hot face; constriction of the throat; violent thirst, frequently with aversion to drinks; colic, as if a spot were seized with nails and spasmodically drawn to one lump; pressing towards the female sexual organs as if everything would protrude; painfulness of the abdomen to contact, as if sore and ulcerated; painfulness of the larynx with danger of suffocation when touching it; short spasmodic cough with stitches in the abdomen and chest; painful stiffness of the neck and nape of the neck.

BORAX.—BORAY VENETA.—Phagedenic blisters; anxious sleep with starting; plica polonica; blepharophthalmitis, with lachrymation in the daytime and nightly suppuration; inflammation and swelling of the ears, and discharge of pus; ulcerated nostrils, with soreness and swelling of the tip of the nose; discharge of green, thick mucus from the nose; scurfy upper lip and herpetic spots around the mouth; aphthar; dyspepsia, vomiting of mucus; discharge of mucus from the anus, during and between the stools, with pains in the small of the back; yellow mucous discrethera; fetid mine, with accud smell; easy conception; pains in the small of the back.

BRY .- BLYONIA ALBA .- Tension, drawing and tearing in the affected part, which does not bear motion; sweats during rest and trembles when the pains abate; bruised pain as if eachymosed, or as if the flesh had been detached from the bones by blows; great nervousness, obliging one to lie down; agaravation of the pains by contact or motion; tight, red, hot swellings; erysipelatous inflammation in the joints; nightly rushes of blood, with heat, dreams and delirium; chillmess, frequently with red face: sweat, day and night, sometimes greasy, or dry heat and thirst; disposition to be anary; rush of blood to the head, with heat in the head; headache with nausea, vomiting, worse even by moving the eyes; the hair of the head is very greasy; face red and bloated or yellow and livid, or circumscribed redness of the cheeks; aversion to food; desire for wine, acids or coffee; vomiting of food or of bitter substances; prinful pressure in the region of the stomach; painful sensitiveness of the liver; obstinate constipation, or yellow, nightly or morning diarrhoa; foul diarrhoic stools; scanty, brown, hot urine; dry coryza; dry cough, racking or with vomiting of food; coughs up coagulated or brownish blood; stitches in the chest and sides of the chest, painful when

coughing, breathing or moving; deep, panting, or anxious and hurried breathing.

C.

CALC.-CALCABEA CARBONICA.-Debility and atrophy, contraction of the fingers and toes; numbress and deadness of various parts: nervousness; sensitiveness to cold and damp air and change of weather; rough and dry skin; rash; warts; scurfy eruptions and herpes; rhagades; fetid ulcers. The periods of aggravation may generally be stated every other day after eating, at night or in the morning; the symptoms are characterized by intermittency; throbbing pains of the head, aggravated by mental exertion; the sleep is anxious, agitated, and attended with extreme heat, but is followed by desire to sleep, consequent upon weariness; night-sweats generally; night-sweats on the chest; colliquative perspiration after any physical exertion, however slight; throbbing and heat in the ears, inflammation of the ear; extreme sensation of coldness of the head, internally and externally; debilitated digestion, chiefly characterized by constipation, or white relaxed evacuations, piles, sour regurgitations, metallic taste, and flatulent distention after eating; sensation of pressure from the clothes round the upper part of the stomach; vomiting of food; heartburn after every meal; scalding in the urethra; premature and colliquative menses; toothache attendant upon menstruation, aggravated by a current of air or by noise, or by taking any thing hot or cold; sweating of the hands and feet and swelling of the knees; whites attended with burning itching, occurring in paroxysms or when voiding water, giddiness on ascending a height; sensation of weight and fulness of the head, exacerbated by moving; enlargement and hardness of the bowels, and sensation of cold; melancholy mood; anxiety and fear, especially at twilight; scurfs on the hairy scalp; sore nose; pains as from a strain in the neck, back, and loins; palpitation after a meal; bleeding at the nose, generally appearing at night and in the morning; the nose distressingly dry, or obstructed by yellow and fetid matter; the tongue is dry, or it is characterized by ranula; pale and thin, wrinkled face; swelling of the submaxillary and cervical glands; glandular swellings, generally—in scrofulous subjects—large abdomen with swelling of the mesenteric glands; aversion to meat; desire for wine and dainties; cough with fetid purulent expectoration : chronic hoarseness.

CAMPH.—CAMPHORA.—Asiatic cholera, influenza; epilepsy; typhus; dropsical affections; insolation, &c.; also for: excessive prostration, convulsions and tetanic spasms with loss of consciousness, and vomiting; coma; coldness all over, with pale face, but eskin and cold sweats; burning in the mouth, fauces and stomach; internal heat and external chilliness want of sexual

power and weakness of the sexual organs; accumulation of mucus in the air-passages, even unto arrest of breathing.

EANN.—CANNABIS.—Cataract; obscuration and specks of the cornea; sacculated ascites; chronic constipation; cystitis and nephritis; urinary difficulties; hamaturia; acute gonorrhaa; leucorrhaa; sterility; affections of the heart, fits of shivering attended with thirst; scorching heat over the entire surface of the body, distinguishable by its presence at night; the pulse is slow and receding, the face is hot, the body cold; formication in the face; the stools are hard; the emission of urine is effected apparently through several orifices; there is yellow purulent discharge from the urethra; the bladder and urethra are characterized by scalding pain during micturition; erections attended with contractions which prevent the extension of the parts, and cause the most acute constrictive pain, as if the membranes and ligaments were being torn asunder; there are darting pains in the lower parts of the chest.

CANTH.—Cantharides.—Burning sore pains, especially in the mucous membranes; convulsive tossing of the limbs, with shrieking and roaring; paroxysms of rage, with convulsions, renewed by the sight of water; miserable looks; hippocratic countenance; frothy ptyalism; difficult deglutition; burning thirst, with aversion to drinks; hæmatemesis; violent pains in the neck of the bladder; suppression of urine; constant urging to urinate with drop-discharges; priapism; inflammation and gangrene of the sexual parts; feeling of weakness in the chest, with faint speech.

CAPS.—CAPSICUM ANNUUM.—Laziness and dread of motion : chilliness and coldness of the body; mental weakness as if the head were empty; slimy stools with tenesmus; fever characterized by coldness of the whole body; fits of shivering which begin in the back; shivering provoked by drink; chilliness and shuddering or crawling with intense thirst; the head is affected as by intoxicating liquor; headache of a throbbing bounding nature; hemicrania with nausea, vomiting and loss of memory exacerbated by moving the eyes; the EYES protrude; the NOSE is liable to bleed in the morning upon waking; the STOMACH is characterized by a scalding sensation immediately after eating; the bowels are relaxed at night; scalding micturition; excessive irritation of the bladder and neck of the bladder, with urging but little or no voidance of water, terminating with a discharge of blood attended with agonizing pain; efforts to draw a deep breath; cough only present or worse in the evening or night; intense pains in the back of a dragging or crushing character.

CARB.-AN.—CARBO-ANIMALIS.—Pains in the back during the night; arthritic stiffness of the joints; darting pains in the

hips, principally present in a sitting posture; the pain produces lameness on rising; darting pains in the loins, provoked or aggravated by a full inspiration; burning and soreness of the lower extremity of the spinal column on being touched; swellings and indurations of the breasts: such affections of the breasts are attended with great suffering; pain as from a bruise in the base of the spinal column; the loins are peculiarly susceptible, the symptoms being much exacerbated towards evening; strained sensation upon sudden change of position, lifting heavy weights or other exertions of physical strength; painful swelling and induration of the glands generally; perspiration of the colour of saffron; perspiration appears at night whilst sleeping, and is readily excited during the day by exercise, especially walking; the feet are cold; exercise induces extreme fatigue and lassitude; arthritic nodosities, enlargement of the joints; the HEAD is characterized by swimming, particularly in the morning or evening; pain in the head in the open air, or during the presence of moist weather; determinations of blood and heat; oppressive pain in the head; the SKIN is characterized by scaly eruptions about the head; peeling off about the nose; inflammatory swellings of the nature of chilblains; excessive irritation and eruptions of the character of erysipelas; the STOMACH is characterized by borborugmus; flatulent distention; nausea, heartburn, burning pains, clawing or pinching; difficult evacuations; cutting darting pains in the anus and upwards into the bowels or athwart and through the body to the pit of the stomach; excessive weakness and derangement of the digestive functions to such an extent that all food disagrees with the patient.

CARBO-VEG.—CARDO-VEGETABILIS.—Burning pains, especially in the joints and bones; fine rash; readily bleeding, fetid, burning, ichorous ulcers; drowsines in the day-time; chilliness, with paroxysms of flushes of heat; disposition to sweat; despondency; fear (of ghosts); tendency to start; confusion of the brain; painfulness of the scalp, even when merely touching the hair; shortsightedness; pale, gray-yellow complexion; loose teeth, and receding, readily-bleeding gums; dyspepsia; cardialgia; fatulence; discharge of mucus from the rectum, during and between stools; lascivious fancies; cough when taking the least cold; cough with expectoration of mucus, also greenish, purulent mucus; soreness in the chest.

CAUST.—CAUSTICUM.—Contraction of single parts, or numbness and deadness; rushes of blood; tremulous weakness; lameness, especially of the organs of speech and deglutition; itchlike cruptuons; warts and varisces; profuse sweats and chilliness; stoppage of the nose and constant coryza; yellow, discoloured complexion; chronic costiveness; involuntary emission of urine;

uterine spasms; chronic hoarseness and aphonia; soreness in the chest and larynx, especially when coughing; glandular swelling on the neck, resembling goïtre.

CHAM.—CHAMOMILLA.—Lameness and numbness of the affected parts, with constant disposition to move them; nervous irritation with intolerance of pain; excessive prostration as soon as the pains commence; convulsive twitchings of the lips, facial muscles, eyes and lids; unhealthy skin; painful ulcers, with nightly burning and creeping; yellow skin; restless sleep; comavigil; shuddering, with internal heat; feverish heat, with red checks and hot sweat on the forehead and head, even in the hairs; anguish and tossing about as if in despair; hypochondriac vexed mood; redness and heat of one cheek; frequent change of colour in the face; fetid smell from the mouth, especially after a meal; red and cracked tongue; foul taste in the mouth; vomiting of bile or acids; violent pressure in the pit of the stomach; greenish diarrhea, like stirred eggs.

CHEL.—CHELIDONIUM.—Has been used for obscuration of the cornea, herpes facialis; it seems to be characterized by general paralytic affections; torpidity and pallor of the parts affected; numbness of the limbs after rest, and inability to use them on first moving; the knee in particular, and sometimes the thigh, are deadened, and appear incapable of sustaining the body when the foot is first put to the ground; the soles of the feet are cramped even whilst standing; there is great repugnance to the least exertion, particularly in the morning; disinclination to rise; the urine is colourless or of a pale colour; the motions are in general bulletty; there is also looseness at night; the parts affected are in general cold, or the whole body is cold, with loss of colour in the skin and general numbness.

CHIN.— CHINA, CINCHONA OFFICINALIS. -Jerking, tearing pains, increased by contact, and with lameness of the affected parts; bruised pain of the bones in the joints, especially when lying, less when moving about; aggravation of the pains, especially by contact, also at night or after a meal; nervousness, with feeling of debility; painful weariness in the joints, with pressure as if from a weight; lameness and tremulous weakness; emaciation; dropsical swellings, or hard, red inflammatory swellings; drowsiness in the day-time, but no sleep at night in consequence of fancies: disturbed sleep with heavy anxious dreams; thirst during and after the cold stage, and during the sweaty stage; nightly pressure in the head, or sore and bruised pain of the brain, during mental labour; painful sensitiveness of the hairy scalp when touched; ringing in the ears; dimness and weakness of sight; vellow, livid complexion; pale, sunken face, with hollow eyes and pointed nose; foul smell from the mouth, especially early in the morning; bitter taste of food; dyspepsia; desire for dainties and wine; swelling and hardness of the region of the liver; copious and fetid flatulence; sexual excitement; suffocative fits at night; pressure between the scapulæ as if from a stone.

CHININUM SULPHURICUM.—Nervous fever; low fever; chilly fever; frontal headache; obscuration of sight; hippocratic countenance; livid complexion; ague; shivering fever; intermittent symptoms generally; general atrophy; marasmus; hectic fever; slow fever, and fever of a typhoid character; acute sensitiveness of the nervous system to the sufferings; colliquative sweats; night sweats; night sweats with heat; sweats which occasion much exhaustion; hysteria; sinking at the stomach attendant upon morbid hunger; voracious appetite with unpleasant flavour of the food; phthisicky intestinal affections; copious secretion of urine; urine thick, watery or frothy; hemiplegia; paralysis; aching pains generally; aching pains in particular parts; shooting and erratic pains; and similar local pains; the apyresia extends usually over a period of one day.

CIC.—CICUTA VIROSA.—Sore pains as if bruised; catalepsy; convulsions; confluent pustules with yellow scurfs; nervousness; foolish exhibitions of craziness; vertigo and loss of sense, with vanishing of sight; frequent staring as if from absence of mind; diplopia and blackness of sight; suppurating herpes facialis; trismus and grating of the teeth; foam at the mouth; desire for charcoal; hæmatemesis; involuntary emission of urine as if from paralysis of the bladder; arrest of breathing as if the chest would be pressed asunder.

CIN.—CINA.—Atrophy; scrofula; convulsions; intermittent fevers; acute hydrocephalus; amaurosis, specks on the cornea; gastric symptoms; worm-affections; wetting the bed; incontinence of urine; involuntary micturition; thick flocculent urine; constant desire to micturate and copious emission; colliquative menstruation; premature periods; worms in the stools; ascaris ejected by vomiting; crawling sensation of chilliness which is not dispelled by the heat of the fire; picking the nose; obstruction of the nose; characteristic sleeplessness at night, distinguishable by the whining sudden cries, heats and agitative jactitation; blue rings under the eyes.

CINN.—CINNAB.—CINNABARIS.—Suffusion and discharge of tears upon fixing the eyes intently upon anything; motions relaxed, and occurring very often; also following nipping pains in the belly; continued looseness at night, but unattended with pains; offensive perspiration about the scrotum excited by exercise; symptoms such as those attendant upon gonorrhea; feeling of soreness and rawness in the urethra; enlargement of the parts;

rigid erections at night; excrescences of the character of those attendant upon sycosis; profuse secretion of saliva, scalding discharge from the nose; soreness of the scalp and tenderness at the roots of the hair, the slightest touch occasioning pain.

CIST.—CISTUS.—Glandular swellings; scrophula; scurvy; caries of the lower jaw; laryngeal phthisis; purulent discharges from the ears; the cavity of the ears obstructed by internal swellings and suppurating matter; swelling and tenderness of the parts extending from the ear to the face; the glands of the neck are involved; swelling and redness of the ears, attended with inflammation of the cervical glands and constitutional fever; suppuration of the cervical glands ensues; the TONGUE is sore and sometimes swollen, the gums are characterized by swelling and foulness; they bleed upon the least application; secretion of stringy, sticky phlegm, which is ejected with much effort; the THROAT is characterized by a feeling of scorching or parching; the SKIN is characterized by irritation and itching over the whole surface of the body; the frame is generally chilly and susceptible of the least diminution of heat; the feet are usually cold.

CLEM .- CLEMATIS ERECTA .- Ailments from abuse of Mercury, acute articular rheumatism after gonorrhea; strictures of the urethra, after gonorrhoa; swelling and induration of the testicles; glandular swellings, also glandular indurations; inflamation of the testis; the glands of the groin become enlarged and indurated; the scrotum is thickened; there is repugnance to sexual intercourse; stricture of the urethra, attended with extreme difficulty of micturition and drop-discharges; induration of a portion of the mucous membrane of the urethra; the SKIN is characterized by vesicular herpes, or by herpes phlyctænoides; or by a burning sensation of the surface of the face; eruptions of blisters like those occasioned by sun-stroke; swelling and induration of the submaxillary glands, attended with acute sensitiveness to the touch; the extremity of the body generally is characterized by arthritic nodosities and vesicular or scaly eruptions of the nature of herpes.

COCC.—Cocculus.—Painful stiffness of the joints, with cracking semi-lateral pains and distresses; aggravation of the pains from drinking, smoking, contact and riding in a carriage; excessive prostration; spots on the skin as if from red wine; cold glandular swellings with stinging pains; chlorotic colour of the skin; coma vigil; melancholy, and foreboding anguish; headache as if the head were constricted, or as if the eyes would be pulled out; the head feels empty and hollow; redness and heat of the cheeks, with burning; pain and burning in the œsophagus; nausea unto fainting, especially when riding in a carriage; cardialgia after eating; distressing flatulence; disposition to

inguinal hernia; suppression of the menses, with a good deal of distress.

COFF.—COFFEA CRUDA.—Excessive nervousness, with sensitiveness to pain; extreme mobility of the muscles; aversion to open air; sleeplessness from excessive mental and bodily wakefulness; anguish with trembling; excessive pain, driving one to despair; sensation as if the brain were torn, or as if a nail were driven into the head: sexual excitement.

COLCII.—COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE.—Sudden tearings or stitching pains even through the periosteum, with lameness of the affected part; aggravation of the pains by mental exertions, especially in the night or evening, frequently driving one to despair; tearing in the limbs in warm weather, and stitching in cold weather; sensitiveness of the body to contact; lameness of the knee-joints, causing them to give way; creeping as if frozen, especially when the weather changes; edematous and dropsical swellings; otorrhea with tearing; yellow spots in the face; bloated face; nausea, even from the mere smell of broth and eggs; burning, or sensation of icy-coldness in the stomach; dysenteric stools of white nucus or membraneous substances, with tenesmus; constipation with unsuccessful urging; brown, dark urine.

COLOC.—COLOCYNTHIS.—Crampy pains, internally and externally; muscular contractions; desquamation of the epidermis; urinous smell of the night-sweat; hemicrania with vomiting; spasmodic, constrictive colic, as if the bowels were pressed between stones, with diarrhœa; tympanitic distention of the abdomen; yellow diarrhœic stools, after taking the least food or drink; dysentric stools with mucus and blood; fetid urine, which becomes turbid and jelly-like soon after standing: spasmodic constriction of the chest.

CON.—CONIUM MACULATUM.—Cramp and spasmodic pains in various parts; debility in the open air; pains as from a blow; blue, yellow-green spots as if ecchymosed; swelling and indurations of glands; anthropophobia with aversion to solitude; ulcers of the lips; herpes facialis; spasms of the esophagus; serual weakness; uterine spasms; acrid mucous leucorrhœa; spasmodic-cough; suffocative fits as if the throat were obstructed.

COP.—COPAIV.E BALSAMUM.—Used for generation, nettlerash, ill effects of poisonous muscles; thick discharge of yellow matter from the urethra; the extremity is inflamed and swollen, and also characterized by gaping; scalding and itching in the urethra before and after micturition; continued inclination to micturate with ineffectual attempts at emission, or scanty dropdischarges; the motions are sometimes involuntary, and are generally relaxed and white; these symptoms are more distinctly exhibited in the morning. COPAIVE BALS, has also been used with success against metrorrhagia.

CROC.—CROCUS SATIVUS.—Bounding sensation in the affected parts as of something alive; hæmorrhage of tenacious, black blood; scarlet-red spots upon the skin; remarkable alternation of weeping and laughing, quarrelling and singing; disposition to mirth and jest; livid complexion and burning-red spots in the face.

CUPR.—CUPRUM METALLICUM.—Spasms and convulsions with piercing shrieks, or commencing at the fingers and toes; epilepsy; pains in the bones as if broken; coma with convulsions; itch-like and leprous eruptions; paroxysms of rage, with pride, rage or fear, red and inflamed eyes; blue face and lips; cold tip of the tongue; foam at the mouth; violent retching and vomiting, with abdominal spasms and convulsions; hoarseness; asthma and spasmodic suffocative fits.

n.

DAPH.—DAPHNE INDICA.—Rheumatic and arthritic pains. with stitching; bone-pains and exostoses; weak sight; as if a pellicle were drawn over the eyes; diplopia; cough with vomiting, and yellow, frothy, blood-streaked expectoration; peculiar and intense heat on the crown of the head; the head conveys the idea of excessive repletion as if it would burst; the lassitude and weariness of the limbs are excessive; the secretion of urine is profuse, and the discharges likewise; liability constantly to wet the bed; the motions are scanty, and occasionally tinged with blood; the febrile action is attended with a clammy and offensive perspiration; the fever assumes a typhoid type, attended with a tenacious perspiration and continued repugnance to food, or sometimes, it is distinguishable by nervous and gastric complications, the symptoms have in general a tendency to become aggravated at night in bed, in the morning or evening: they are generally more fully developed on the left side.

DIG. --DIGITALIS PURPUREA. --Jaundice; chlorosis; dropsical affections; gastric, bilious and mucous fevers; organic diseases of the heart; ascites; hydrocele; hæmoptysis; shooting, aching, and smarting pains in the eyes; discoloration of objects to the sight; green and yellow are the characteristic colours; the meibomian glands are inflamed; the hands and feet are cold; burning or wrenching pains in the limbs generally; the PULSE is affected and becomes accelerated by the least motion; characteristically it is small, feeble, and peculiarly tardy; the febrile symptoms are distinguishable by remarkable coldness of the whole frame, or sometimes of one side, attended with cold perspiration, and also by colliquative night-sweats; the HEAD is

characterized by tremulous and nervous giddiness; the nervous system generally is characterized by great atony and want of energy; sudden prostration of strength, amounting almost to swooning, is a frequent symptom, and is farther distinguishable in most cases by the presence of sweat, which exudes from all parts of the body. The STOMACH is characterized by constant nausea and malaise, often also with disposition to vomit; the prevalence of vomiting may in general be observed particularly in the morning or evening; sensation of collapse, and of powerless digestion about the stomach, particularly after eating. When the motions are relaxed, the presence of phlegm is generally discernible, when otherwise, they are gray or white; painful, burning, difficult and scanty micturition; dark-coloured urine.

DROS.—DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA.—Fever with nausea and gastric symptoms; gauze before the eyes, print looks pale when reading; frequent bleeding of the nose; bleeding from the mouth; creeping in the larnyx as from a soft body; hoarseness and deep bass-voice, with rough and scraping feeling of dryness in the throat; pain in the larnyx when talking; dry, spasmodic cough, evening and night, with retching, bleeding from the mouth and nose, blue face and suffocative fits; cough with discharge of brighted or black blood; purulent expectoration.

DULC.—DULCAMARA.—Ailments from abuse of Mercury; ill effects of exposure to wet and cold weather; scrofulous affections with swelling and induration of single glands; lameness; herpes; vesicular eruptions; scarlet and purple-rash; crusta lactea; scrofulous ophthalmia; diarrhoa from cold; catarrh of the bladder; scrofulous buboes; herpes præputialis; mucous asthma; hydrothorax, &c.

E.

EUGENIA IAMBOS.—This remedy seems to be characterized, according to Hering and others, by moist cough unattended with expectoration; cramps in the soles of the feet at night; impotence; the symptoms appearing or being aggravated towards evening and at night; pains in the head appearing at night, and attended with excessive thirst, colliquative micturition, and scalding pains in the eyes; hemicrania occurring in the evening, and attended with darting at the eyes, nausea vomiting (which renders the pain almost unbearable) and flow of tears; lethargic sleep; frothy and stringy phlegm in the mouth; pustular eruptions on the face, the areola of the pimples being excessively tender; constipation, or sometimes diarrhea and vomiting with scanty evacuations, which are also fetid and characterized by burning pain in the bowels; the urine is of a dark colour, and the body characterized by a sensation of coldness as if exposed.

EUPHORB. -- EUPHORBIUM. -- Ptvalism: mercurial affections: old, torpid ulcers; vesicular erysipelas; esophagitis; adhesion of the pleura; burning or scalding sensation in the belly, in the chest, and in the internal organs generally: loose watery stools with painful urging; wrenching or darting pains in the limbs, which are characterized by aggravation at rest and amelioration with motion; want of nervous energy; general relaxation of the system; insufficient generation of chaloric; apprehensive and anxious disposition; inflammatory affections of the eyes and eyelids; inflammatory affections of the stomach and bladder, the latter denoted by discharge of blood during or after micturition or otherwise; constrictive spasms and burning pains in the stomach and epigastrium; inflammatory affections of the windpipe, denoted particularly by a scalding, scratching, and tickling sensation in the parts; muscular constriction about the chest; burning pains in the long bones, especially, or only, at night, which would even seem to denote inflammatory affections in the parts; spasmodic, flatulent colic, often mitigated by leaning forward; toothache, attended with shivering; headache and pain in the facial boncs; brittleness of the teeth; flow of salt saliva; heartburn, attended with tremulous anxiety, &c.

EUPHR.—EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS.—Ophthalmia, also traumatic, chronic blenorrhæa; diseases of the cornea; incipient amaurosis; moist cough after influenza; figwarts; pains of the character of cramp in the calves of the legs, back, hands, and ingers (in particular), and in all parts of the body; cold in the head, characterized by excessive secretion and discharge of phlegm, the cough is distinguishable by the abundant expectoration of phlegm; the eyes and eyelids by similar secretions; the inflammation of the eyes is attended with headache, and the development of ulcers along the margins of the eyelids.

F.

FERR.—FERRUM METALLICUM.—Rushes of blood, congestions, hæmorrhage, with vascular irritation; tearing and stitching, especially at night, with disposition to move the affected parts; debility with trembling heaviness of the limbs, constant disposition to be lying down; emaciation; livid complexion; dropsy; burning and soreness of a great many spots on the skin; night-sweat with strong smell; vertigo on looking at flowing water; congestion of blood to the head, with throbbing and hamering; pale, sunken countenance, with pale lips and hollow eyes; livid complexion, with blue spots in the face, or fiery redness with swollen veins; bloated face, especially around the eyes; load in the stomach after eating; watery diarrhæa and lienteria; discharge of ascarides; disposition to miscarriage; uterine hæmorrhage with labour pains in the abdomen and small of the back;

spasmodic cough with vomiting of mucus or food; hæmoptysis and purulent expectoration; asthma as if from constriction of the chest.

G.

GRAPH.—GRAPHITES.—Crampy pains, with red swelling, hardness and painfulness of the swollen part; tension as if the mussles were contracted; sudden darting pains; liability to take cold; pulsations in the whole body after slight exercise; nervousness with tremulousness, or moaning; dryness of the skin and deficient exhalation; erysipelas, steatoma, glandular swellings; moist herpes, phagedenic blisters, sore places, disfigured nails, fetid ulcers and other diseases of the skin; disposition to grief and despondency; humid eruptions on the hairy scalp; photophobia; soreness behind the ears; scurfy eruptions around the mouth and chin; foul urinous smell from the mouth; dyspepsia; excessive flatulence; chronic costiveness or diarrhæa; sexual excitement; suppressed, or scanty and pale menses; soreness of the pudendum; painful, inflammatory swelling of the ovaries; soreness of the nipples with humid blisters; fetid sweat of the feet.

GUAJ.—GUAJACUM.—Stitching and tearing with contraction of the affected parts and renewal of the pains by the least motion; creeping pains in the bones, also with swelling and interstitial distention; stitches in the brain, or stitching and tearing in one side of the head; constant urging to urinate with copious discharge of fetid urine; shuddering of the manimæ; bad cough with fetid purulent expectoration and stitches in the chest.

H.

HELL.—HELLEBORUS.—Lancinations in the joints or across parts; stitching boring in the periosteum and other parts, increased by eating and drinking, cool air and bodily exertions; paroxysms of sudden muscular relaxation, with sudden prostration, especially when not thinking, of the action of the muscles; convulsions and spasmodic rigidity of the limbs, with shaking of the head; dropsy; falling off of the hair and nails; silent melancholy and moaning; frequent staring; burning heat in the head, and pale face; oddema of the face; blisters and apathæ in the mouth and on the tongue; ulcerative pain in the stomach after eating, and soreness of the pit of the stomach when coughing or stepping; sensation of coldness and heaviness in the abdomen; diarrhoa, of white, jelly-like mucus; complete loss of sexual desire.

HEP.—HEPAR SULPHURIS CALCAREUM.—Drawing, tearing, and stitching in the limbs and joints, especially on waking early

in the morning; chronic suppurations; glandular swellings and suppurations; erysipelas, rhagades, unhealthy skin, fetid ulcers and cutaneous affections generally; hot and red swellings with strained feeling; sore and bruised pain when touching the parts; sleeplessness, or the sleep is disturbed by thoughts passing through the head like clouds; pimples on the hairy scalp, sore to the touch; erysipelatous ophthalmia; fetid otorrhœa; yellow complexion with blue margins around the eyes; painful sensation as of a plug in the throat, or stitching as from a splinter; dyspepsia; slow stool as if from inaction of the bowels; soreness of the pudendum; weakness of the larynx with hectic fever; dry cough with spasmodic retching and vomiting, or moist cough with nuccous rattling in the chest; anxious, wheezing breathing, with danger of suffocation when lying down.

HYOS.—HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.—Spasms and convulsions with diarrhœa, enuresis and coldness of the body, shriek, anguish, oppression of the chest and renewal of the paroxysm on attempting to swallow liquids; sudden falling down with a shriek and convulsions; hemiplegia; pustules like smallpox; boils, brown spots and gangrenous blisters; coma with convulsions, or sleeplessness from anguish and nervousness; fearfulness and anxiety, with dread of men; frenzy and rage, with beating, murderous disposition and great physical strength; quarrelsome and reproachful; complete loss of consciousness; absurd laughing and prating; demeanour, as if possessed of the devil; red, sparkling eyes and staring look; objects look red and larger than usual; dilated pupils; pale-bluish, cold face, or blood-red and brown-red face; froth at the mouth; red, dry and parched tongue; paralysis of the tongue; inability to swallow on account of a spasmodic constriction and swelling of the throat; aversion to liquids; vomiting of mucus, blood or food; constipation or involuntary stools; whitish, slimy diarrhoa; suppressed or involuntary emission of urine; nightly, dry spasmodic cough, especially when lying; spasms of the chest.

T.

IGN.—IGNATIA AMARA.—Distensive or constrictive sensation in the cavities of the body; contunue and bruised pain, especially in the periosteum or long bones, particularly when lying on one side, and going off in a recumbent posture; aggravation by smoking, coffee, brandy; improvement by a change of position, lying on the back or the affected part; opisthotonic spasms, with blue-red face, spasms of the fauces, suffocative fits, loss of consciousness, foam at the mouth; sore places on the skin; a good deal of yawning, as if the lower jaw would be dislocated; itching nettlerash; restless night-sleep, with moaning, talking, twitching of the limbs; heat and redness, externally, with intolerance of

warmth; whining melancholy and internal grief, with moaning; obstinate and irritable, cannot bear being contradicted; alternate redness and paleness of the face, or livid sunken countenance with hollow eyes; redness and burning heat of one cheek; bites his tongue easily when chewing or talking; stitches or sensation as of a lump in the throat, almost only between the acts of deglutition; constipation, with much urging and disposition of the rectum to protrude; ascarides; sexual debility, but much desire; uterine spasms with lancinating and labour-like constriction; constriction of the chest and throat, with dry cough.

IOD.—IODIUM.—Ailments from abuse of Mercury; scrophula; rickets; blepharophthalmitis; ptyalism and ulcers in the mouth after abuse of Mercury; abdominal phthisis; laryngeal phthisis; inflammatory swelling of the knee; goïtre; hydrarthrus; white swelling of the limbs and joints.

IPEC.—IPECACUANHA.—Cracking in the joints; debility with pale face and blue margins around the eyes; paraysms of sudden debility with nausea and loathing; opisthotonic spasms with distortion of the features, redness and bloating of the face, twitching of the facial muscles, lips and eyelids; hæmorrhages of bright-red blood; rash; chilliness and coldness; sudden attacks of heat with sweat; bruised pain of the brain and skull, with nausea; yellow, livid complexion, or pale, bloated face, with blue margins around the eyes; red skin around the mouth; sweet taste in the mouth as of blood; aversion to food; vomiting of mucus, bile and food; hæmatemesis; excessive pain in the stomach and pit of the stomach; yellow, slimy, or green diarrhæa, as if fermented; pitch-like stools; spasmodic suffocative cough, with blueness of the face and rigidity of the body; asthma and spasmodic suffocative fits; panting breathing; mucous rattling in the chest.

K.

KAL.—Kali-Carbonicum.—Drawing pain in the limbs, with great paleness and chilliness after the attack; stitches in the joints, tendons and muscles; want of exhalation and inability to sweat; rushes of blood, and pulsations through the whole body; glandular swellings and indurations; dropsical and adematous swellings; bluish chilblains; ulcers bleed readily, especially at night; old warts; drowsiness in the day-time and sopor; light and restless night-sleep with anxious dreams; a good deal of vertigo, as if proceeding from the stomach; sacculated swelling between the eyebrows and eyelids; lachrymation and nightly agglutination; feeling of coldness in the lids; cold ears; inflammation and swelling of the parotids; sore nostrils with discharge of fetid matter; yellow or pale face, with hollow eyes and pale lips; fetor from the mouth like old cheese; flatulence; costiveness, on account of want of action in the bowels; urging to urinate with increased

secretion; itching, gnawing and soreness of the pudendum; cough, with expectoration of mucus and pus; spasmodic asthma.

•KREAS .- KREASOTUM .- Pains as if sore, contused, and bruised; stitching in the joints; great agitation in the body, as if the parts were all in motion; pustules resembling smallpox or itch; dry and humid herpes; despair of one's recovery; swelling of the margins of the eyelids, suppuration of the eyes and profuse discharge of acrid, smarting tears; inflammation of the outer ear with bright redness, swelling and burning pain; humid herpes of the ears; livid complexion; acne rosacea and scaly herpes on the eyelids, cheeks and around the mouth: drawing from the teeth to the temples; painful, hard spots in the region of the pylorus; spasmodic labour-pains, ulcerative pain and painful feeling of coldness in the abdomen; fetid, brown or reddish urine with red sediment; liability of the uterus to descend; premature menses with profuse discharge of dark blood; discharge of acridsmelling, bloody, corrosive ichor after the menses; white and painless, or corrosive, vellow, foul-smelling leucorrhea; dry, whizzing cough, also with retching; stitches about the heart,

Т.

LACH.-LACHESIS.-Emaciation, tearing pain, and contraction of the joints affected; aversion to exercise or exertion; aggravation, return of pain after sleeping; excessive prostration of the mental and physical power, with great deterioration of memory; rigidity and stretched sensation of the expanding muscles, as if they were tightened or strung tightly; pains which have a tendency to recur at stated periods; acute and dragging pains in the limbs, with feeling as if contused on movement; paralysis with rigidity and a feeling of weight in the limbs; small swellings, pimples, warts, nettle-rash; complexion of a yellowish hue; deep-seated suppurations; sense of anxiety, despondency, and despair of recovery; fits of fainting, with difficulty of breathing; nausea and cold perspiration; disposition jealous, quarrelsome, irritable; fantastical imagination; constant discharges of blood from the nose; convulsive or epileptic paroxysms, preceded by cold feet and hands, belching of wind, flatulent distention of the bowels, pallid countenance, giddiness, headache, and palpitation, and attended with clenching of the fists, shricking, tossing of the limbs, and loss of consciousness; sensation of a lump on the throat, which appears to be the cause of all the pains; obstinate costiveness; pulse, tremulous, intermittent, or scarcely perceptible; sufferings in females occurring at the critical age; the upper part of the windpipe tenderly susceptible of the touch; sensation as of suffocating, especially at night, in a recumbent posture, particularly when the bed-clothes obstruct or approximate the nostrils or mouth; palpitation of the heart, which accompanies other complaints.

LAUR.-LAUROCERASUS.-Cvanosis, florid phthisis, and cholera; it seems to be characterized by exhaustion and insufficiency of vital energy generally; objects appear preternaturally large to the sight; paralytic affections; paralysis consequent upon anoplexy:-this remedy is especially indicated by apoplectic fits, which are characterized by sudden falling to the ground, with total loss of sensation and consciousness, and without any previous premonition of the attack; paralysis of the tongue and aphonia; epileptic paroxyems; deterioration of the mental faculties; the memory is affected; there is no power to collect the ideas; the disposition is utterly desponding; agonising and restless apprehensions; convulsive rigidity; a small, weak, slow and fitful pulse; want of sufficient animal warmth; the pulsation of the heart is sluggish, feeble and intermittent; confusing headache, with a sensation of weight, and as if the contents of the cranium pressed forward on stooping; congestions of the head; the breathing is impeded, and is also anxious, laborious, slow and feeble; the eyes are protruding, fixed and convulsed, or half-closed; the bowels are costive; or relaxed, and distinguishable by slimy-green involuntary evacuations; inflammatory affections of the stomach and intestines, attended with pain of a burning character; excruciating, cramp-like, incusive or pinching pains; extreme nausea; vomiting of dark secretions; asthmatic affections; deglutition arrested by spasmodic constriction of the gullet.

LED.—Lifdum Palustre.—Rheumatic and arthritic complaints; dropsical affections; hardness of hearing from taking cold in the head; the development of tumefaction in various parts of the body, especially in the legs; the swelling is either of a dropsical or inflammatory character; pains of an aching character, particularly in the joints, and apparently in the bones; the like pains in the knees, elbows, and shoulders; the knee in particular is affected by the development of hard, tense swelling, accompanied with darting or aching pains, which are rendered insupportable by the heat of the bed, and which are not relieved by change of position; arthritic nodosities in the joints; the pains are generally characterized by aggravation from motion and heat.

LYC.—LYCOPOLIUM.—Painful sensitiveness of the limbs; drawing and tearing in the affected parts, especially every other day, or in windy, wet weather; frequent attacks of distressing feeling of coldness, as if the blood became cold, or the circulation were arrested; spasmodic extension and contraction of single limbs and muscles; tremulous languor; emaciation; hepatic spots; large boils, periodically; arthritic nodostics; glandular swellings; softening, contraction and curvature of bones; nightly bone-pains; melancholysadness, grief, and whining mood; anxiety in the evening, with dread of men, and fear of solitude; frenzy, with pride and desire to command; absence of mind, using one

word for another in talking, and one letter for another in reading; suppurating eruptions on the scalp; falling off of the hair; vertical half-sightedness; excessive sensitiveness of hearing and sight; pale, livid complexion; pimples, freckles and itching herpes in the face; the teeth become yellow; tightness of the hypochondria as from a band; pains in the liver; chronic costiveness and constipation, also with ineffectual urging; gravel; chronic dryness of the vagina; gray, salt-tasting mucous or purulent expectoration; hepatic spots on the chest; yellow skin in the nape of the neck.

M.

MAGN. ART .- MAGNES ARTIFICIALIS.

MAGN. ARCT .- MAGNETIS POLUS ARCTICUS.

MAGN. AUST.—MAGNETIS POLUS AUSTRALIS.

MAGN. C .- MAGNESIA CARBONICA .- Pains as if bruised or luxated, or great weakness, especially in the lower limbs; lameness and paroxysms of fainting, with falling down without loss of consciousness: itching creeping in the skin; phagedenic blisters; small, red, scaly herpes; small boils; sour, or fetid and greasy sweat; vexed and peevish mood; tearing, stitching and boring in the head; burning of the eyes, with photophobia; obscuration of the cornea; swelling of the eveball as if dropsical; pale, livid complexion; bloatedness and tubercles of the face; digging, tearing toothache at night, increased by cold; longing for greens and aversion to meat; sour smell from the mouth. and sour eructations; frothy, sour and green diarrhoa, with colic; ascarides; increased, pale or greenish urine; delaying or suppressed menses, or else profuse and premature; white-slimy, smarting leucorrhoa, with abdominal spasms; nightly spasmodic cough.

MAGN. M.—MAGNESIA MURIATICA.—Hysteric ailments and spasmodic paroxysms; throbbing in the ears; troublesome dryness of the nose, or else discharge of corrosive water; frequent nausea with livid complexion, nervousness and weeping; chronic hepatitis, with hardness and aching pains; abdominal spasms especially during the menses and leucorrheal discharge; painful hardness in the abdomen, and constant distention of the same; chronic costiveness with difficult stool like sheep's dung; chronic looseness; uterine spasms with leucorrhea; scirrhous indurations of the neck of the uterus; sweaty feet; aching pain in the knees.

MANG.—MANGANUM.—Intolerable pains of the periosteum and joints; arthritis of the joints, with digging, tension and drawing; jerking or drawing, generally on one side or crosswise, on the right and left side; soreness in the folds of the joints; inflammatory

swellings with suppuration; dryness, heat and nightly agglutination of the eyes; hardness of hearing as if from stoppage of the ears, the ears opening by blowing the nose; whizzing in the ears, or reports when blowing the nose; chronic angina faucium, with cutting soreness; diseases of the larynx and traches, with roughness and dryness of the throat, and rough speech.

MEN.—MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA.—Arthritic complaints; fever and ague with coldness in the abdomen; otorrhœa after exanthemata.

MEPH.—MEPHITIS PUTORIUS.—Pains of a rheumatic character generally; burning heat in the extremities, but of a local character; paralytic pains, or pains which are distinguishable by a jarring sensation in the joints; laming pains; constant dreaming at night, with distinct knowledge of the circumstances of dreams on waking; confusion in the head, with feeling of enlargement; confusion of sight; redness of the conjunctiva; watery diarrhea; the inclination to evacuate is remittent; the lower extremities, from the knee downwards, are more particularly affected with the sufferings.

MERC.-Mercurius.-Congestions of blood, hemorrhage : bruised pains in all the limbs, especially the thighs, and pain in all the bones; drawing and jerking tearing in the limbs, especially at night, or with profuse sweat which affords no relief : restlessness and twitching in the limbs, with constant disposition to move them; great exhaustion and debility, with inexpressible malaise of body and soul; emaciation; aggravation of the pains in the evening or at night, in bed; nocturnal, inflammatory bonepains; stitching pains in the limbs and joints, with feeling of coldness in the affected parts; hot, inflammatory swellings; inflamed, swollen, suppurating glands; inflammatory swellings with slow suppuration; much chilliness and shuddering, especially at night; disposition to sweat and constant sweating during the pains; obstinate, quarrelsome, hypochondriac forebodings; semi-lateral tearing and stitching in the head; ulcerated margins of the eyelids, with scurfs around the eyes; photophobia and scintillations; stitching and tearing pain in the ears; purulent otorrhœa; ulceration of the concha; parotitis; shining swelling of the nose; livid complexion; cracked, ulcerated lips; swollen, ulcerated, white, indented, receding gums, with nightly burning. and soreness; looseness and falling out of the teeth; fetid smell from the mouth; aphthæ; fetid ptyalism; husky voice; unquenchable thirst for cold liquids; weak digestion with constant hunger; inflammatory swelling and suppuration of the inguinal glands; much urging to stool with tenesmus; dysenteric stools, or acrid. corrosive stools of bloody mucus; excessive emission of urine; dark-red, fetid urine; painful erections at night; profuse menses with anguish and colic; purulent, corrosive leucorrhoa; dry, racking cough, as if the head and chest would split.

MEZ .- MEZEREUM .- Diseases of the bones and mucous membranes: rheumatic tearing; drawing and tightness in the limbs; tertian fever, with hard swelling of the spleen, and great sensitiveness to cold air; bone-pain of the skull, with drawing and feeling of numbness; crampy, or stupefying-aching prosopalgia; drawing burning or boring stitching in hollow teeth : elimy, cor-

rosive gonorrhea.

MOSCH.-Moschus.-Nervous, hypochondriac, and hysteric ailments; nervous paroxysms; impotence; asthma Millari; tendency to faint, especially at night or in the open air, succeeded by headache; nervous and hysterical headaches; hemicrania; the menses are premature and excessive, and attended with bearing down pains; excessive prostration and collapse; bleeding at the nose is a predominant characteristic; vomiting in the morning, and purging at night, particularly in cachectic or hysteric females; a drowsy lethargy during the day, but no sleep at night; suffocative spasms of the chest and windpipe; sensation of painful constriction in the region of the navel, with impeded or arrested breath; sensation of agonizing tension in the abdomen which admits of no rest.

MUR. AC.—MURIATIS ACIDUM.—Scrofulous affections; putrid torpid typhus; scorbutic gums; angina faucium, with raw feeling in the fauces; abdominal spasms; flatulence; varices of the anus, with burning soreness; bleeding piles; the hearing is affected and impeded; spots of the nature of freckles, or eruptions of the nature of herpes, are developed on the skin, especially about the face; repugnance to animal food; impotence; flatulent colic, the belly is distended with flatulency, or is characterized by a sensation of sinking and vacuity; the tongue is characterized by malignant ulceration.

N.

NATR .- NATRUM CARBONICUM .- Rheumatic ailments with muscular contractions; paroxysms of pain with trembling, anguish and sweat; dryness of the skin, with profuse sweat from the least exertion; bleeding, large warts; ulcerated phagedenic blisters; night-sweat, alternating with dry skin; fistula lachrymalis; yellow spots on the forehead and upper lip; dyspepsia, with hypochondriac mood after eating; pressing on the pudendum; fetid leucorrhea; discharge of muchs from the vagina after an embrace; cramp in the calves.*

^{*} Jahr contends in a note for the identity of the symptoms of Natrum-carb, and Natr-mur., Magn-c. and mur., Amm-c. and mur., Kali and Kalinitr., acetates and carbonates of the same substance; according to Jahr, the symptoms produced by those preparations belong to the bass. This seems

NATR. M .-- NATRUM MURIATIOUM .-- Stiffness and cracking in the joints: spasmodic sensation in the limbs as if gone to sleep; hysteric ailments; muscular twitchings; dread of exercise; emaciation : painful sensitiveness of the skin : great drowsiness in the day-time and sleeplessness at night; irregular, and frequently intermittent pulse; constant chilliness; hypochondriac anxiety; sensation as if the head would split; falling off of the hair, even of the whiskers; ulcerated eyelids; smarting lachrymation; painful swelling of one half of the nose; cracked lips; fistula dentalis: burning blisters in the mouth and on the tongue: constant thirst, with distress after drinking; weak digestion, with sour eructations; red spots on the pit of the stomach; flatulence; constination and difficult evacuations with stitches in the rectum; constant urging to urinate, with profuse emission; erections and excessive sexual excitement; delaying or suppressed menses; acrid leucorrhoa with yellow complexion; hang nails.

NITR.—NITRUM.—Loss of appetite with thirst; painless diarrhoea; neglected pneumonia; stitches in the chest during a deep inspiration; cough attended with spitting of unmixed blood; inflammatory affections of the stomach; inflammatory affections of internal organs generally; discharge of acrid blood from the nose.

NITR .- AC .- NITRI-ACIDUM .- Inflammatory pains in the periosteum; pains in the joints as if sprained, with cracking; stitching pains as if from splinters; pains when the weather changes; tremulous weakness; glandular swellings; black pores; brownreddish spots on the skin and frequent boils; pains which are felt during sleep; anxious, lascivious dreams; sadness; headstrong; weak memory; bone-pains of the skull; ulcerated eruptions on the scalp; ulcerated eyes, with stitching; specks on the cornea; hardness of hearing; buzzing and roaring in the ears; soreness of the nostrils, and fetor from the nose; pale face; yellowness around the eyes; bloat around the eyes; pimples, herpes and pustules in the face; burning and ulcers in the throat; desire for clay, chalk and lime; stitches and throbbing in the pit of the stomach; suppuration of the inguinal glands; chronic looseness; fetid urine; enuresis; red, scurfy spots and ulcers on the glands; excessive sexual desire, with discharge of prostatic fluid; cherry-brown fetid leucorrhea; purulent expectoration; pains in the back and small of the back.

NITR.-SP.—NITRI-SPIRITUS DULCIS.—The characteristic action of this remedy is little known: it is chiefly used as an anti-

even to be true in regard to the mercurial preparations, though this observation does not apply to basic preparations, such as Cinnabaris, heparsulph., for these manifest different properties from those of their constituent elements. Jahr's remarks should be taken cum grano salis.—Hempel.

dote against ALKALINE and ANIMAL POISONS; in cases of poisoning with Barytes after the use of Epsom salts; bad cases of poisoning by cantharides, adipic poisons, fish poison, muscles, poisonous Joney, and the suffering from stings, are advantageously treated by the olfaction of Spirits of Nitre.

N.-MOSCH.—NUX-MOSCHATA.—Rheumatic pains caused by cold; pains with drowsiness and disposition to faint; fever and ague, with simple and double type; nervous affections of the brain; tobthache from exposure to damp evening-air, or stitching and tearing, in pregnant females; oppression of the chest proceeding from the pit of the stomach; palpitation of the heart with fainting fits.

N.-VOM .- NUX-VOMICA .- Rheumatic pains, especially of the muscles of the back, loins, chest and small of the back; dartings through the whole body; stitching and tearing in the joints. worse when the weather changes; drawing and tearing, especially at night, or with numbness of the affected parts; pains of the joints and limbs as if bruised, especially during motion, or early in bed; sensation of spasmodic drawing to and fro in the muscles, as if something were moving about in them; trembling of the limbs, with fluttering of the heart and tremour; convulsions and spasms; languor, dread of exercise; nervous debility; aggravation by coffee, wine, tobacco, watching and mental exertions; blue spots on the body, like ecchymosis; boils; chilblains; cold and blue skin, with blue nails; excessive anguish, as if one must kill one's self; sensitiveness to noise, talk, odours, and light; vehement, malicious; the head is easily fatigued by mental exertions; congestion of blood to the brain with heat and redness of the face; livid, yellowish complexion and yellowish colour around the mouth and nose; tongue coated with white slime; sour taste, after eating or drinking; herby or foul taste; the clothes feel tight around the hypochondria; sanguineous congestion and heaviness in the abdomen; the abdominal muscles feel as if bruised; constipation as from constriction of the rectum, with ineffectual urging; large, hard fæces, or frequent stools consisting of mucus and attended with tenesmus; prolapsus of the rectum; painful urging to urinate; with drop-discharge of the urine; sexual excitement; the menses are profuse and too long, with much distress; dry cough, with vomiting of mucus; asthmatic constriction across the chest; slight paroxysms of palpitation of the heart, with rushes of blood.

O.

OLEAND.—OLEANDER.—Buzzing sensation in all the limbs; laming rigidity of all the limbs; painless paralysis; scurfy pimples; dulness and absence of mind; scurfy, scaly, or humid

eruptions on the hairy scalp; humid, fetid sores behind the ears, with red, rough, herpetic spots in front of the ears; brownish, burning urine with white sediment; cold feet; lameness of the

feet and legs.

OP.—OPIUM.—Ill effects of wine; ill effects of fright or mortification; apparent death; general torpor of the nervous system and insensibility to medicinal action; absence of pain during the complaint; epileptic convulsions; tetanic spasms; drowsiness, coma, with stertorous breathing; profuse sweat, with itching and eruption on the skin; fearful, with tendency to start; stupor, complete loss of consciousness and sensibility; visions of mice, scorpions, &c.; intoxication, paroxysms of vertigo; pulsation of the carotids; eyes red, as if inflamed, staring and shining; pupils dilated and immoveable; bluish face; stupid appearance, with relaxed appearance of the facial muscles; vomiting of faces and urine; tympanitis; constipation and costiveness; hard stool, in small lumps; suppression of the urinary secretions; suppression of labour-pains; stertorous breathing.

P.

PAR.-Paris.-Suffocative cough; or cough with spitting of phlegm characterized by greenish tinge; hoarseness with constant effort to clear the throat; earache; headache which is exacerbated by exertion of the faculties; the development of purulent or red and ecchymosed pimples about the face; cold in the head with obstruction of the nostrils; the nose is sometimes dry, and sometimes characterized by a thin discharge which does not however lessen the obstruction; epistaxis provoked by blowing the nose; the gums are affected as by saturation with ardent spirits, or as if scalded; feeling as if the ball of the eye were distended; burning pains in the eyes with flow of tears, especially when getting up; whitlow; numbness; the feet are especially characterized by coldness at night; pressive weight in the stomach and bowels, relieved by eructations; relaxed fetid stools; internal and continued coldness; sweat in the morning by which itching is provoked.

PETR.—Petroleum.—Ailments from riding in a carriage; debility after making an exertion, with vanishing of sight, trembling of the body, buzzing in the ears, and nausea; brown and yellow spots on the skin; itching, burning pustules; sore humid spots on the skin; rhagades; corns; chilblains; irresolute; hardness of hearing, from paralysis of the auditory nerves; canine hunger, though one is soon satiated; nausea from riding in a carriage; hard, lumpy stool; tænia; enuresis nocturna, with itching and dampness of the scrotum; discharge of prostatic juice, and a number of erections; leucorrhæa, with2many dreams; cracked

skin on the hands, with rhagades; chilblains on the fingers; cold feet.

RETROS.—PETROSELINUM.—The characteristic action of this medicine has been developed in connection with the urinary organs alone; the predominant indication is a frequent but ineffectual desire to micturate; the urethra is characterized by darting and cutting pains, and by tingling like that of ant or nettle stings accompanied with local scalding heat.

PHOSPH.—PHOSPHORUS.—Burning pains; rheumatic tearing and stitching after taking cold; pains when the weather changes; frequent rushes of blood; indolence and heaviness of the body; nervous debility with languer of the lower limbs; sudden prostration; trembling; emaciation, especially of the hands; formication in the paralyzed parts; brown, yellow or brown spots; petechiæ; small wounds bleed profusely; lymphatic abscesses full of fistulous passages; night and morning sweat; sensitiveness of the senses and tendency to start; vertigo of various kinds; congestion of blood to the head, with buzzing, and heat in the head; lachrymation in the open air; photophobia; pale, dirty complexion, with deep, hollow eyes; weak stomach; frequent eructations with sensation as if the hypochondriac regions were filled with air; painfulness of the stomach when touching it or walking; large, vellow spots and boils on the abdomen; frequent stools, soft; watery, colourless urine in large quantity; excessive sexual desire, with erections and nocturnal emissions; profuse, and premature menses with a good deal of distress; cough as from tubercles, with expectoration of salt mucus; oppression, anguish and heaviness on the chest; yellow spots on the chest; numbness of the fingers; pains of the soles as if ulcerated.

PHOS. AC.—PHOSPHORI ACIDUM.—Disease of the bones, especially interstitial distention, inflammation and caries; debility, with pale complexion; ulcers, itching or flat, with dirty pus and indented bottom; taciturn; inability to perform any mental labour; yellow spot on the sclerotica; burning in the skin of the cheeks; pimples on the forehead and chin; the teeth become dull and yellow; painful tubercles on the gums; tenacious, viscid mucus in the mouth; sensation in the stomach as if something were heaving up and down; flatulence, especially after acids; distention of the uterus as if from air; greenish-white diarrhea; milky urine, with jelly-like lumps; cough with purulent, fetid expectoration; old, itching ulcers on the legs.

PLAT.—PLATINA.—Neuralgia with pulsative throbbing, and crampy, creeping numbness of the affected parts; spasmodic pains of the female sex and especially of hysteric women; sadness, especially in the evening, with disposition to weep; agony, with

fear of death which she believes to be near; over estimation of herself, she thinks herself much above those near her; delirium, compressive sensation in the temples, with heat and redness of the face; pale, sickly complexion; excessive sexual desire and voluptuous titillation in the sexual parts; pressing towards the pudendum; profuse and premature menses, with thick, dark blood; aphonia; short, difficult breathing.

PLUMB.—Plumbum.—This remedy should be avoided when lead has been the cause of disease, as in painters, or others whose business leads them to handle preparations of lead; Bell. hyosc. and stram. opi.; or, alum. and plat. are then to be preferred; electricity is also a powerful antidote; in cases of more immediate poisoning by the admission of lead into the stomach, soar should be melted in four times its bulk of hot water, and drunk by the cupful every two, three, or four minutes, until amelioration takes place. Spasms in the stomach; unceasing and violent vomits of food or of blackish, greenish, or bilious matter; indomitable constipation or chronic diarrhea: the stools—with costiveness—are hard, lumpy, viscid, and knotty, or, if relaxed, usually yellowish and extremely fetid; ilius miserere; vomiting of fæceal secretion attended with colic and constipation; painful paralytic affections, particularly in the wrist joints, of the extremities generally, and in the arms and hands; the hands from the wrist are bent inwards, the extensor muscles having no power to expand them, and are totally void of muscular power; the fingers and toes are sometimes distorted; and the extremities generally are characterized by numbness; the jaws and maxillary bones are also affected; the complexion is pale, bluish or yellow, and the face sunken or bloated; paralysis of the gullet with inability to swallow; feeling of a foreign substance rising in the throat; livid hue of the upper margin of the gums; the slightest wounds assume an indolent, obstinate, and suppurating character; violent constrictive colic, aggravated by the touch; flatulent colic with offensive flatus; umbilical colic; painful constriction of the anus.

PRUN.—PRUNUS SPINOSA.—Difficulty of breathing; panting breath; the due expansion of the chest in the act of breathing is arrested at the pit of the stomach, and the breathing becomes short, catching, and difficult; the abdomen is characterized by dropsical distention and sensation of repletion, and tightness inducing shortness of breath; the bowels are relaxed and characterized by profuse stools; the menses are premature, colliquative, and accompanied with pains in the sacrum.

PULS.—PULSATILLA.—Pains in the limbs, tearing, drawing, or jerking in the muscles, with numbness, lameness and swelling of the affected parts, stitching and feeling of coldness in the affected parts when the weather changes; erratic pains, shifting rapidly

from one part to another, with swelling and redness in the joints; paroxysms of pains, with chilliness; asthma, paleness of the face; aggravation of the pains when sitting, rising from the seat or during rest, or when lying on one side; the pains are worse before midnight, or every other evening; chickenpox; erysipelas with swelling; disposition to blennorrhea; coldness, shuddering, chilliness and continual internal chilliness; melancholy with weeping, and dread of death; timid disposition; despair of one's salvation; confusion of the head, with pain as after intoxication or watching; redness and swelling of the eyelids, with stye; dimness of sight, as if something were hanging over the cornea which might be wiped off; purulent otorrhea; catarrh with profuse discharge of mucus; pale face, and alternate redness and paleness; toothache with otalgia; slimy, foul taste in the mouth; bitter taste when chewing; pulsations in the pit of the stomach; tenesmus of the bladder; watery urine; excessive sexual excitement, almost like priapism; suppression of the menses; distress during the menses, especially chilliness and paleness of face, with thick and black blood; cough with expectoration of thick mucus, asthma in a horizontal position as if the throat would be constricted; paroxysms of palpitation of the heart, with anguish.

R.

RAN.—RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS.—Herpetic eruptions generally; burning sensation in the epigastric region, particularly when the parts are touched; smarting or bruised pains as from excoriation in the hypochondria and abdomen; herpetic eruptions, especially about the extremities, or more commonly about the hands, between the fingers, and in the palms; eruptions of blue, livid, or purple vesicles; ulcers of a corrosive and burning character; the head is characterized by giddiness attended with falling on going into the open air; headache on entering a warm room, going into the open air, or when passing from cold to heat; extreme sensibility of the external parts of the chest and of the pleura, aggravated by deep breath and by movement.

RAN. St.—RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS.—Inflammatory affections of the intestines; of the tongue and throat; executations of the parts affected, burning or scalding sensations of the intestinal organs; darting pains in various parts of the body; sensation of coldness accompanied by wrenching pains in the face; the symptoms are chiefly of a chronic and intermittent character; pinching and prickings in the chost and about the heart, sometimes with arrested breath, particularly towards evening or during the night; the eyes are characterized by aching and sensation of fatigue in the orbits; fever is present at certain periods; fever chiefly towards morning or in the latter part of the night; vermicular and peristaltic pains within the umbilical region; the pulse is full but

yielding and accelerated; sensation of weight, fulness, and swelling in the head; bruised pain and sensation of fatigue in the chest, especially in the evening; painful sensitiveness of the chest, especially of the breast-bone.

RIIAB.—RHABARBARUM. — Diseases of children, especially during dentition; the child tosses about, screams, is quarrelsome, has convulsive drawing in the fingers, facial muscles and eyelids, cries and asks for a variety of things with impetuosity; agony; twitching of the facial muscles, corners of the mouth and eyelids; tenesmus; diarrhæa of lying-in women, or papescent, sour diarrhæa preceded by urging.

RHOD.—RHODODENDRON.—Arthritic and rheumatic pains in the limbs, caused by rough and stormy weather, worse during rest and in bed; violent tearing in the limbs, after abuse of Mercury, with swelling and redness, and aggravation of the pains at night and in the morning; pains in the bones or periosteum, generally at small spots, when the weather changes; swelling and redness of the joints affected with gout; swelling of the testes, with drawing pressing, also after suppression of gonorrhea and cold; hydrocele.

RHUS .- RHUS TOXICODENDRON .- Affections of the ligaments, tendons and synovial membranes; tension, drawing and tearing in the limbs, worse during rest, and in the cold season, or at night, in bed, frequently attended with numbness of the affected part after moving it; creeping pains; sensation in inner organs as if something would be torn loose; lameness and paralysis, also hemiplegia; vesicular erysipelas; rhagades; pustules which break and discharge a fluid; hang-nails; red, shining swelling; violent and spasmodic yawning; evening fever, with diarrhea; sweat during the pains, frequently with violent trembling; illusions of the fancy, and delirium; pain as if the brain would be torn; painful creeping in the head; swelling of the head; phagedenic scald-head; small, soft tumours on the hairy scalp; swelling and inflammation of the parotid glands; acne rosacea around the mouth and chin; nightly discharge of yellowish, or bloody saliva; ulcerative pain in the pit of the stomach as if something would be torn off, especially when stooping or making a false step; the small of the back feels as if bruised, especially when lying still on it.

RUT.—RUTA GRAVEOLENS.—Burning and gnawing pains in the periosteum; pains as if bruised or contused in the limbs, joints and bones; inflamed ulcers; liability to become sore, when riding on horseback, &c.; contusions and injuries of the bones and periosteum; debility of the eyes from reading too much; incipient amaurosis, with mistiness and complete darkness at a distance; eructations of hysteric females; prolapsus of the rectum,

at every alvine evacuation; frequent urging to urinate, with scanty emission, also of green urine, or with renewed ineffectual urging after micturition; gravel; miscarriage, sterility; corrosive leucorrhwa after suppression of the menses.

g.

SABAD.—SABADILLA.—Laming drawing through all the limbs; fever and ague, with thirst between the chilly and hot stage; fluent coryza, with disfigured countenance and dulness of the head; scalding sensation in the mouth; red spots upon the abdomen, chest and hands; the cough is attended with vomiting, stitches in the vertex, pains in the stomach, &c.

SABIN.—SABINA.—Acute and chronic arthritis; pressing in the tooth as if it would fly to pieces; profuse menses with lumps of coagulated blood; metrorrhagia after confinement and miscarriage; leucorrhæa after suppression of menses, or starchlike, yellow, ichorous, fetid leucorrhæa, with painful discharges of blood, like serum, with a fetid smell.

SAMB.—Sambucus.—Dropsical swelling of the whole body; fever and ague, with excessive sweat; tracheitis; cough with profuse expectoration of salt or also sweetish mucus; wheezing and hurried breathing; asthma Millari; angina pectoris.

SASSAP.—SASSAPARILLA.—Arthritic and rheumatic pains with diminished secretion of urine, or after suppression of gonorrhæs, or exposure in the water; obstinate constipation with urging to urinate; lithiasis.

SEC.—Secale Cornutum.—Spasms of the upper and lower limbs, with convulsions; sweats, from the head to the pit of the stomach, also clammy; sunken eyes; hippocratic countenance; ugly spots in the face; tongue coated with thick mucus, discoloured, brown, and lastly black; colic with pain in the back and thighs, eructations, vomiting, and cutting and tearing in the abdomen; seated burning in the region of the spleen and loins; diarrhea, with great prostration; suppression of urine; hot, scanty urine; metrorrhagia, when moles are present in the uterus, after miscarriage, confinement, with black, fluid blood; chronic uteritis, after suppression of the lochia; gangrene of the uterus; threatening miscarriage; irregular, feeble, or suppressed, or even spasmodic labour-pains; adhesion of the placenta; cramps in the calves and soles of the feet.

SELEN.—SELENIUM.—This remedy seems to be indicated by hepatic pains; arterial pulsation generally, or more especially by the like symptoms developed in the region of the belly; colliquative sweats; debility; marasmus; impotence; the patient carnot bear a current of air, and is worse after sleep; acid or stimulating drinks provoke the sufferings; melancholy and religious abstraction.

SENEG.—Senega.—This remedy is characterized by the presence of affections whose seat is chiefly confined to the mucous membranes; want of appetite and burning thirst; morbid alteration of taste; dryness and burning heat of the throat; abundance of saliva and offensive breath; the heat and dryness in the throat induce coughing, and difficulty or interruption of speech; relaxation of the throat, with considerable collection of viscid phlegm, which is difficult to detach; sluggish, hard, and scanty evacuation, with difficulty, and succeeded by pressive aching in the anus and rectum; smarting, shooting, and burning pains in the chest, with cough and copious expectoration of viscid mucus, aggravated by coughing and inspiration; violent determination of blood to the chest, with pulsation, sometimes ending in syncope.

SENN.—SENNA.—Colicky pains; urging at stool; looseness; burning in the anus after stool; bubbling in the intestines; borborygmus, wind in the intestines, attended with foul smell upon emission; griping colic; affections of this kind generally in young children, particularly if accompanied by sleeplessness, and the

peculiar whining or sudden cry.

SEP .- SEPIA .- Affections of the capillary vessels; stitching or burning pains; drawing tearing from below upwards; inflexibility of the joints; rushes of blood, with perceptible throbbing in the body; the pains abate during motion; hysteric debility; fainting fits; itching pimples in the joints; pemphigus; brown, reddish, herpetic spots upon the skin; herpes circinuatus; chilliness; sadness and weeping, melancholy; hemicrania with vomiting; involuntary shaking of the head; pustules on the cornea; paralysis of the lids; incipient amaurosis with contracted pupils; plugs in the nose, and painful eruption on the tip; pale face; sickly complexion, with dim, red eyes, yellow spots in the face, and yellow saddle across the cheeks and nose; excessive appetite and painful feeling of hunger in the stomach; weak digestion; ineffectual urging, and hard, insufficient stool; oozing from the rectum; frequent micturition; excessive sexual desire, with erections; dampness and soreness of the pudendum; leucorrhoa; soreness and itching in the vagina; congestion of blood to the chest, with palpitation of the heart and intermission of the beats of the heart; claret-red spots on the neck and under the chin; painful ulcers at the tips of the fingers; corrosive, fetid sweat of the feet.

SIL.—SILICEA.—Nightly stinging in the joints; twitching of the limbs day and night; nervous debility and fainting; lymphatic tumours and abscesses; glandular swellings with suppuration or induration; scirrhous indurations; benign and malignant suppurations, especially in membranous parts; unhealthy skin: ganglia; panaritia; diseases of bones; night-sweats; vertigo, tension, and pressing in the head, as if the head would split; ulcers of the cornea; obscuration of sight, as if seeing through a gray cover, and sudden paroxysms of blindness; stoppage of the ears, sometimes going off with a report; vomiting after drinking; distention and heat of the abdomen; constipation with ineffectual urging; cough with purulent expectoration; panaritia; fetid sweat of the feet.

SOL. NIGR .- SOLANUM NIGRUM.

SPIG .- SPIGELIA .- Tearing in the limbs, also arthritic, stitching tearing; worm-fevers; nervous pains in and above the eyes, especially deep in the orbits, with pain of the eyeballs on moving them, as if too large; stitching in the eyes, with boring in the head, and pain driving one to despair; luminous flashes before the eyes; amaurosis; cataract; pale face, with yellow margins around the eyes; prosopalgia, with shining swelling of the affected part : canine hunger, with nausea and thirst : nausea, with sensation as if something were rising from the stomach into the throat; ascarides; asthma when stirring in bed, can only lie on the right side and with the trunk raised; suffocative danger, on making the least motion, especially when raising the arms; spasmodic sensation in the chest, as if from the pit of the stomach, with arrest of breathing; undulating motion of the heart; stitches in the region of the heart; purring sensation in the region of the heart; aneurysms of the heart.

SPONG.—Spong. Tosta.—Diseases of the lymphatic vessels and glands; heat, with dry, hot skin, thirst, headache and delirium; redness of the eyes, with burning and lachrymation; frequent eructations, with cutting and tearing in the stomach; relaxed feeling in the stomach, as if the stomach were open; orchitis; induration of the testes; pain in the larynx on touching it and turning the head; burning in the larynx and trachea; dryness, husky and hoarse voice; inflammation of the larynx, trachea and bronchi; croup; laryngeal and tracheal phthisis; cough, deep from the chest, with soreness and burning, or chronic cough with yellowish expectoration and hoarseness; wheezing inspirations; asthma with amenorrhoa; goitre; hard goitre.

SQUILL.—Squilla Maritima.—Dropsy; heat, with chilliness when uncovered ever so little; pale face after the heat; dark redness of the face.

STANN.—STANNUM.—Excessive mental and physical debility; spasms, also hysteric or epileptic spasms of children during dentition; excessive emaciation; hot sweats over the whole body, with complete prostration, even after the least exertion; heaviness in the head, and stupefying pressure in the brain; pale and sanken face, with hollow eyes; leucorrhea with great debility; roughness of the throat, with hoarseness; racking cough, with

bruised pain in the pit of the stomach, or retching and vomiting of the ingesta; cough with much mucus; yellow, salt or fout-tasting expectoration; oppressive weight on the chest, obliging one to take deep breath, with feeling of emptiness in the pit of the stomach; hydrothorax.

STAPH.—STAPHYSAGRIA.—Scorbutic affections: ill effects of chagrin, with indignation, or of grief and care; bone-pains, also inflammatory; drawing tearing in the muscles; bruised pain of the body, as after a long journey on foot; rash, with nightly convulsions; itch-like and herpetic eruptions; unhealthy skin; frequent boils; swelling of bones; disposition to sweat, or else inability to sweat, even during the greatest exertions, with pale face and headache; melancholy and sad mood; pushes away every thing near him, from sheer indignation; pimples around the inflamed eye; tubercles in the margins of the eyelids; hardness of hearing, from enlargement of the tonsils; worn-out, pointed countenance, with hollow eyes, as after a night's revel, or in consequence of some violent emotion; inflammatory pains of the facial bones; ulcer of the lip, with gnawing-drawing pain; swelling and tubercles of the gums; canine hunger, even with full stomach, with waterbrash; feeling of weakness in the abdomen, as if it would fall off; swelling of the inguinal glands; constipation and delaying stool, owing to a deficiency of peristaltic motion; excessive sexual desire, with nocturnal emissions and dreams; cough, with yellow purulent mucus.

STRAM .- STRAMONIUM .- Painful sensation as if the joints were loose; spasmodic movements and convulsions, on looking at bright objects; epileptiform convulsions with consciousness; spasms after fright; St Vitus's dance; cataleptic immobility, with loss of consciousness; debility, with vacillating gait; wakes with a solemn air, an air of importance; coma, with stertorous breathing, bloody froth at the mouth and dark-brown face; great coldness of the extremities and trunk; melancholy, desire for company, light, sunshine, the symptoms being aggravated by darkness and solitude; believes all the time that he is alone, and is afraid; paroxysms of rage; frightful fancies, such as shapes of dreadful animals, &c.: loguacious delirium; alternation of ludicrous demeanour and sadness; violent headache, with obscuration of sight and hard hearing; optical illusions; distorted features, as if by pain or fear and anxiety, with deep furrows and wrinkles on the forehead; red face, with staring eyes; swelling of the face, as if turgid with blood, with friendly look; blue and swollen lips; speech as if paralyzed, utters inarticulate sounds; spasmodic constriction of the fauces; violent singultus; aversion to liquids; cadaverous stools: suppression of urine; lascivious disposition; spasms of the chest.

STRONT.—STRONTIANA CARBONICA.—The principal characteristic feature in the action of this medicine consists in a feeling of pressure and repletion in the stomach after eating; it has also been used with advantage against griping colicky pains about the region of the navel, particularly when attended with watery, yellowish diarrhæa; the urine is colourless, and accompanied by a predominant smell of ammonia; strontiana has also been successfully employed against spasms of the stomach, characterized by extreme emaciation and colliquative sweats.

SULPH.-Sulphur.-Pains in the limbs, with weakness and numbness, and stitching in the joints and rigidity; drawing and tearing, becoming intolerable under a feather-bed : talking fatigues him and causes pain; sensitiveness to wind and open air; orgasmus sanguinis, with swelling of the veins of the hands; epilepsy, after a fright or after running about; emaciation; itchlike cruptions: hepatic spots: moles: rhagades: unhealthy skin; readily-bleeding ulcers; glandular affections; diseases of bones: chlorosis; dropsy; red, hot swellings; drowsiness in the day-time; nightmare; chilliness; sweats readily; melancholy, despair of one's salvation; disposition to philosophic and religious meditations; pain of the roots of the hairs, especially on touching them; ulcerated margins of the eyelids; pale and bloated face; livid complexion; blue margins around the eyes; hot face with red spots (between the eye and ear); rough skin in the face; black porcs of the nose, lip and chin; teeth loose and elongated; aphthæ; excessive hunger; acid stomach; regurgitation of food; hamorrhoidal colic; constitution; insufficient stool, with sensation as if something had remained behind; lienteria; painful micturition; enuresis nocturna; impotence; emissions; suppression of the menses; burning, corrosive leucorrhæa; much mucus in the chest and throat; feeling of heaviness on the chest, as from a lump; hang-nails; cold feet.

SULPH. AC.—Sulphuris Acidum.—Red and bluish spots on the skin; sore places on the skin, with gangrenous ulceration; ill effects of mechanical injuries; chronic ophthalmia; aphthæ; acidity in the throat, and heartburn; premature and profuse menses; chronic hæmoptysis.

T.

TARAX.—TARAXACUM.—The most distinct characteristic feature of Taraxacum, is its tendency to promote profuse secretion of urine and micturition; it is also productive of a peculiar species of headache which subsides in a sitting or recumbent posture, and returns in an erect position or during exercise; it has also been advantageously employed in gastric affections,

characterized more especially by the presence of bitter taste; repugnance to greasy things or fat, and pains in the region of the belly, but particularly across and down the left side.

TART.—TARTARUS EMETICUS.—Pustulous eruption, like variola; varioloïds; variola; fever and ague, with absence of thirst and great drowsiness; pale and sickly complexion; nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa and great debility; sour vomiting of food; yellow-brown, or slimy diarrhœa; the larynx is painful to contact; croup; catarrh, with mucous rattling in the air-passages; paralysis of the lungs; suffocative catarrh.

THER.—THERIDION.—This remedy is particularly characterized amongst other symptoms by a reeling giddiness, accompanied or followed with nausea, vomiting, or desire to vomit, which is closely analogous to the sensation induced by sea-sickness and other suffering, occasioned by passive motion.

THUJ .- THUJA OCCIDENTALIS .- Tearing and beating in the affected parts, as if ulcerated; sensation as if the whole body were very thin and delicate, and might easily fall to pieces; the pains are worse during rest and in bed; eruption like chicken-Dox, with red areola; brown spots on the skin; figurats; slow comprehension; headache, as if a nail were driven into the crown; tensive drawing in the nasal bones; ulceration and painful scurfs high up in the nose; ranula; swelling of the parotid glands; pain as from intussusception of the bowels; motions in the abdomen as of something alive; constipation as from intussusception of the bowels; sensation in the urethra, as if drops of urine were running along: round, flat, unclean ulcers on the glands; fowarts, especially horny or humid, suppurating and itching; constant erections and emissions, with sensation of stricture in the urethra; wartshaped excrescences on the os-tincæ; the region of the heart is painful; warts on the hands.

V.

VAL.—VALERIANA.—Jerking drawing in the limbs and bones; pains which appear suddenly, concussive, or shifting from one part to another; the pains are mitigated by friction and rubbing; morbid nervousness; hypochondriac despair; taste as of fetid tallow; ulcerative pain in the abdomen, and distensive sensation.

VERAT.—VERATRUM ALBUM.—Paroxysms of pain, causing delirium and rage for a short time; pains in the limbs, which become worse in bed, decrease on rising, cease entirely by walking about, and generally appear early in the morning; aggravation of the pains by the talking of others; trembling with anguish, and disposition to faint; concussions like electric shocks, with

profuse sweat: spasms and convulsions, with contractions of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; catalepsy, with lock-jaw; laming prostration and disposition to faint, from the least exercise; flaccid skin; coma vigil; coldness of whole body, with cold, clammy sweats; hot face, with redness and shuddering; slow and almost extinct pulse; anguish as from an evil conscience; fearfulness, running about from anxiety; mania, religious or amorous, with foolish demeanour; sensation as if a piece of ice were lying on the crown of the head; hemeralopia; red spots on the nose; cold, cadaverous countenance, with pointed nose and sunken cheeks; bluish or vellowish face; acne rosacea in the face, around the mouth and on the chin; lips dry, blackish and cracked; lock-jaw; discharge of mucus from the mouth, and froth at the mouth; tongue red and swollen, or dry, blackish and cracked; canine hunger; black vomit; vomiting with diarrhea, and pressure in the pit of the stomach; painful sensitiveness of the pit and region of the stomach and great anguish in the pit of the stomach; cutting in the abdomen, or burning as if from hot coal; chronic constipation as if from want of action of the bowels; green, watery stools, mixed with flocks, or brownish and blackish stools; violent palpitation of the heart, and great anguish about the heart; creeping in the hands and fingers; icy cold feet.

VERB.—Verbascum.—Lassitude; indisposition to movement, exertion or labour, physical or mental; apathy: neuralgic pains in the face, cheeks, jaws and ears; nipping, pressive or griping pains in the belly, which cause the patient to bend forward for relief, or to lie on his face, and which are immediately alleviated by these conditions; the employment of this remedy is confined by some writers "to catarrhal coughs (particularly in children);" but there is reason to believe that it has been employed with more striking effect in cases characterized by the general symptoms above detailed, particularly in females at the critical age. It has been an acknowledged simple from time immemorial, and its operation as so applied is distinctly homeopathic.

VIOL. OD.—VIOLA ODORATA.—This remedy is generally indicated by hysteria and its complications, more especially when characterized by a sensation as if the encasing membranes of various organs were tightly strung, communicating the idea of a band bound round them.

VIOL. TR .- VIOLA TRICOLOR.

Z.

ZINC.—ZINCUM.—Feeling of coldness in the bones; chronic eruptions; herpetic ulcers; loud shrieks during sleep; night-

ANGREXIA, want of appetite.

ANOSMIA, loss or absence of smell.

ANTERAX, carbuncle.

ANTHROPOPHOBIA, a species of mania which induces a dread of mankind.

ANURIA, suppression of urinary secretion and micturition.

ANUS, the fundament.

APHONIA, loss of voice or speech; dumbness.

APHTHE, specks or small white ulcers which form in the throat and other channels of the body.

APONEUROSIS. (See Ganglion patellar.)

Apoplexia, apoplexy, a sudden loss or great diminution of the powers of sense and voluntary motion.

APOPLEXIA NERVOSA, simple apoplexy; or apoplexy from a morbid change in the substance of the brain, prosenting the features either of the one or other of the subjoined varieties.

APOPLEXIA SANGUINEA, apoplexy with effusion of blood in the brain (generally characterized by a full, hard pulse, flushed face, and snoring respiration).

Apoplexia Serosa, apoplexy, with effusion of cerum, commonly characterized by feebleness of pulse, and paleness of countenance.

APPREXIA, the intervals between the paroxysms of a fever.

AREOLA, the pink or brown circle round the nipples of the breast; also the red inflammatory ring which surrounds the base of pimples and the like.

ARTHRALGIA, rheumatic gout; gouty pains.

ARTHRITIC, appertaining to, subject to the character of arthritis.

----- Contractions, rigid joints attending gout,

Organ.

ARTHRITIC NODOSITIES, calcareous concretions in the joints attending gout.

ARTHRITIS, gout.

ARTHROCACE, disease of the joints.

ASCARIDES, thread-worm. (See Vermes.)

Ascites, dropsy of the belly,

Aspus XIA, apparent death.

ASTHENIA, debility.

ASTHMA, broken wind, difficulty of breathing which comes on by fits.

------ MILLARI ET WIGANDI, spasmodic croup of infants.

- Periodicum, periodical asthma,

---- Spasmodicum, spasmodic asthma.

ATONY, defect of muscular power.

ATROPHY, emaciation, wasting away.

AXILLA, the arm-pit.

AXILLARY, belonging to the axilla.

BALANORRHEA, inflammation of the glans penis.

BLENNORRHEA, gleet; thin discharge, which frequently ensues after acute inflammation of mucous membranes.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA, inflammation of the cyclid.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMITIS, inflammation of the eyelids.

BLEPHAROPLEGIA, paralysis or falling down of the evelid.

BLEPHAROSPASMUS, spasm of the eyelids.

BORBORYGMUS, rumbling in the intestines.

BRONCHITIS, inflammation of the bronchi.

BRONCHUS (plural Bronchi), the air-tubes; part of the windpipe, a ramification of the trachea.

Виво, swelling of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the groin and arm-pits.

BUBONOCELE, tumour in the groin; inguinal hernia.

CACHECTIC, appertaining to or characterized by Cachexia.

CACHEXIA, bad habit of body.

CALCAREOUS, of the nature of lime and carbonic acid combined—as chalk; chalky.

CALCULUS, stone, gravel; concretions in various parts of the body.

CALCULI RENALES, concretions (gravel) in the kidneys (from Ren, Renes, the kidneys).

CALOMEL, a popular but mischievous preparation of mercury.

CANCER, a malignant disease, so called from the degree of resemblance which the swelling and the surrounding dilated veins bear to a crab.

CANITIS, erroneously printed for gonitis (which see).

CANTHUS (PL. CANTHI), the corner of the eyelids.

CAPILLARY VESSELS, those which intervene between the minute arteries and veins; vessels resembling a hair in size.

CARBUNCLE, a boil, terminating in gangrene under the skin instead of suppurating.

CARBUNCULOUS, having the character of carbunctc.

CARCINOMA, Greek name of Cancer. CARDIALGIA, spasm of the stomach.

Caries, ulceration of the bone.

AROTIDS, the two large arteries of the neck.

: ... ALLESY, a spasmodic disease characterized by the limbs remaining in any position in which they are placed.

CATAMENIA, the monthly discharges of women.

CATAPHORA, coma somnolentum; lethargic stupor, with intervals of imperfect waking, sensation, &c., &c.

CATARACT, opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye.

CATARRH, a cold.

CATARRHAL, appertaining to, or of the character of Catarrh.

CATABRHUS BRONCHIALIS, cold on the chest, affecting the bronchial tubes, producing inflammatory action in the *Bronchi*.

CATHARTICS, purgatives.

CELLULAR TISSUE OF MEMBRANE, the film-like meshes which unite the minute parts of many of the structures or organs of the body.

CEPHALALGIA, headache.

CEREBRAL, connected with or appertaining to the Cerebrum.

CEREBRUM, the brain.

CERUMEN, the waxy secretion of the ear.

CERVICAL, appertaining to the neck.

CHANCRE, a sore occasioned by direct infection of the syphilitic poison,

CHIRAGRA, gout in the hand.

Culobosis, the green sickness.

CHLOROTIC, appertaining to Chlorosis.

Chordarsus, a species of violent spasmodic colic, conveying the idea that the large intestines are twisted into a knot.

CHOREA ST VITI, St Vitus's Dance.

CHRONIC, long-continued, rooted disorders.

CICATRIX (CICATRICES), a scar left by a wound, sore, or ulcer.

CLAIRVOYANCE, a peculiar mode of sensation and intelligence, or second sight.

CLAVICLE, (clavicula), the collar bone.

CLONIC, spasm; a kind of spasm which is of short duration.

COAGULA, clots of blood.

COLIC, a painful affection of the colon without fever.

COLLAPSE, the sudden failure of the circulation; prostration of the vital

COLLIQUATIVE, an epithet applied to excessive discharges or evacuations.

Colon, the first of the large intestines.

COMA, drowsiness, lethargic sleep.

COMA VIGIL, drowsiness without being able to sleep.

COMATOSE, of the character of Coma,

CONCHA, a term applied to parts of the body resembling a shell.

---- Auris, the hollow of the car,

NABIS, the shell-like portion of the bone in the interior of the nose.

Concelation, being frozen.

('ONGESTION, an accumulation of blood, bile, &c. in their respective vessels. CONVENTIVA, the external membrane which coats the inner side of the eyelids, &c.

Constipation, inactivity, or confinement of the bowels.

Constriction, tightness.

Contusion, a bruise.

CONTUSIVE (pain) pain like that produced by a bruise; (generally) of the character of a bruise; calculated to inflict a bruise.

CORNEA, the anterior transparent portion of the globe of the eye.

CORROSIVE (of leuchorrosa and other discharges), acrid.

CORYZA, cold in the head :- (nasal secretion of.)

COXAGRA, hip-gout, pain in the hip-joints, rheumatism in the hip.

COXABTHBOCACE, hip-disease.

CRUSTA LACTEA, milk scale.

- Serpiginosa, tetter or scale of the character of ringworm.

CRUSTS, scabs, agglomerations of dried matter.

CUTANEOUS, appertaining to the skin.

CYANOSIS, plethora venosa, the blue disease, blue jaundice; so called because the complexion becomes tinged with venous blood.

CYSTITIS, inflammation of the bladder.

CYSTOPLEGIA, incapacitation (paralysis) of the bladder.

CYSTOSPASMUS, spasm of the bladder.

DEGLUTITION, the act of swallowing.

Delirium Tremens, mania of drunkards; tremulous condition of the body or limbs, caused by drinking to excess.

DENTITION, the process of cutting the teeth.

DESICCATION, the period of drying off (of an eruption).

DESQUAMATION, scaling off of the cuticle or scarf-skin.

DIABETES, immoderate discharge of urine.

MELLITUS, honied diabetes, or that in which saccharine is an ingredient.

DIAPHRAGM, the midriff; the transverse muscular partition separating the cavity of the chest from the stomach.

DIAPHBAGMITIS, inflammation of the diaphragm.

DIARRHEA, looseness of the bowels.

DIABBHŒIC, of the character of diarrhæa.

DIPLOPIA, double sight, an affection, of which seeing the same object doubly, is a symptom.

DORSA OF THE FEET, the instep.

DORSAL, appertaining to the dorsum.

Dorsalis, ib.

--- (TABES), wasting of the spinal marrow.

Donsum, the back.

DYNAMIC, appertaining to power or strength.

DYSCRASIA, a morbid state of the constitution.

DYSECEA, impaired or defective hearing.

DYSENTERIC, of the character or appertaining to dysentery.

DYSENTERY, inflammation of the mucous membranes of the large intestines.

DYSMENORRHEA, painful and difficult menstruation.

DYSPEPSIA, indigestion.

DYSPEPTIC, subject to DYSPEPSIA; of the character of or appertaining to dyspepsia.

DYSPHAGIA, difficulty of deglutition.

DYSPNEA, difficulty of breathing; short breath.

DYSURIA, suppression of urine; painful discharge of urine.

ECCHYMOSIS, extravasated blood in various forms,-from bruises, &c.

ECLAMPSIA, convulsive motions, particularly about the mouth, eyelids, and

ECTROPIUM, the turning outwards or upwards (eversion) of the eyelids. ECZEMA, heat-eruption.

Solare, sun-heat; heat-spots arising from exposure to the

ECTPIC (OPHTHALMIA), ophthalmia of the character of that first known as brought by infection from Egypt; epidemic ophthalmia.

EMPHYSEMA, wind-dropsy; a swelling produced by air, diffused in the cellular tissue.

ENCEPHALITIS, inflammation of the substance of the brain.

ENTERALGIA, pain in the bowels.

ENTERITIS, inflammation of the bowels.

Enuresis, incontinence of urine.

EPHELIS EPHELIDES, tan spots, sunburn, freckles.

EPIDEMIC, disease which is prevalent, and which arises from general causes.

EPIDEMY, ib.

EPIDERMIS, the cuticle, the scarf-skin.

EPIGASTBIUM, the upper part of the belly.

EPILEPSY, the falling sickness.

EPILEPTIC, appertaining to epilepsy, of the character of epilepsy.

EPILEPTIFORM, having the character of Epilepsy.

EPISTAXIS, bleeding from the nose.

ERETHIC, having the character of Erethism.

ERETHISM, constitutional irritation.

EBGOTA, spurred rye; secale cornutum.

ERGOTISM, an epidemic peculiar to damp districts, from the use of ergota in rye-bread.

ERUCTATION, flatulency with ejection of wind upwards.

ERYSIPELAS, a kind of eruptive fever, rose, St Anthony's Fire.

ERYSIPELAS FUGAX, wandering erysinelas. --- Philipped Ph pelas in which the affection is ushered in by a sharp feverish attack, and in which the colour of the affected parts is very high, and the buining heat and tingling extreme and distressing. ERYSIPLIAS. VESICULAR, characterized by the formation of vesicles or blisters. ERYSIPELAS FACIEI, erysipelas in the face. Essera, the nettle-rash of Willan; a variety of nettle-rash. EUSTACHIAN TUBE, the passage or canal extending from the tympanum of the ear to the back of the palate. EVERSION (of the cyclids), the cyclids being turned up. EXANTHEM, an efflorescence: an acute eruption. Exostosis, an excrescence from the bone. EXTENSOR (MUSCLE), the muscle whose office is to stretch out any part as opposed to the flexor, whose duty is to draw together or contract the parts-to bend them. FACAL, of the character of, appertaining to the faces. FACES, the motions, the excrements. FAUCES, the jaws ; the throat (generally). FEBRIS HELODES, fever induced by marsh miasm; marsh fever. FEVER. --- HECTIC, habitual or protracted fever. FIBROUS, like thread. FISTULA, a pipe-like sore, with a small orifice, and without tendency to heal. FISTULA LACRYMALIS, fistula penetrating into the lachrymal sac. ------ RECTI, fistula penetrating into the rectum. --- URINARIA, fistula penetrating into the urinary passages. FISTILOUS, of the character of fistula. FLATUS, wind in the intestines; flatulence. FLOCCULENT, having the appearance of wool; cloudy. Forus, the child in the womb after the fourth month. FOLLICLE, a minute secreting cavity. FONTANELLES (fontanellar), the spaces left unclosed in the head of an infant: the moulds. FORMICATION, a sense of creeping in a limb or in any part of the body. Fungus, proud-flesh. --- Hæmatodes, bleeding fungus; soft cancer. - MEDULLARIS, medullary cancer. ----- ARTICULORUM, white swelling. FURIBOND, violent. GALACTORRHORA, flow of milk; milk discharge. GANGLION (GANGLIA), generally, a small nervous knot or centre; the enlargement of a nerve. GANGLION (of the lymphatic system), a conglobate gland. ---- (also) morbid culargement of the sheath of a tendon. PATELLÆ, housemaid's knce. GANGRENE, the first stage of mortification. ----- HUMID, owes its name to the presence of fluids attending. ----- Hor, gangrene preceded or accompanied with inflammation.

---- cold, gangrene unattended with inflammation.

GANGRENOUS, wounds, ulcers, sores, &c., are said to be gangrenous when they assume a putrescent or mortifying aspect. GANGRIENA SENILIS, dry gangrene, frequently affecting old people. GASTER, the stomach generally. GASTRALGIA, pain in the stomach; spasm of the stomach. GASTRIC, appertaining to the gaster. GASTRICA. (See Gastric.) GASTRITIS, inflammation of the stomach. GASTRO-ENTERITIS, inflammation of the stomach and intestines. GASTRO-MALACIA, softening of the stomach. GASTROSIS, derangement of the stomach. GLABELLA, the triangular space between the evebrows. GLANDS, small organs of the body present in various parts, and composed of the tissues, vessels, nerves, &c., &c. GLANDS. AXILLARY, of the arm pits. ---- CERVICAL, of the neck. --- INGUINAL, of the groin. MEIBOMEAN, little glands under the inner membrane of the eyelid. - MESENTERIC, of the mesentery. - SUBMAXILLARY, the glands on the inner side of the lower jaw. GLAHCOMA, same as cataract, which see, GLEET, a clear mucous discharge which sometimes ensues after gonorrhœa. GOITRE, Derbyshire neck; a swelling of the gland in the front of the throat. GONITIS, inflammation of the knee. GRIPPE, an epidemic disease of the nature of influenza. HEMATEMESIS, vomiting of blood. !INMATOCELE, a swelling of the scrotum or spermatic chord containing blood. HAMATURIA, bloody urine. HEMOPTOE, spitting of blood. HEMOPTYSIS, spitting of blood; harmorrhage from the lungs. HA:MORRHAGE, discharge of blood. HEMORRHOIDAL, of the character of, or appertaining to hamorrhoids. HÆMORRHOIDS, piles. HECTIC (fever), habitual or protracted fever. HELMINTHIASIS, Worm-disorder. HELODES FEBRIS. (See Febris Helodes.) HEMERALOPIA, sight obscure by night, comparatively good by day. HEMICRANIA, pain on one side of the head only. HEMIPLEGIA, paralysis of one side of the body. HEPATIC, bilious, appertaining to the liver. HEPATICA. (See Hepatic.) HEPATITIS, inflammation of the liver. HEPATIZATION (OF THE LUNGS), solidification. HERNIA, rupture. ---- INQUINAL, rupture in the groin. HERPES, tetter, clustered vesicles concreting into scabs. EXEDENS SCROPHULOSUS. (See Lupus.) --- IDIOPATHICUS, lupus in the wing of the nose. FURFURACEOUS, bran-like desquamating herpes. PREPUTIALIS, herpes of the prepuce.

HERPES PHLYCTORNOIDES, miliaris, miliary tetter; it is characterized by clusters of globular and transparent vesicles, as large as millet-seeds, or the smallest-sized peas, appearing upon red patches, commonly of a circular form.

HERPES PHAGEDENICUS. (See Lucius)

- CRUSTACEUS. (See Impetigo.)

SQUAMOSUS. (See Psoriasis.)
-- CIRCINNATUS, vesicular ringworm.

HERPETIC, of the character of herpes,

HIPPOCRATIC, sunken, hollow, wan.

HYDATID, a peliucid cyst developed in a cavity or tissue, and containing a transparent fluid :-- a term now applied to a variety of intestinal worms.

HYDRARTHRUS, dropsy of the joints.

HYDROCELE, a tumour containing water; dropsy of the membranes of the scrotum or coats of the testes.

HYDROCEPHALUS, water in the head : dropsy of the brain.

HYDBOPHOBIA, a dread of water; an affection characterized by difficulty of drinking.

HYDROTHORAX, water in the chest : dropsy of the chest.

HYPERTROPHY, an excess of nutrition; as applied to tissues and organs, enlargement of the organic texture.

HYPOCHONDRIA, the region of the stomach under the cartilage of the false ribs. HYPOCHONDRIAC-IACAL, depressed, desponding; having or subject to low spirits.

Hypochondriasis, depression of spirits; indigestion, with uneasiness in the hypochondria, and excessive lowness of spirits.

HYPOGASTRIUM, the lower portion of the belly.

HYSTERA, the womb.

Hysteria, a nervous affection originating in the hystera.

HYSTERIC, of the character of hysteria.

ICHOR, a thin, acrid discharge, emitted from wounds, sores, or ulcers.

ICHOROUS, of the character of ichor.

ICHTHYOSIS, fish-skin disease.

ICHTHYOTOXICON, fish-poison.

IDIOPATHIC, primary disease—thus in distinction to symptomatic.

IGNIS SACER, shingles.

ILEUM, the lower portions of the small intestines, consisting of three-fifths of them.

ILEUS, confinement of the bowels, with a twisting pain about the region of the navel.

ILIAC PASSION (Miserere). Same as ILEUS.

IMPETIGINOUS, appertaining to, of the character of impetigo.

IMPETIGO, humid or running tetter; the pustules end in forming a yellow, thin, scaly crust.

IMPETIGO RODENS, a humid tetter, of a malignant, somewhat cancerous character; it begins in the form of clusters of pustules, occasionally intermingled with vesicles, which soon break, and are followed by ulceration, and a discharge of acrid humours.

INCISORES, the cutting teeth.

Incubus, nightmare; weight on the chest and stomach from indigestion.

INDUBATION, process of hardening, hardened state.

INFRA-ORBITAL NERVE, the nerve which ranges along the ridge of the cheek-bone.

INGESTA, the food.

Inquen, the groin.

INGUINAL, appertaining to the groin.

(GLANDS), the glands in the groin.

INSOLATIO, coup-de-soleil; sun-stroke.

Insomnia, sleeplessness.

INTEGUMENT, the covering of any portion of the body.

INTERMITTENT, recurring at intervals; periodical.

FEVER, a fever whose chief feature is to return at stated periods.

INTERTRIGO, the exceriation, chafing or chapping of parts which are in contact—as of the groin of fat people, behind the ears, &c.

INTESTINAL, appertaining to the intestines.

CANAL, the intestinal passage or duct.

INTUSSUSCEPTION, the sheathing of one bowel into another, or in itself.

Ints, the membrane (rainbow-like) which separates the external from the internal part of the eye.

ISCHURIA, suppression or retention of urine.

LACHRYMAL, appertaining to tears.

LACHRYMATION, flow of tears.

LACTATION, nursing at the breast.

LARYNGITIS, inflammation of the larynx.

LARYNX, the upper part of the windpipe (trachea).

LEUCORRHUEA, the white discharge : the whites.

LICHEN, a lichenous rash; an eruption of red pimples, generally ending in sourf.

LIEN, LIENIS, the spleen.

LIENITIS, inflammation of the spleen.

LIENTERIA LIENTERY, looseness of the bowels, with evacuation of food only part digested.

LIPPITUDO, bleareyedness.

LITHIASIS, formation of a stone or calculus in the urinary canals or bladder; gravel.

LOCHIA, the uterine discharge which takes place for some days after delivery.

LUPUS, a slow tubercular affection, characterized by eating away the flesh.

LYMPH, colourless, or slightly rose-coloured liquid contained in the lym-

phatic vessels.

LYMPHATIC, mild, fair, with apathetic constitution, characterized by an abundance of lymph; of vessels, the receptacles of the lymph.

LYPOTHYMIA (syncope), fainting, hysterical swoons.

MACULE, spots; a permanent discoloration of the skin.

MALA, the jaw, the cheek-bone; the round part of the cheek (classically).

MALACIA, depraved, morbid, fastidious appetite.

MALAISE, inconvenience, uneasiness, discomfort, sense of sickness without retching.

MALAB, appertaining to, affecting the mala.

MALIGNANT, of a virulent character—in some cases of disease whose symptoms appear fatal.

MALIGNANT PUSTULE, a form of mortification.

MAMMÆ (MAMMA), the breasts.

Mania, disordered intellect, generally, or on any given point.

MARASMUS, wasting of the body.

MELENA, black-vomit.

MELANCHOLIA, melancholy.

MENINGEAL, appertaining to the meninges.

MENINGES, the membranes of the brain.

MENINGITIS, inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal

MENORRHAGIA flooding.

MENOSCHESIS, suppression of the menses.

Menses, the periodical discharges of women.

MENSTRUAL, appertaining to the menses.

MENTAGRA, herpes of the chin.

MERCURY, quicksilver.

MESENTERIC, apportaining to or affecting the mesentery.

- GLANDS, the glands of the mesentery.

MESENTERY, the membrane which connects the small bowels and the back of the belly.

METASTASIS, the sudden transposition of any affection from one seat to another.

METRITIS, inflammation of the womb.

METRORBHAGIA, uterine hæmorrhage; discharge of blood from the womb.

MICTURITION, passing water.

MILIARIA, miliary fever; fever attended with the presence of minute transparent vesicles, of the size of millet-seeds.

MILIARIA ALBA, when the vesicles become opaque, with thick, white, milky lymph.

MILIARIA RUBRA, so called from the reddish hue of the vesicles, the transparency of which betrays the inflammatory redness of the surface under them.

MILIARIS (MILIARY), fever; fever characterized by miliary vesicles.

MILIARY ERUPTIONS, eruptions of the character of Miliaria.

MILLARI ASTHMA, asthma of Millar; spasmodic croup, or acute asthma of infants.

MISERERE (MISERERE MEI), a name given to the Iliac passion, on account of the pain which accompanies it; literally, "pity me."

MOLARS, the grinding teeth.

MORBID, appertaining to, of the character of disease.

MORBILLI, measles.

Morbus, a disease,

- Maculosus Purpurea, the spotted disease : this affection manifests itself externally by livid spots, and internally by hæmorrhage.

MUCILAGE, a thin, watery solution of gum or glutinous matter.

MUCILAGINOUS, like mucilage.

Mucous Membrane, a soft, spongy, equable membrane, which is continuous with the skin, and lines all the cavities which communicate with the external air.

Mucus, phlegm.

MUSCE VOLITANTES, an appearance of small bodies flickering before the

Myelitis, inflammation of the substance of the brain and spinal marrow. MYOPIA, short-sight.

NÆVI. moles.

Narcotics, drugs used allopathically to induce sleep or stupor.

NARCOTISM, the influence or effect of narcotic substances.

NASI ALE, the wings of the nose, the moveable parts at the side.

NASITIS, inflammation of the nose or nostrils.

Nausea, sickness of the stomach, loathing.

NECROSIS, mortification of the bone.

NEPHBALGIA, pain in the kidneys.

NEPHRITIS, inflammation of, disease of the kidneys.

NEURALGIA, nerve pain.

CORDIS, literally nerve pain of the heart; spasm of the chest.

Node, a swelling of a bone, or thickening of the coating of the bone.

Nodosities, calcareous concretions in the joints.

Noma, water-canker; generally occurs in children.

NYCTALOPIA, sight obscured by day-comparatively good by night.

NYCTOBASIS, sleep-walking; somnambulism.

OBSCURATION, darkening, cloudiness, vanishing (of sight).

Occiput, the back part of the head.

ŒDEMA, dropsical swelling.

ŒDEMATOUS, of the character of adema.

ŒSOPHAGITIS, inflammation of the @sophagus.

ŒSOPHAGUS, the gullet.

OLFACTORY, appertaining to the smell.

ONYCHIA, whitlow near the or under the nail, at the extremity of the finger-bone.

OPHTHALMIA, inflammation of the eye.

OPISTHOSTONUS, tetanus of the extensor muscles, by which the body is rigidly bent backwards.

OPISTHOSTONIC, appertaining to, of the character of opisthostonus.

ORBITAL, appertaining to, affecting the orbits.

ORBITS, the cavities in which the eyes are lodged.

ORCHIS, the testis.

ORCHITIS, inflammation of the orchis or testis.

Organism, the structure of the system, as a whole composed of many integral parts.

Organs, evanescent congestive phenomena, appearing in one or in several of the organs simultaneously.

ORTHOPNICA, breathing affected when in a recumbent position; paralysis of the lungs.

OSCHEOCELE, rupture of the scrotum.

Os-SACRUM, the bone forming the base of the spinal column.

Os-TINCE. (See Uteri os.)

OSTITIS, inflammation of the bone.

OTALGIA, earache.

OTITIS, inflammation of the ears, internal and external.

OTORRHEA, discharge from the ears.

OVARIES (ovarium), the organ containing the ova, or rudiments of propagation in any species.

OZENA, an ulcer situated in the nose, and frequently emitting a thick fotid matter, or occasionally attended with ulceration of the bone itself.

PALATINE (BONES), belonging to the palate.

PANARITIUM, PANARITIA, PANARIS, a whitlow.

PAPESCENT, pap-like.

PAPULA, a pimple.

PAPULAR, of the character of papula.

PARALYSIS, palsy, loss or weakening of sensation or motion.

PARAPHIMOSIS, an affection of the prepuce, in which it is drawn quite behind the glans and cannot be drawn forward.

PAROTID GLANDS, the glands between the lower jaw and the throat and ears.

PAROTITIS, inflammation of the parotid glands.

PAROXYSM, a fit; an attack.

PAROXYSMAL, of the character of paroxysms; by fits.

PATHOGENESIS, characteristic medicinal effects; the production of morbid symptoms.

PATHOGENETIC, appertaining to pathogenesis.

PATHOLOGICAL, appertaining to pathology.

PATHOLOGY, the science whose province is to investigate the nature of disease.

PELLICLE, a thin skin or film.

Pemphicus, an eruption of wesicles of various sizes generally attended with fever; the vesicles are commonly almond-shaped, with an inflamed base.

PERIOSTEUM, the coating of the bone, the membrane which surrounds the bone.

PERISTALTIC (PERISTOLE), the epithet of the spiral contractions of the intestines upon themselves.

PERITONÆUÑ, the scrous membrane which lines the interior of the belly, and encases all the intestines therein.

PERITONITIS, inflammation in the peritonaum.

PETECHIA (PETECHIA), a pimple-a speck or spot like a flea-bite.

PHAGEDENIC, appertaining to, of the character of phagedona.

PHAGEDŒNA, an ulcer which spreads and eats away the flesh.

PHANTASMA (PHANTASMATA), an imaginary perception, hallucination.

PHARYNGITIS, inflammation of the pharynx.

PHARYNX, the throat.

Phimosis, an affection of the prepuce in which it cannot be drawn back so as to expose the glans.

PHLEGMASIA DOLENS, or ALBA DOLENS, the turnid leg of child-hed; this affection depends upon inflammation of the iliac and femoral veins: white-swelling.

Риоторновіа, dread of light.

PHTHISICKY, susceptible of, of the character of phthisis,

PHTHISIS, consumption.

PULMONALIS,	pulmonar	y consumption.
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LARYNGEAL, consumption whose seat is the larynx.

ABDOMINAL, consumption whose seat is the stomach.

---- Tuberculous, characterized by the formation of tubercles.

----- FLORID, hectic decline.

--- TRACHEAL, consumption whose seat is in the trachea.

PITUITARY, attended with viscid phlegm.

PLACENTA, the after-birth, an organ appropriated to the service of the factus.

PLETHORA, repletion of the vessels.

PLETHORIC, of a full habit of body, having excessive fulness of the blood-

PLEURA, a serous membrane which encases each lung, and lines the chest.
PLEURIUS, pleurisy, inflammation of the pleura.

PLICA POLONICA, a disease which owes its name to the characteristic matting, tangling, or plaiting of the hair.

PNEUMONIA, inflammation of the substance of the lungs.

PNEUMONIA NOTHA, spurious pneumonia (asthenic), pains in the chest.

POLYFI, POLYFUS, tumours, usually having the appearance of containing matter, and appearing in the nose, cars, bladder, and womb; a misnomer, attributable to the idea once prevalent that they had as many roots as the animal of the same name has feet.

POMPHOLIX, water-blebs; an eruption of blebs or bladders, without inflammation or fever, and which heal without scab or scurf.

PORTAL SYSTEM OF CIRCULATION, a subordinate course of venous circulation, of which the liver is the centre.

PRECORDIAL REGION, the fore part of the thorax.

PREPUTIALIS, appertaining to the praputium.

PREPUTIUM, the prepuce.

PRESBYOPIA, far-sightedness.

PRIMÆ VIÆ, the first passages, i. e., the stomach and intestinal tube.

PROLAPSUS RECTI, the precipitation or protrusion of the rectum.

UTERI, descent of the womb and urinary duct.

PROSOPALGIA, pain of the face; face-ague.

PROSTATA PROSTATE, a gland situated at the neck of the bladder.

PROSTATIC, appertaining to the prostata.

- Juice, the secretion of the prostate gland.

Psoiris, inflammation of the muscle of the loin.

Psoriasis, dry scall; scaly tetter.

----- FACIALIS, psoriasis of the face.

PTYALISM, involuntary flow of saliva, slobbering, salivation.

Pubic Bones. (See Pubis os.)

Publs Os, the share bone: the bone at the bottom of the belly.

PUERPERAL, appertaining to child-bed.

FEVER, child bed fever.

PULMO PULMONES, the lungs.

FULMONARY, appertaining to the pulmo or pulmones.

PURULENT, of the character of pus.

Pus, matter.

PUSTULE, a gathering like a pimple which forces the outer skin upwards; a pimple.

PUSTULE (MALIGNANT), a kind of mortification.

Pustulous, of the character of pustules.

PYLORUS, the narrow neck of the entrance into the bowels, at the right side of the stomach.

QUARTAN, (AGUE OR FEVER), a species of intermittent fever, of which the intermissions generally continue about seventy-two hours, or the paroxysms begin in the afternoon.

QUOTIDIAN, (AGUE On FEVER), a species of intermittent fever characterized by intervals which last about twenty-four hours, and paroxysms commencing in the morning.

RACHITIS, the rickets.

RANULA, frog tongue; a tumour under the tongue.

RAPHANIA, a disorder attributed to the cating of the seeds of the wild charlock (Raphanus raphanistrum).

RAUCEDO, hoarseness.

RECTUM, the straight-gut, the last of the bowels, terminating in the anus. REN RENIS, the kidney.

RENALIS, appertaining to the kidneys.

REPERCUSSION of an eruption, the sudden check or suppression of it.

RETICULATED CATABACTS, cataract of the character of a reticulum.

RETICULUM, a little net.

RETINA, the branching of the optic nerve like network over the inner surface of the eye.

RETROCESSION of an eruption, tardiness in development, backward action before full development.

RHACHITIS. (See Rachitis.)

RHAGADES, chaps, cracks, fissures.

RHONCHUS, rattling in the chest, produced by respiration through obstructed air-tubes.

RHYPIA. (See Rupia.)

RISUS SARDONICUS, sardonic laugh; convulsive grinning.

RUBEOLA, a disease which is intermediate between measles and scarlet fever.

RUPIA, sordid-blain: an eruption of vesicles which are distinct and flat, and of which the base is characterized by a little inflanmation; they contain a thin unhealthy fluid, and form into scales occasionally conical, which are easily detached and quickly form again.

SABUERA, a term applied to the conting which accumulates on the tongue or lining membrane of the stomach.

SABURBAL, of the character of, characterized by, appertaining to saburra. SACCULATED, of the character of a sacculus.

SACCULUS, the small vesicular bags composing the adipose tissue or membrane enclosing the fat.

SACRUM (OS). (See Os sacrum.)

SAL AMMONIAC, muriate of ammonia, composed of ammoniacal gas (a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen), and muriatic acid (composed of chlorine and hydrogen).

Saliva, the spittle, the transparent fluid supplied to the mouth by the glands.

SARCOCELE, induration of the testes.

Sassaparilla, the roots of several varieties of smilax (an herbaceous parasitic race of plants).

SCAPULÆ (SCAPULA), the shoulder blades.

Scintillations, sparkling; luminous appearances before the eyes.

Scirrious, of the character of scirrius.

SCIRRIUS, the condition of a cancer which precedes its ulcerated state.

Sclenotica, the thick fibrous membrane, forming with the cornea the outer covering of the eye-ball,

SCLEBOTITIS, inflammation of the sclerotic membrane.

SCROPHULA, SCROFULA, king's evil; a chronic swelling of the glands, with slow and imperfect suppuration; peculiar morbid constitution.

SCROPHULOSIS. (See Scrophula.)

SCROTUM, the integuments of the testes.

SECRETION, the process of separating any substance from the blood by the action of a certain organ.

SECRETIONS, matters separated from the blood by the process of secretion. SEROUS, of the character of the serum.

SERUM, the thin yellowish fluid which is a constituent part of the blood.

SESQUIOXIDE OF IRON, the oxide of iron, whose elements are in the ratio of two to three,

GLOSSARY.

SIESTA, rest, sleep after meals.

SINCIPUT, the forepart of the head.

SINGULTUS, literally sobbing: hiccup or hiccough.

Solution of continuity, a term applied to wounds illustrative of the separation of parts.

Soron, sleep, such as that produced by excessive fatigue or intoxication.

Spasm, cramp, irregular contraction of the muscles.

Spasmodic, of the character of, or attendant upon spasm.

SPLEN, the spleen.

SPLENETIC, about the spleen, appertaining to the spleen.

Sporadic, a general term applied to diseases arising from occasional causes, such, e. g., as cold, fatigue, &c. &c.

STEATOMA, a wen, a tumour, containing fat-like matter.

STERNUM, the breast bone.

STERTOR, snoring, noisy breathing,

STERTOROUS, of the character of, or accompanied with stertor.

STOMACACE, canker or ulceration of the mouth.

STRABISMUS, squinting.

STRAMONIUM, thorn-apple.

STRICTURE, the contracted state of some portion of a tube or duct.

---- of the URETHRA. (See Urethra.)

STRIDULOUS, rattling.

STRUMA, scrofula.

Subcutaneous, existing under or within the skin.

SUBMAXILLARY (GLANDS), the glands on the inner side of the lower jaw.

Bones, bones belonging to the lower jaw.

Subsultus tendinum, convulsive twitchings.

SUDOR ANGLICANUS, febris helodes, marsh fever.

Sugillatio, extravasation of blood, ecchymosis.

Sulphur, brimstone.

SUMACH, poison oak.

SWELLING, WHITE. (See White Swelling.)

Sycoma, mentagra (which see).

Sycosic, appertaining to or of the character of sycosis.

Sycosis (mantagra, herpes of the chin), an eruption of tubercles which break out in the parts of the face where the beard grows, or excrescences on the prepuce and other parts of the body; figwart disease.

Sycosis menti et capillicii. (See Mentagra.)

- HAHNEMANNI, venereal figwarts.

SYNCOPE, fainting, swooning.

SYNOCHA, SYNOCHUS, continued fever; inflammatory fever.

SYNOCHAL, of the character of synocha.

SYNOVIA, a liquid peculiar to the capsular ligaments of the joints, which it lubricates.

Synovial, appertaining to, connected with, the synovial

SYTHILIS, the venereal disease.

SYPHILITIC, consequent upon or appertaining to syphilis.

Tabes, wasting away, consumption.

DOUSALIS, spinal consumption; an affection of the spinal marrow, incident to persons addicted to excesses; it is manifested by wasting, severe pains in the back and limbs, and general derangement of the system.

TENIA (VERMES), tape-worm.

TARSAL, appertaining to the tarsus.

Tarsus, the instep.

TENACIOUS (phlegm or saliva), sticky, adhesive, stringy.

TENDO ACHILLIS, the strong tendon which is lodged in the heel, and operates with the two great muscles of the leg.

TENDON. a fibrous cord connecting the muscle with the bone.

TENESMUS, painful and constant urging to evacuate with little or no discharge, or with mucous discharge only.

TERTIAN (FEVER), intermittent fever or ague, in which the intervals between the paroxysms continue for forty-eight hours, and the paroxysm usually remains under twelve hours from noon.

TETANIC, of the character of tetanus.

TETANUS, muscular rigidity.

THOBAX, the chest: the cavity containing the heart and lungs.

TIBIA, the shin bone.

TINCE (os), the tench's mouth: a name given to the os uteri.

TINEA CAPITIS, ringworm of the scalp, scald-head.

GLANULATA, real dry scald-head.

MUCIFLUA, moist humid scald-head.

FAVOSA (favus), so called from the resemblance of the scab to a honeycomb (favus).

AMIANTACEA, eczema or heat eruption of the hairy scalp.

TITILLATION, tickling, irritation.

Tonic spasm, spasm which causes tension of the muscular fibre, and is of long duration.

TORPID, sluggish, insensible.

TOXICATION, poisoning.

TRACHEA, the windpipe.

TRACHEITIS, inflammation of the trachea.

TRAUMATIC, belonging to wounds, caused by wounds.

TRICHIASIS, the eyelashes turning in upon the globe of the eye instead of turning outwards.

TRISMUS, lock-jaw, clenching of the teeth in convulsions.

TUBERCULOUS, appertaining to, or of the character of a tubercle.

Tuberculum (Tubercle), a small swelling: a collection of peculiar scrofulous matter.

TUNICA VAGINALIS, a bag of serous membrane derived from the peritoneum, and covering the tests.

TYMPANITIS, tympany, drum-like distension of the stomach with wind; wind dropsy.

TYMPANUM, the drum of the ear.

Typnoid, of the character of typhus.

TYPHUS, malignant fever.

PUTRIDUS, putrid fever.

Typical Diseases, diseases having a variety of types, as intermittent fevers.

ULCER, a sore attended with discharge of matter.

ULCERATED, converted into an ulcer-into the character of an ulcer.

ULCERATION, the process of forming ulcers.

ULCEBATIVE, of the character of ulcers, calculated to generate ulcers.

Umbilical, about, or appertaining to the umbilious.

UMBILICUS, the navel.

URETER, the urinary duct. URETHRA, the urinary canal extending from the neck of the bladder to the extremity of the organ. UBETHRITIS, inflammation of the wrethra. · URETHRORRHAGIA, hæmorrhage from the wrethra. URINE, water evacuated. URTICARIA, nettle-rash. UTERI (08), the os tinca, the orifice or mouth of the womb. UTERINA. (See Uterine.) UTEBINE, apportaining to the uterus. UTERITIS, inflammation of the uterus. UTERUS, the womb. VALERIANA, valerian; an indigenous plant whose root has an offensive smell. VARICELLA, the chicken-pox of Morton; an eruption akin to chicken-pox. VARICELLE, chicken-pox. --- EMPHYSEMATICE, chicken pox characterized by emphysema. ---- acuminated, having pointed and elevated pustules. VARICES, plural of Varix. VARIOLA, small-pox. GANGRENOUS OF BLACK, gangrenous small-pox, having a livid hue. VARIOLOIDS, eruptions of the character of Variola. VARIX, knotty, dark-coloured swelling, consequent upon swelling of the veins. VASCULAR, epithet applied to that part of the system which appertains to the vessels (blood). VENESECTION, literally cutting a vein; bleeding by opening a vein. VERDIGEIS, an impure acetate of peroxide of copper, engendered by the corrosion of that metal by fermented vegetable matter. VERMIS, a worm. - Ascanis Lumbricoides, the long round worm principally lodged in the intestines. - Ascaris vermicularis, the thread worm. TENIA LATA OF VULGARIS, the broad tape-worm. TENIA SOLIUM, the long tape-worm. · TRICHOCEPHALUS, the long thread-worm. VERTEX, the top or crown of the head. VERTIGO, giddiness, dizziness with a fear of falling. VESICLE, a kind of small bladder or pimple containing clear matter. VESICULAR, of the character of vesicles.

Viscip, stringy.

Viscous, same as viscid.

WATER-BRASH, heartburn. WHITE SWILLING. (See Phlegmasia alba dolens and gonitis.)

ZONA, shingles. ZOOMAGNETIC (state of the mind). ZOSTER, same as zona.

ADDENDA.

- To Oscheocele (antea). 1st, Any swelling of the scrotum.
 - 2dly, Scrotal hernia (rupture).
 - " SCROTAL HERNIA, scrotal rupture.
 - " Synocha, inflammatory fever.
 - ., Synochus, continued fever.

The matters treated of in this Work are here classified in the manner which has been considered the most clear and simple, by affording a secondary place only to technical terms, except where their preference was unavoidable for want of adequate expressions. The classification adopted in the work itself would, in most cases, answer all purposes; but it is thought that there will be some advantage in bringing to one focus the various symptoms and conditions which necessarily reappear under different heads throughout the volume; and it has been sought to secure this object by stating in talics opposite to each particular enumerated, the head under which it may be found, as well as the pages in which it is recapitulated, if at all. Thus, in the index, the editor has wished to assemble distinctive symptoms and conditions as closely as possible, that they might appear at once in their various relations to discase, age, sex, temperament, period, circumstance, and the like.

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#### ERRATA.

Page 18, for Anthrophobia. read Anthropophobia.

- ... 18, for Goxagra, read Coxagra,
- ... 18, for Canitis, read Gonitis,
- ... 114, for abomen (Pulsatilla), read abdomen,
- ... 280, for secretions, suppression of blennorrhæn, read suppression of ;-blennorrhæn.